You Won't Get Any Business

Unless you ADVERTISE. That's a sure thing.

Oakland Tribune.

The Next President

Will be forecast in THE TRIBUNE'S election dispatches on Tuesday next.

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

MARK HANNA FORECASTS THE ELECTION

He Says McKinley Will Get 311 Votes in the Electoral College and Bryan 78.

26 MORE VOTES ARE PROBABLY FOR M'KINLEY.

Missouri and Texas the Only Ones Placed in the Doubtful Column.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Chairman Hanna today issued the following signed statement:

"I am confident that the strength of McKinley and Hobart in the Electoral College as a result of next Tuesday's election will not be less than 311 votes.

"This estimate is made upon figures just rece ved from the chairmen of the State Committees, the result of final polls taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest credence.

"These polls indicate that the vote by States will be as follows:

McKINLEY SAFE.

California, 9.
Connecticut, 6.
Delaware, 3.
Illinois, 24.
Indiana, 15.
Iowa, 13.
Kentucky, 13.
Maine, 6.
Maryland, 8.
Massachusetts, 15.
Michigan, 14.
Minnesota, 9.
New Hampshire, 4.
New Jersey, 10.
New York, 36.
Nebraska 8.
North Carolina, 11
North Dakota, 2.
Ohio, 23.
Oregon, 4
Pennsylvania, 32.
Rhode Island, 4.
South Dakota, 4.
Tennessee, 12.
Vermont, 4.
West Virginia, 6.
Wisconsin, 12.
Wyoming, 3.
Total, 311.

BRYAN.

Alabama, 11.
Arkansas 8.
Colorado, 4.
Florida, 4.
Georgia, 13.
Louisiana, 8.
Mississippi, 9.
Montana, 3.
Nevada, 3.
South Carolina, 9.
Utah, 3
Idaho, 3
Total, 78.

PROBABLY SAFE FOR McKINLEY.

Kansas, 10.
Virginia, 12
Washington, 4.
Total, 26.

DOUBTFUL

Missouri, 17.
Texas, 15.
Total, 32.

(Signed), "M A HANNA."

A DEMOCRATIC DISPLAY.

There Will Be a Big Parade in Oakland This Evening.

Arrangements for a Huge Wind-Up of the Local Campaign.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans under the auspices of the Democratic County Central Committee, will hold their last grand rally this evening at the Tabernacle, where a reception will be given to Hon. Warren B. English.

Speeches will be made by W. W Foote, William Craig, Democratic and People's Party Presidential Elector, M F. Tarpey and M T. Miller, President of the University of California Bryan Club.

Judge E. M Gibson will be Chairman of the meeting and the Delta Epsilon Quartette from the U C. will give vocal selections

Everything has been done by the committee to make this a fitting finale of the campaign

The meeting will be preceded by a large street parade which promises to eclipse all former efforts Skyrockets Roman candles and red fire have been provided in abundance and when the parade moves up Broadway it will be one mass of light and shooting stars Grand Marshal Dr G W Simpson has arranged the following formation of parade

Marshal and sixteen Aides on white horses.

Band
Hancock Fire Brigade.
Aides.
Drum Corps
Young Men's Democratic Club
Speakers' carriages with escort.
Drum and Fife Corps.
Aides.
Alameda Drill Corps.
Aides.
Army and Navy Veteran Bryan League
Float, "Foreclosure of Mortgage"
Aides.
Drum Corps.
Aides
Populist Zouaves
Float, "California."
Aides
Central Bryan Club
Float, "Mark Hanna's Sack"
Aides
Fiftieth Assembly Bryan Club.
Float, "Cigar Industry."
Aides.
Haywards Club
Coming Generation Club.
West Oakland Bryan Club.
Floats.

The line of march will be: Form on Eighth, east and west of Broadway; up Broadway to Sixteenth, countermarch down to Fourteenth Fourteenth to Washington, down Washington to Twelfth, Twelfth to Tabernacle

The following will act as Aides Aides of Divisions. M. W. Holmes, D Crowley, Claus Meinert, John R Riley, Ed Rigney. Aides, Sheriff White, Charles White, Colonel J. L. Lyon, O M Sanford, J. B Porter, Charles W Logan, B Meyers, J Dutton Jr, Fred Sinclair and Earl Stimpson.

The Popcorns intend making lots of noise as they have secured the old Felton engine which will precede the parade and whistle

The "California" float was arranged by Mrs James Hopkirk and Mrs G W Arbuckle In the front of the float will be Miss Etta Reichart, who will represent California, and by her side Miss Ella Copp will represent the "Horn of Plenty." In the center of the float will be Mrs G W Arbuckle representing gold, and Mrs. James Hopkirk will represent "silver" by her side Miss Eva Copp will represent Columbia."

Chairman C H Brosnahan and the members of the Democratic County Committee have left nothing undone to make the affair a huge success.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Substantial Progress Is Noted Among the Leading Securities.

By Associated Press to The Tribune

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The market today exhibited decided strength and under heavy purchases to cover values made further substantial progress upward

The feeling at 11 o'clock was quite confident as to the general situation, the bulls being encouraged at the failure of the market to respond to depressing reports from London of uneasiness in the financial and political situation, owing to the demoralization of Kafir securities

Profit taking by traders brought about a reaction soon after 11

The bank statement failed to affect prices.

Silver is 65 and lead 2 60.

WHEAT IS QUIET.

A Firmer Feeling Prevails on All of the Exchanges.

By Associated Press to The Tribune

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Wheat today was firmly held In some cases 3d advance was asked, but the market was quiet. Eleven thousand quarters, November delivery, of California sold at 33s 9d.

IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Oct 31.—Wheat, Oct. and Nov, 70¾, Dec, 72⅛@¼ Corn, Oct. and Nov. 24½, Dec, 25⅛@⅛

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wheat quiet, May 1 44½ Barley dull, May 90½.

A GOOD MAN CHOSEN.

Dr. W. P. Mathews Is Elected as the State Librarian.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, Oct 31.—The State Library trustees today elected Dr W. P. Mathews State Librarian, to succeed Dana Perkins, deceased

Doctor Mathews has been deputy Librarian for a long time.

He represented Tehama County in the Legislature for several sessions and was always a prominent figure

A West Oakland Blaze

A fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling shortly before 11 o'clock last night and the rear portion was burned off before the flames were extinguished. The building was unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is unknown

Flora's All Right

M R Flora, the house mover who was arrested charged with insanity, has been discharged from custody

The Prohibitionists

The Prohibitionists will have an open air meeting tonight at City Hall Park.

PARADE POINTERS.

General Orders Are Issued by Grand Marshal Gaskill.

THE FORMATION OF COLUMNS.

How the Various Divisions Are to Be Formed.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

Monday Night's Event to Be Complete in Every Detail.

Monday evening will witness a magnificent industrial parade of the sound money men of Alameda County. Thousands of voters will march in line, shouting for McKinley, Hobart and prosperity. Elaborate floats will give a brilliant coloring to the uniforms of the ward and township clubs, while several bands of music will fill the air with patriotic strains.

Headquarters of the Grand Marshal No. 908 Broadway, Oakland, Oct 31, 1896.—General Orders No 3—The duties imposed upon the grand marshal of the parade in honor of the Republican nominees, McKinley and Hobart, render it necessary to make the following announcements for the information of those who will take part in the grand parade and the people generally.

Marshals of divisions and aids will report, mounted, to the chief of staff at 7 o'clock P M sharp at these headquarters The various divisions must be in their assigned positions at 8 o'clock P M sharp.

Marshals of divisions will report promptly to chief of staff through an aid when their divisions are formed

The signal to advance will be given at 8:30 P. M sharp.

Organizations not prepared to move in time will fall in on left of line.

Route of Procession—The line of march will be up Broadway to Twelfth street, to Jackson, to Durant to Harrison, to Fourteenth to San Pablo avenue, to Grove, to Twenty-first street to San Pablo av, to Fourteenth, to Washington, to Eighth The reviewing stand will be on the west side of Washingtotn street in the opening of Eighth street.

The formation for the marching column will be a column of fours, open order or platoons The man on the left will be responsible for the distance, which distance will be equal to the front of a four or platoon, as the case may be The man on the left of the sub-division will march directly in the rear of the man in front of them.

The guide will be toward the left.

The distance between divisions must not exceed sixty feet only for band and mounted staff

The distance between different companies and organizations must not exceed fifteen feet. All drill corps are requested to preserve the order in column as indicated above

No fancy movements will be permitted, as they break up the column.

FORMATION

First Division will form on Second street, right resting on Broadway facing north

Second Division will form on Second street right resting on Broadway facing south

Third Division will form on Third street right resting on Broadway facing north

Fourth Division will form on Third street right resting on Broadway facing south

Fifth Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Broadway facing north

Sixth Division will form on Fourth street right resting on Broadway, facing north

Seventh Division will form on Fifth street right resting on Broadway facing north

Eighth Division will form on Fifth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south

Ninth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing north

Tenth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south

Eleventh Division will form on Seventh street, right resting on Broadway, facing north

REGALIA.

Following will be the uniform of Marshals and Aids

Grand Marshall gold sash; Chief of Staff, red whit and blue sash Chief Aaid, white sash, Marshalls of Divisions, red sash Aid blue sash All Marchalls and Aids will wear black alpine hats looped up on right side, wear rosettes of same color as

Gambette dark clothes and leggings Sashes will be furnished as far as possible at headquarters of Grand Marshall, Monday P M at 1 o'clock.

Hats, gauntletts and rosettes can be purchased of M J Keller & Company

All Marchalls and Aids will report to Chief of Staff at Headquarters of Grand Marshall, Blake & Moffitt Building 908 Broadway Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock P M for instructions.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

Piece of artillery
Steam whistle
Wagon and fireworks
Wagon and fire works.
Platoon of Police
Grand Marshall V W Gaskill.
Chief of Staff Webb N Pearce
Chief and Aid of Cal Ewing
Aids
Frank H Mason
E W Roberts Jr.
D C Brown
Daniel Doody
Fred Boquet.
J Slavich
A W Palliami
J W Harris
E R Pearch
A M Baerott
Victor Remdel
Henry Watkinson.
R S Kitchener

FIRST DIVISION

Marshal—Captain W R. Thomas
Aids—Chas H. Gray, E W. Woodward, H. W Richardson
Homer's Band.
Carriage containing General Fredericks, commander in chief Army and Navy League Col McElroy, Oakland Camp
Float, 45 young ladies representing the United States
Float, with cannon and ex-soldiers.
Two floats, with disabled veterans.
Alameda Camp
Berkeley Camp

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. J S White.
Aids—W A Mitchell, Dr. J M. Dunn.
Band
Young Men's Republican League.
Citizens
Float borax industry.
Third Ward Republican Club
Fifth Ward Republican Club
Seventh Ward Republican Club
Attorney at law A A Moore and party, with four horse drag
Float, California Cotton Mills, 250 employees.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—D W Martin.
Aids—M. W. Dunton, J. J. Lerri.
Band
Alameda Drill Corps
Alameda Regular Republican Club.
Alameda Republican Club.
Alameda Veteran Republican Club.
Float, representing terra cotta industry

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Chas. Mantalen.
Aids—H. Bertonch, Wm Watkinson, Albert Kayser, W. Heitmann.
Drum Corps
Forty-eighth Assembly Drill Corps.
First Ward Republican Club.
Fourth Ward McKinley and Hobart Club
Fourth Ward Republican Club.
Sixth Ward Republican Club.
Float, Oakland Iron Works
Judson Mfg Co, 60 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Geo H Mason.
Aids—P. L Koszkowski, Dr. R. H. Allen.
Band
Plumed Knights San Francisco.
Bear Club San Francisco.
Phoenix Drill Corps San Francisco
National Republican League, San Francisco
Two floats Union League.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal P J. Keeler.
Aides J A Bliss, H A. Weitzel.
Mounted Cavalcade.
Piedmont and Oakland Township.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshall, Major J. F. Hayes
Aides. W J, Devey, J T. Vaughn, I. L Cavasso, F D. Cushing, H N. Guard M F. Bosworth, T. J Fish.
Drum Corps
Merchants and Employees
Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries
Represented as follows:
Brick Industry Remillard Brick Co, five teams, Express Companies Wells, Fargo & Co, ten teams, Whitney Co, three teams, People's Express, four teams.
Float
Representing Flour and Wheat Industry
Lumber Business
Puget Sound Lumber Co, one six horse team, one four horse team
Oakland Lumber Co, one four horse team, two two horse teams.
Burnham Stanford Co, three two horse teams
Eagle Box Factory, two two horse teams with men
Mohn & Mole one two horse team
California Door Co, float and forty men
Coal Industry:
Chas R Allen, one four horse wagon and twenty men.
Oregon Improvement Co, six carts and forty men
J P Taylor, two four horse teams.
Hickmott Canning Co, one four horse team and forty men
Wagon with Red Fire.
Guerney Refrigerator Float.
W B Fuller & Co, three two horse teams
Geo W Arper, 4 teams coal oil.
Theo Gier Wine Co, 6 two-horse teams.
Santa Rosa Wine Co, 1 team.
R. J Boyer, 1 team
Hook Bros. & Co, 2 teams
Uhl Bros 1 team
Pierce Hardware Co, 2 teams.
E R Tait, 4 teams.
Walker Smith, 1 team
H D Cushing 4 teams.
Max Schultz 4 teams
Walter Meese, 1 team
A & M Schuete 1 team
Oak and Fruit and Produce Co, 4 teams.
W A Rouse & Co, 6 teams
Contra Costa Water Co, 1 team
Wentworth Shoe Co, 2 teams, 30 men.
J F. W Sohst & Bros 1 team.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Don F Miller
Aids—W Macke A. H Trathur, A. M. Benham, Ben Ferris, C K King.
Band
Alliance
Escorting Sound Money League
Real Estate and Insurance Companies represented
Drum Corps
Afro-American League.

NINTH DIVISION.

Marshal Geo C Hunt
Aids Abe P Leid, W. H Friend.
Band
National Republican League
Second Ward Republican Club.

TENTH DIVISION.

Marshal T W. Jeffries
Aids Geo. W. Anderson, Alexander McAdam.
Band
Temescal Drill Corps
Railroad Men's Republican Club.
Float representing Trades.
One Piece Artillery.
Drum Corps.
Regular Italian Republican Club
Niles Republican Club.
Mt Eden Drill Corps.
Liberty Band
Livermore McKinley and Hobart Club
San Lorenzo Republican Club.
Haywards Republican Club.
McKinley and Hobart Club of Pleasanton
McKinley and Hobart Club of San Leandro.
Newark Republican Club
Centerville Republican Club
Mission San Jose Republican Club
Fruitvale Republican Club.
Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn Township

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal Dr J K D Hutton.
Aids H M Wattsbury, Geo. H. Phillips, A Smith, James Kearney.
Band
University Republican Club of Berkeley.
Young Men's Republican Club of Berkeley
West Berkeley Republican Club.
Berkeley Republican Club.
McKinley League
Golden Gate McKinley Club.
Lorin McKinley Club
Bay District Republican Club.

(Official) G W GASKILL, Grand Marshal.
WEBB N PIERCE, Chief of Staff.

You wouldn't drink such tea as you are now drinking, if you knew what tea can do, and how cheap good tea is.

Your grocer pays your money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best*.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 429

REED'S VISIT.

The Details Will Be Arranged at a Meeting Tonight.

RACE-TRACK PREPARATIONS.

There Will Be Accommodations for All Who Come.

PLANS FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

He Will Pass Through Oakland in a Four-in-Hand.

Preparations for Reed's day in Oakland were laid off today, for everybody went to San Francisco to witness the demonstration there. Tonight, however, there will be a meeting of the Central and Executive Committees, at which the final arrangements will be perfected.

As it now stands, Reed will be driven through the streets of Oakland before going to the track "We don't want any one to say we side tracked him" said County Central Committeeman Riley today "So he will be met at the train and everybody who desires to see the Maine orator can do so by standing on Broadway shortly after the arrival of the 1 35 train"

The method of receiving Reed is another matter which will be determined tonight Some of the leaders think a military escort with band, etc should be at the train awaiting the speaker, while others want no demonstration until evening At present the concensus of opinion seems to be that a committee shall meet the train and take the speaker in a four-in-hand to the park

There the meeting is supposed to begin at 4 o clock sharp Attorney Wm Chickering will preside and introduce the speaker of the day After his remarks Rev Anna Shaw will close

The accommodations which the city can offer is a source of satisfaction to the committee By throwing open the lower portion of the grand stand 5,000 people can be under cover and listen to the speeches Seats for 100 have been provided on the speaker's stand The tickets for these have been distributed and a plan for putting in twenty-five more seats is now under contemplation This, like the other matters, will be decided tonight. In fact nothing new has developed since yesterday, even the band, glee club, etc, which will be at the park, have not yet been selected

The Southern Pacific has arranged to carry passengers from Oakland, Alameda and Fruitvale, via Oakland Pier, to Shell Mound and return for 20 cents There will be plenty of room for all trains will be run from the pier to Shell mound as often as necessary to carry the crowd quickly and comfortably.

AN INDEPENDENT'S STAND.

D. C. Brown Issues a Notice to the Fourth District Voters.

The following card was issued today.

Gentlemen—The law provides two ways by which a candidate may have his name placed upon the ticket, either to go before a convention, and receive the nomination, or upon a petition of the voters My friends advised the latter course, and my judgment approved, consequently I took no part in either the primaries or the convention, and come before you as a nominee of the people to whom and to whom alone, if elected, I owe allegiance and whom I shall faithfully serve if chosen

I was a member of the Board one time, from January 1, 1889 to January 1 1893 I took my seat with no obligation, but to serve the whole people of this county to the best of my ability, and my every official act was in their interest, as I understood it I am in favor of a wise just, honest and economical distribution of the people's money. I am in favor of just and equal taxation I believe (and have always so acted) that the most humble citizen should have the same consideration from a Supervisor, that is awarded the wealthiest

I am enthusiastically in favor of good roads I am in favor of a public park of not less than 500 acres and of purchasing the land as soon as possible I believe in holding out all possible inducements to all legitimate business enterprises, especially for some manufacturers to locate in our county, and ask your support and vote on November 3rd and I promise to so conduct myself while in office as to merit commendation by approval

Finally, I wish to state that I have endeavored to make a clean, manly and honorable canvass and my competitors have acted in like manner

Yours truly,
D C BROWN.

LEAVITT'S CANDIDACY.

Prominent Citizens Endorse Him for the Assembly.

The following circular was issued today

To the voters of the 48th Assembly District Gentlemen The undersigned, residents and electors of the 48th Assembly District respectfully urge upon you the necessity of casting your ballot on the 3rd of November next for the Republican nominee for Member of the Assembly from the 48th District, Mr Frank W. Leavitt

To the end that the principles of the National Republican Party may be sustained and enforced, it is requisite that the Legislature of California should be Republican, and that, therefore, Mr Leavitt, who is a Republican of undoubted honesty and capability, should be elected to represent the 48th District of the Legislature of this State.

Mr Leavitt heartily endorsed the action of our representatives in Congress on the Funding Bill and will certainly vote for a resolution to that effect

Mr Leavitt is uncontrolled by corporate influences and is under no obligations to any, but the people of his own District and they alone have any influence upon his vote

If elected it shall be the earnest purpose and aim of Mr. Leavitt, without regard to any religious sect or creed to represent the interests of the people the whole people, and nothing but the people

He stands pledged and committed to vote for a bill in the interest of the State University, a bill in the interest of good roads, a resolution calling upon Congress to improve Oakland Harbor which if improved properly will make this city one of the largest manufacturing cities in the State of California, and such measures as may best secure and protect the best interests of the working man

Mr Leavitt also stands for a good primary law, something that is vastly essential at this time. And we further guarantee that Mr Leavitt will vote first last and all the time for decent, honest and economical administration of the affairs of State and all such measures as shall promote its moral commercial and industrial prosperity.

We most respectfully submit to your sound judgment and discretion the above reasons for urging his candidacy.

Respectfully,

E S Denison, J G McCall, R. W. Church, Firm D. Hinde Daniel Doody, Charles Baab, William Watkinson, Fred A. Davis, L L Bromwell G W. Hoguet Eugene Lynch, Howard Osgood W. R Thomas, C L Ingler, L. G. Wolfe, W J Henderson

DEFIED THE RAIN.

Enthusiastic Republicans Go to the San Francisco Parade.

In spite of the drizzling rain the Republicans gathered in goodly numbers at First and Broadway at 12 15 today and the El Capitan carried away a crowd of cheering enthusiasts who waved bright banners as the boat moved away.

The Alliance men went over on the regular trains, although a brave handful were on the El Capitan They wore long coats over their gay uniforms and rubber boots replaced the leather ones

The Army and Navy League, headed by Banner Carrier Henderson and Major McElroy and Major Hussey, marched to the boat through the drizzling rain and mist Each man carried a banner and wore McKinley badges

Most of the men on the boat wore not only McKinley badges but yellow chrysanthemums

Many of the Sound Money business men went over on the boat.

Musical Notes.

The Friday Morning Club met that week as usual for its members' morning Among the numbers rendered was the Kreutzer Sonate played by Miss Rosenberg and Mr Zech of San Francisco A trio of Bohm's played by Miss Pauline Collins, Mr Tuttle and Mr Howard, was also greatly enjoyed.

Otto Bendix offers as his programme for next Friday morning at the Unitarian Church parlors Bach's organ prelude and Fugue, Beethoven's Waldstein Sonate and Schumann's Carnival.

A testimonial concert to Miss Flora C Kendall pianist, tendered by the Friday Morning Club under the auspices of the Starr King Fraternity, will be given on the evening of Tuesday November 10th at the Unitarian Church at 8 o clock

A delightful programme is offered for Donald de V Graham will assist as well as the favorite Friday Morning Club Quartette consisting of Miss Margie Gaskill, Mrs H P Carlton Mrs J G. Allen and Mrs W H Harries

A Salvation Speaker.

At the Salvation Army barracks at Twelfth and Washington streets, tomorrow Commissioner Edward Higgins the renowned Salvation Army globe trotter, will give three lectures Commissioner Higgins has been in the Army for the past twenty years and at the present time is International Traveling Commissioner His official capacity has taken him to nearly every spot on earth and as he is a fluent and forcible speaker, his meeting promises to be both interesting and instructive

Dr Nice, editor of the German-American War Cry, is traveling with Commissioner Higgins He is an excellent violinist and will render some selections

You Know

We have been telling plain truth in plain phrase about patent preparations and plausible pharmacists for some time past. Have you read between the lines? Do you now know we sell as cheaply as the cheapest and that the principal differences between drug stores are the honesty of the proprietors and the purity of their prescriptionn drugs?

Arthur J. Dibert & Co.
1111 BROADWAY
Bet Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts.
Tel. Main 27.

Our.....
STOP THAT COUGH SYRUP
Is in season now.

A. H. BLOW

Will occupy this space on the classified page Tuesday next and thereafter three times weekly with announcements of honest real estate bargains.

AN ARMY IN LINE.

Thirty Thousand Marchers in the San Francisco Parade.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Twelve Divisions Pass in Review Before Tom Reed.

ENTHUSIASM IS EVIDENT.

The Streets Crowded With Huge Throngs of Sightseers.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The Republican parade here this afternoon was the largest ever seen in this city in connection with a political campaign.

During the morning there was a drizzling rain but at noon the clouds disappeared and the sun shone until the procession had been dispersed after marching through the principal down-town streets

From an early hour the streets have been filled with marching divisions of bands, placards, wagons bearing advertisements of candidates and national flags

The parade was marshalled by Colonel George Stone, President of the Union League Club, assisted by a small army of mounted aides.

Speaker Reed reviewed the procession.

All the wholesale and retail stores closed their doors at noon, that their employes might join in the parade.

In the line were factory employes, bankers, insurance men, produce and stock exchange members, lawyers, merchants, clerks, University students, rail road and hotel men, artisans and all the Republican Clubs of the city.

It is estimated there were 30,000 men in line.

Each of the twelve divisions had one or more bands and most of the marching thousands carried small flags.

There were many banners in line relating to the McKinley gold standard and protection.

The sidewalks along the route were densely packed and spectators mingled their cheers with those of men in line.

ORATOR OGLESBY.

He Starts Up a Small-Sized Riot With a Speech.

There was a lively time this morning in front of the Republican Army and Navy League headquarters caused by Chancellor Oglesby, a colored advocate of Blackstone, insisting on talking Bryanism. He procured a box and mounting it began his oration.

"Down with the nigger," yelled a score of voices and there was some talk of a lynching when Deputy Sheriff Charles White appeared and advised the would-be orator to move across the street. Later the scene of action was transferred to the corner of Eighth and Broadway, where Oglesby was informing a crowd that he would talk anywhere he saw fit, when ex Sheriff Hussey suggested that he would not talk in front of the League headquarters White again interrupted, took Oglesby's side of the case, and told Hussey that he was amenable to the law for his actions Hussey walked away and grim and grizzled war was averted.

STILL AFTER BURRIS.

John Gooby Is Keeping Close Watch on the Ex-Attorney.

John Gooby of Alameda is still on the trail of ex-Attorney Burris and this morning presented himself at the office of Prosecuting Attorney Melvin to ask for two complaints. The first would charge Burris with feloniously disposing of a claim to which he had no title, and the second, a misdemeanor for wilfully removing a sign from a piece of property belonging to Gooby on Linden street

Gooby has had one complaint on the former charge which was dismissed on a technicality and the Prosecuting Attorney refused to issue either complaint until he could thoroughly look into the merits of the cases.

The Banks' Showing.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.—The weekly bank statement is: Reserve, increase, $3,992,325, loans, decrease, $3,889 100, specie, increase, $2,545,800, legal tenders, decrease, $552,700, deposits, decrease, $2,096,900; circulation decrease, $14,800 The banks hold $17,462,425 in excess of the requirements.

COAL, $7.50 PER TON.

BEAVER HILL is the best cheap coal in the market Try it and be convinced. For sale by all coal dealers.

A Coal Oil that will not smoke, smell nor char the wick is what you want—Try *Buswell's Palace Brilliant*. Government inspector's stamp of 150° fire test on every barrel.

Buswell's Paint Co
Cor. 4th and Broadway
Branch—1076 Bdwy, near 14th.

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

PROFESSOR ROSS ON FINANCE.

A Powerful Non-Partisan Lecture by the Gifted Logican From Leland Stanford University.

MONETARY ISSUES ARE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED.

A Speech That Teems With All the Salient Points of the Campaign.

It was an unusually select and dignified audience that filled the Macdonough Theater last night from parquet to gallery when Prof E A Ross of Stanford University delivered a lecture from the standpoint of the financial question.

The gentleman is one of the most able men who have made their appearance in this campaign He is not a man to orate but in less than five minutes he can crowd more telling points into his speech than any two of the up-to-date campaign speakers He rattled off facts, quoted figures and made pertinent comparisons for two hours and his audience was attentive as it was enthusiastic In all the meeting was one of the best the silver people have arranged and members of all three of the leading parties joined in the cheering at its close.

A. P. HAYNE.

A Neat Introductory to the Event of the Evening.

When the big audience had been seated Dr I H Woolsey rapped for order and in a neat speech, introduced A P Hayne of the State University as chairman of the evening Mr Hayne took the speakers stand amid much applause and in introducing the speaker said

'Ladies and Gentlemen I thank you for the honor conferred upon me in being chosen to preside over this meeting consisting as it does of all parties united under the banner of free silver and carried by our intrepid leader, William J Bryan

The campaign is now drawing to a close It has been one of the most curious in the history of the country As a general characterization we may say it has been, on the Republican side at least, one of violent hysterics Grave and dignified statesmen, local and otherwise, have performed antics that would not have been deemed credible a few months ago

We saw some months ago the Republican at their primaries electing silver delegates to the State Convention. We saw the chosen few of the many statesmen putting a silver stroke—16 to 1—across the continent We also saw these same noble minded men come out of the clutches of Mark Hanna just as noisy for gold—not only this but we hear through the press of the land with a few noble exceptions, branding all who dare to own that they have manliness enough to live up to their convictions as anarchists, dishonest persons and such like

Well, if we are anarchists we surely are good company, for have we not with us the example of the leaders of the Democratic forces—Have we not Grant Garfield James G Blaine, and even that man of huge personality Major McKinley? These are our fellow anarchists

They didn't think the country would go to ruin under free silver and on election day a majority of the people will be found to think the same way

The gold advocates behave like school girls in a dark room each fighting the other into hysterics with their own fears

They got together and cry anarchy, 'ruin repudiation' and all that bosh we hear in the papers but just the same Bryan will be elected by a big majority

'It has been my good fortune since the campaign began, to have visited almost all parts of the State and I can assure you that California will give Bryan the largest majority ever given since its admission to the Union

It is customary to clothe a silverite in a red shirt, put long whiskers on him and sprinkle a few bits of hay over him To paint him as an ignorant horse of too low an intellect to be argued with That we have in our ranks men who give the lie direct to such statements is the object of his meeting We want to show that we have not only honest scientific theories but also that we can use them and use them to the confusion of our enemies With this end in view I have the honor of introducing to you one of the most eminent men of the country—one who has fought vallantly for the cause of silver, and to whom, if successful the country at large will owe a lasting debt I take great pleasure in presenting Professor E. A. Ross of Stanford University"

PROFESSOR ROSS.

An Able Address Delivered in an Emphatic Manner.

The cheers and applause which greeted the speaker of the evening were long and loud When quiet had resumed, he said "The Secretary of Agriculture says the people are not competent to pass upon the money question and that it ought to be turned over to a commission of experts composed of five bankers five commercial men and two professors like Professor McLaughlin of the University of Chicago Now rather than see this question submitted to a body composed of five who are interested in appreciating money of five others who are closely dependent upon these bankers, and of two gentlemen enjoying fixed salaries, I should decide by prefer to make the people of the United States a jury upon this matter For my part I believe the average man can understand the money question I do not dilute monetary science in order to speak to the public I shall give you tonight the very best I have

'Money has two functions, to be a medium of exchange and to be a standard of value in the payment of debt Money fulfills the first function best when all its parts circulate at a parity, when its value is uniform in all parts of the country when it can be conveniently handled in any sum and when it can be used in international trade The present money of the United States composed of gold, greenbacks and of bank notes silver and silver certificates kept at a parity with gold has all the qualities of a medium of exchange, and nobody finds fault with it But as a standard of value it shows the gravest defects, while it is sound 'money,' it is not honest money.

Thomas B Reed makes a tremendous mistake when he says a fixed value of the dollar interferes with the medium of exchange If you pile enough value on the dollar you can purchase any quantity If Reed had hired a meadow from some one on the conditions of taking away twenty loads of hay a year, I guess he would be particular how many loads were removed Reed says, justly too, that more hay rakes does not make more hay but I will show you that more money begets more wealth.

An honest dollar, like an honest gallon or an honest yard-stick, is simply a just standard A just measure of value you get in the same way that you get a just measure of capacity It makes no difference how many pecks there are in a bushel—three, four or eight If we had an eight-peck bushel prices and transactions would adjust themselves to it as they now do to the four-peck bushel The main thing is that when you have once got a given number of pecks in a bushel, that you stick to that number It is not absolute size but change, that makes a bushel unjust and dishonest Likewise a just measure of value means a measure that is constant be there much or little value in it It must not change from time to time, or somebody will be cheated

But how can you keep your measure of value constant? "A very simple thing I hear some people say Keep in your dollar the same number of grains of metal and you are sure to have a constant measure of value If year after year the dollars are made of the same weight of gold or silver the dollar will be honest.

But is this so? What keeps the yard stick constant? Is it its weight, its size or its shape? In England there is a bar of metal known as the standard yard and from time to time copies of this yard are taken to be used in the custom houses and elsewhere These copies are taken in the presence of scientific men to insure accuracy Now suppose some day they find that somebody has lopped a piece off the end of this bar might not some muddle headed person say True the bar is shorter, but being still of the same substance and thickness they can safely neglect any loss in length and can practically regard the important thing about this bar is just its length and not its thickness or the material of which it is made

So with the dollar Its weight has nothing to do with its value Many things have two values Take coal for instance It has a purchasing value and a heating value Coin has only one value for no one thinks of getting a dollar for anything else than its purchasing power

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Carl Shurz has made many able speeches this campaign and so I will devote some money time to criticizing him He has made many extravagant statements which need a correction and when I refer to them tonight it will be for this purpose

When we see that hundreds of similar things change in value in relation to the dollar then we are forced to conclude that the dollar is responsible The important thing about a dollar is not its weight and substance by any means You tell me the dollar has all the time been 23.2 grains of fine gold and my answer is Well, what of it?

The important thing about the dollar is its value and this depends upon its use One man wants a dollar to melt into ring in which case you can insure him a constant value only by keeping the same quantity of metal in it But this is the one man in 10 000

"Everybody else wants a dollar, not to melt it but to pass on to buy things It is of value for its purchasing power That being the case it is as irrelevant to point out that the dollar is year by year of the same weight and metal as it is to point out that the standard yard is still of the same thickness and material What do we care for thickness and material so long as the yard is constant in length, or for weight or material, so long as a dollar is constant in purchasing power?

Some say, Well it is a pretty good thing to get more value than one bargained for' These people are pleased to receive five quarts of oil, we will say for example for a gallon but they must remember that some of us have the oil to sell and where one is the gainer the other is the loser

"We must keep things equal Imagine the farmer coming to town to sell potatoes and being given the ordinary bushel basket With disgust he says, 'No sir, I have to buy costly shirts and expensive clothing—that is the articles cost me much money and I want to measure my potatoes in a basket which is smaller yet I want you to call it a bushel, just the same' Would such a thing be fair? There is one ratio of standard size You can say the boy is one-third the weight of the man or that the man weighs three times as much as the boy but still you preserve the same ratio of 3 to 1 This must be the same with purchasing power and prices

"As the universal use of the dollar is to buy things with, a constant measure of value is a dollar of constant and uniform purchasing power. This means power to purchase whatever we want—provisions, fuel, clothing or labor If from time to time the miller got fewer dollars for his flour, the baker fewer dollars for his loaves, the miner fewer dollars for his coal, we should say that the dollar has gained in its purchasing power If on the other hand, a man can buy less clothing and furniture or fewer shirts and car rides for his dollar, we should conclude that the dollar has decreased in its general purchasing power

The exchange ratio of things depends on the law of supply and demand This applies to anything, horses wood, hides, etc and all are dependant on the rule So in the supply and demand of money and goods, you must look to determine the price

"This is a very important factor You see like Reed's hay-rakes it does not cut any figure how many there are there is no more hay, if the same amount is scattered through them all and with the dollar, there will not be any more value, but there will be more purchasing power

"The law of quantity says that money, like anything else must depend on supply and demand Never until people had little petty notions to support for the gold theory, did they gainsay this proposition

'A paper across the bay, the other day in commenting on my speech of Friday night said, Professor Ross really believes that money has something to do with prices If money has not what in the name of the world has? I am not ashamed to own to just that belief"

Just here the question comes up Does one article count as much as another? If the dollar fetches one-half as much wheat as formerly but buys twice as much indigo, shall we say that these two balance each other and that the dollar is the same in purchasing power? No, because people spend more money for wheat than for indigo and hence they are not compensated for the dearness of wheat by getting twice as much indigo It is therefore an honest dollar that stays constant in its power to purchase for the average man If the average man receives a yearly income of, say, $600 and that keeps him in the same condition of comfort from year to year, you have what I call an honest dollar.

"Have we a dishonest dollar" This question depends upon movements of prices We find that in gold countries prices have sunk about 40 per cent below the level of the years 1867 to 1877 That is, a dollar is a 167-cent dollar In the United States we find that it is a 163-cent dollar Mr Schurz says it is impossible to ascribe this great fall in prices to money insufficiency, because some things fall more than 40 per cent and some less If a side wind struck a fleet of boats crossing the ocean, some might be blown more than 200 miles out of their course and some less, yet it would not be fair to infer there had not been a side wind blowing the fleet 200 miles to one side.

THE DOLLAR AND PRICES

'Nobody even quotes purchasing power, but we all know about prices. What, now, is the relation of purchasing power to price? Purchasing power and price are the same things seen from different sides In comparing it purchasing power means the power of the dollar over goods, price means the power of goods over the dollar We can say that the price of the hat is $3, or that the purchasing power of the dollar is one-third of the hat, like the example of the weights of the boy and the man In both cases we simply express the exchange ratio. It is clear, then, that as purchasing power goes down prices go up and vice versa If purchasing power is constant so are prices Therefore to obtain honest dollars you must have a uniform level of prices.

'Suppose we increase our credits, prices will rise Suppose we increase our exchange, prices will fall Suppose the government wanted to control prices in some way and keep them on a level basis, what would be done? It could not control prices The only way is for the government to control money and on that alone we must rely to constitute value

"What is an honest dollar? It is a serious thing to have a dishonest dollar in any country If you make a contract to deliver any goods and before the time of filling that contract something takes place to interfere, some one is cheated Any change that takes place to vary the weight of a 2,000 pound ton which has been contracted for cheats some one

'Is the government under any obligations to guarantee an honest dollar? We find that all civilized governments feel under obligations to guarantee the yard-stick, the pound or gallon, and one found using a measure different from the legal pattern can be punished Thousands of dollars have been spent in sending men to find the length of a degree on the earth's surface in order to derive from it a scientific system of measures If the government undertakes to guarantee measures of weight or capacity, how much more is it bound to guarantee an honest dollar? Granting this obligation, how is it to be discharged? How shall the government go about it to maintain an honest dollar? Why simply by controlling some one of the six factors that control the price level.

THE VARIOUS POINTS

"Let us take them up separately. In the first place, the government cannot control the quantity of wealth to be exchanged nor can it control the number of transactions each article gives use to It cannot govern the use of barter, nor can it determine the extent to which men shall resort to credit In fact, to maintain a price level by altering the demand for money work to suit the existing supply would be as absurd as paring a boy's feet There yet remain the two factors of supply—number of dollars and the rapidity of circulation Can the government control the former? Yes The government can certainly affect the number of dollars—that is, the volume of lawful money in the country The ways in which this may be done I will later speak of

"I have defined an honest dollar and shown how the government may secure it I now ask the question—is the maintaining of an honest dollar a serious matter?

'This calls us to consider some of the consequences of a dishonest dollar. If two men agree to a contract, and between the time of making and fulfilling, as I illustrated before, any change takes place in the legal acceptance of the terms used or of the units of measure mentioned in the contract, one party is bound to be cheated and thus the unfairness is again evident

'Every debt, every bond every deposit in the bank, is a contract to deliver the dollar at some future date I say that if between the time of making the contract and its liquidation some change takes place in the dollar, cutting off some of it, or piling on more there is bound to be a cheat somewhere—either the debtor or creditor will suffer

"You don't have to be creditor to make a profit Suppose instead of loaning out the dollar at interest, you put it in the ground, deriving no benefit from it. When you find that its purchasing value has increased and increased, you will dig it up and by using it, would not you benefit by the profit? You can't do this with other commodities

'We now find that in this country prices have fallen in the last twenty-three years about 39 per cent. There is no getting around the conclusion that in gold standard countries the fall of prices in the last twenty-three years has been about 40 per cent Sixty dollars will go as far as $100 formerly would—that is the purchasing power of gold has increased 66 2-3 per cent If this application were uniform it would be equivalent to an annual increase in the value of the unit of about 2½ per cent Of course the movement has been irregular In periods of prosperity prices have run along on a level, only to crash down suddenly, when the commercial crisis arrived It is therefore fair to assume that as the gold standard has behaved in the past so it will behave in the future and if gold has got on an average 2½ per cent more valuable year by year since the world passed to the gold standard, it will continue to appreciate 2½ per cent year by year in the future

STOP THE APPRECIATION

"What we are striving for is not to depreciate the dollar, but to stop this appreciation The gold standard cost farmers $600 000 000 a year and could not cost the debtors of the nation less than three or four hundred millions a year Besides a squeeze of debtors a gold standard with its falling prices perpetually upsets the calculations of business men, and it is the parent of innumerable bankruptcies If you don't believe that, consider that during the six years before 1873 there were 4,000 failures a year During the six years of falling prices after 1873 they averaged 8,000 a year. Note that the number of failures increased 50 per cent in the year 189 The difference between a panic year and a regime of falling prices is simply one of degree How, therefore can Mr Schurz imply that free silver means ruin to the employer? As to the effect of rising prices on enterprise let me quote from Took, one of the greatest writers we have, who says. 'We have the fullest warrant that any partial inconvenience that might ensue from the fact of the American supplies of the XVI century in raising prices was compensated and repaid a hundred fold by the activity, expansion and vigor which they impressed for more than one generation upon every enterprise and every art which dignifies human life or increases human happiness'

'All thinking people unite in saying that the general drift of prices has been downward during the last three years While in the past three months, prices have fallen 31 per cent. The dollar of today, then is worth $1 26 That is the kind of a yard stick we have and that is what honest money means

"The gold men say and justly too, that farmers have peculiar hardships worked upon them This is said to be due to the opening up of new land, partially, and to the over-production of wheat. It is also true that part of this is due to international competition. While we are all sorry for the farmer, we cannot say we will stop this international competition, for we cannot But, that part of the farmers ruin caused by the 2½ per cent appreciation of the dollar and the 2½ per cent depreciation of his products,—that we must stop and we must protect him. I think, however, that this fall of prices is beneficial to all concerned in opening the eyes of the American farmers to what is taking place.

"I have a friend, who is a psychologist He tells me that if a frog is placed in water and heat very gradually applied it can be boiled before it knows it, without any inconvenience at all From 1873 to 1893 the American farmer has been slowly boiling and if it had not been for the sudden rise of temperature in 1893 we don't know how long he would have stood it. He might have been boiled dead.

"The gold standard has been insufficient to maintain prices in the past and it will be in the future How long can the golden States stand with this enormous burden on their backs?

"Take 2½ per cent of $19,000,000,000 and you will find $53 000,000 is the excessive burden on the farmer every year on account of this standard But just think of $53,000,000 more of farm products sold to offset this appreciation of standard I have seen a farmer so crazy for a mere $400 mortgage I have seen the way the farmers' struggle to sustain their homes and it is sorrowful to think of the burdens they must bear for the maintenance of the standard

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

"Our actual total debt is $22,000,000,000, two sevenths of all the wealth in the United States and when it is said that this appreciates in burden, 2½ per cent per year, it shows that that mass is drawing an unseen interest of $500,000 000 yearly

"Germany pays $160 000,000 a year for her standing army. Our debtors alone claim three times as much as Germany's Army

"In the period from 1867 to 1893 prices were practically on a line and the business failures averaged 3,000, for six years later 8 000 Since 1888 they have stayed above 10 000 This means a collapse of industrial machinery and a smashing of enterprise The result is that just so many more enterprises must be started in order to keep up production A part of our energy, therefore is used up in creating enterprises that ought to be devoted to running enterprises

'The collapse of business is a serious thing In 1893 there was as much land, as many arms, shops, mills, furnaces and railroads, as many tools, machines, engines, and dynamos, as much muscle, skill, talent, and ambition as the year before Yet there was an industrial paralysis leading to a great falling off in production On all sides were seen unemployed labor, idle machinery, rusting side tracks and empty stores What was the trouble? Nothing more or less than the fact that many of the enterprise by which the productive powers of the nation are kept employed had collapsed Now, the paralysis we saw then on a vast scale, is something that inevitably goes with falling prices The persistent sinking of prices is nothing less than a chronic commercial crisis, and so we shall find it yielding the same results

"Now, let's see You say this is all well enough, but wages — how about wages" They are more sluggish, you argue, and won't go down so fast In 1893 prices fell Was it no true that the laborers wages were also affected? Then 850,000 men willing to work and most of them with families, were thrown out of employment Wages had been very little affected, yet labor got its full share of the burden and got it promptly, but it came, not in the form of falling wages, but in the form of narrowing out the field of employment Not lower wages but discharge, is the first effect of falling prices on the workingmen tell you the laborer suffers along with industry

"And now the only cure advanced is the cry of more sound money to cure the times on the same theory of curing a man with the hair of the dog that bites him.

MONEY AND LABOR

"Two of the deepest thinkers, two of the best and greatest writers who have treated on this matter, wrote about forty years ago They said the fullest warrant would be given to the effect of the supply in raising the purchasing price of silver, and that it had raised one hundred fold more than one generation ago.

"Some of the gold men have said that the purchasing power of gold never fluctuates, that the purchasing power of silver goes up and down but that gold stays at a fixed value In this respect, I want to say that five silver dollars will buy as much as a five dollar gold piece It will buy as much now and it would buy as much ten years ago

If the products of the people increase every year, anything that caused the increase is in part responsible for the hard times or for the increased purchasing power of money We must take a long forecast, and not move in the old ruts any longer It is getting more important every day. We can't stand what we stood one hundred years ago They say we have a larger per capita amount of money today than ever before in the history of the country Why should we take the per capita as an index to the amount needed? What do we take as an index to the miles of railroad needed? Do we take the number of miles already in existence or do we take the amount of goods to be transported? The money needed depends upon the amount of business transacted. Money has almost become a nuisance They say that 94 per cent of the entire business of the United States depends upon credit Credit is done between two or three persons while your dollar passes through about fifty hands in a year according to statisticians Now, I want to say that instead of 94 per cent of 19-19 of the business being done by credit 50 per cent or one-half of the business is done by credit, and the other half is done by cash

"They excuse the fall in the prices of products by saying that it is due to the lowering in the cost of production say that the lowering in the cost of production has no real tendency to take from the price of products Take the sewing machine Say it takes one-half as much labor as it did to do the sewing by hand The dollar former by paid for this labor is set free and goes into other channels A lowering in cost of production here and there you will find is followed by a reign of high prices The value of money increases by the demand placed upon it I say that the fall in prices has exceeded the fall in the cost of production

"They talk about each generation surrendering the result of its labor to the generation following Here is an example Take a table for instance Suppose I have use for a table I borrow one from you After using it a number of years I bring it back and say, 'Here's your table, I have finished with it' But no you want two tables when I bring it back You say that the table I bring back to you is worth only half as much as it was when you gave it to me Or suppose your table burned up and I made you one exactly like it You would demand two tables in return, because you would consider that the fall in the price of tables would warrant you to demand tables equal to the price of the table you lent me But had the table increased in price you would not be willing to accept one-half of the original table

"In 1891, wages had fallen 9 per cent Since then wages have fallen 11 per cent So it is not true that wages were higher in 1892 than ever before in the history of the United States

"As the locomotive took the place of the stage coach, as electric lights have taken the place of candles so shall a double standard system take the place of gold The system of evolution must be followed out

GOLD THE EUROPEAN STANDARD

"Yes, gold is on top but it has been helped there Silver was not quietly supplanted, it was kicked out If the practice quietly grew up among business men of making and meeting contracts of gold why was it necessary to pass the demonetization laws of 1871 3?

"Did the railroad need a law in order to drive out the stage coach? Did the electric light ask aid of the Government in its struggle with the kerosene lamp?

"Again, the gold men urge that the standard is surely prevailing in Europe that Austria is nearly on a gold standard, that Roumania has adopted it and that the former bimetallic members of the Latin Union seem to have recognized themselves to the present situation He argues, therefore that we must conform to general practice This going over of nation after nation to the gold standard is however an argument against As regards the metric system every nation that adopts it is a new reason for our adopting it, on the other hand, every nation that goes to the gold standard and enlarges its monetary stock of this metal, instead of furnishing a new reason for our going over to it gives us a new ground for rejecting it For the two or three nations the gold standard might be very just, but when a dozen are scrambling for the scanty supply of that metal every new nation that joins in the scrimmage aggregates the injustice of the gold standard The increasing strain that comes with the swinging into line of the minor countries is just the point that should give us pause

'After all the gold talk I impeach the gold standard and say it is bad money We diagnose the disease and what is the remedy? The only thing is to return to the system of past years—the system of bimetallism It prevailed from 1873 to 1893 France had it and there was a time when $4 worth of silver could be purchased for $1 of gold In spite of the tremendous fluctuations and the amount of production the ratio still remained at 15 to 1

"At one time France had a ratio of 15½ to 1 while ours was 15 to 1 France was a large nation and as a consequence drew our gold there Then we changed to 16 to 1 and the reverse occurred for we got the gold

'The effect of bimetallism is to support the world's business on a combined mass of gold and silver which fluctuates less than either metal alone Moreover, only the two together can give up a broad enough basis The gold man's ideal is a narrow foundation of gold supporting a dizzy superstructure of credit the upperstories of which topple down whenever a financial earthquake comes We favor a lower broader and stabler structure

'The fact that under the ratio of 15 to 1 that we had for forty two years our money was practically all silver, and that under the ratio of 16 to 1 adopted in 1834 it became nearly all gold is frequently brought forward to show that bimetalism won't work The fact shows just the opposite

'When two bimetallic systems have different ratios, the biggest system will prevail if the theory of bimetallism is true and this is just what happened We had the little system and so paid the penalty for disregarding the bigger French system in fixing our ratio It's an old story about the wheelbarrow colliding with the locomotive

'Ever since the nations slammed the door in the face of silver Europe has had a hard time and throughout the effected world there has been a falling in prices as in everything else

GOLD FALLACIES

'The gold men set up a man of straw and then knock him down That has been their way of argument They say that we didn't have any silver in 1873 or up to 1873 They say that up to that time there was only $8 000 000 coined and that all the silver coin we have with the exception of that $8 000 000 has been coined since 1873 What does that prove? They misrepresent this question they continue to knock down their man of straw

What is that crime of 73? It was either a crime or a blunder and sometimes a blunder is worse than a crime It was an act which deliberately demonetized the silver dollar and it was secretly accomplished

The gold men say let us have the free and unlimited coinage of silver free silver is a good thing, but we must accomplish it only through an international agreement Now, let us look at this argument in a rational way We have sent to Europe three commissions to confer with commissions from the great European countries and what have we accomplished toward a double standard? They are afraid to tackle the question without the consent of England. Germany is ready to adopt a double standard as soon as England is ready But England will never be ready. England is a creditor nation She has loaned from five to ten billions of dollars The interest from England's loans amount to $25,000 000 a year. Why in the United States alone she has $75 000 000, and yet we beseech her to abandon her gold standard policy

Look at the nations that had war vessels in the Mediterranean during the Armenian massacres In the midst of that slaughter if the various nations could have come to an international agreement they could soon have put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of Christians that occurred daily in Armenia But did they come to an agreement? You know that it is almost impossible to come to an international agreement and yet they beseech us to wait for such an agreement before we give silver the place it rightfully owns We have had many men working and talking for an international agreement in the past I am one of them. I have fought in the past for an international agreement But I say that not one of these recent shouters has given any material aid to such an agreement

They say that silver is at present coined at the ratio of 32 to 1 and they ask how we propose to bring the ratio down to 16 to 1. In the first place the present ratio is not 32 to 1 but 27½ or 26 to 1 We must make an addition to our currency. An addition not in gold but in silver. By coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 part of our gold would go to Europe That would decrease the price of gold in Europe It would also give room for silver to get into circulation in America by taking the place of the gold that had left.

'It is some times said that we intend to double the value of $4 000,000 000 of silver at one stroke This is absurd The silver coin in the gold countries and in the gold and silver countries is already on a parity with gold at ratios between 15 and 16 to 1 The mass of silver to be lifted in purchasing power is only the $1 845 000,000, as shown by the report of the Director of the Mint This takes in all the silver standard countries Can any one doubt that without losing all our gold the currency of a great nation like this can permit so extensive a substitution of silver for gold as shall pull down the purchasing power of gold and boost up the purchasing power of silver until they meet?

IS IT REPUDIATION?

"They do a lot of talking about repudiation They say that when the debtor is allowed to pay his debts in cheaper money than he received, it is repudiation. But what is it when he is forced to pay his debts in dearer money than he received? That's what I call extortion. I believe in moderate repudiation, moderate extortion and a great deal of justice

"Silver will buy more in China today than ever before Is silver a fluctuating standard? I say it is not more so than gold By looking at the purchasing power of the two metals in the past is the way to judge They say as a reason for not wishing more silver that it is so heavy We had $140 000,000 of gold in the Treasury of the United States and we issued certificates and have we not silver certificates also Would $1,000 worth of silver certificates weigh any more than $1 000 worth of gold certificates?

They talk about national dishonor Carl Schurz makes this one of his main points of argument. They ought to know that in 1878, before the great refunding act was passed Congress declared that the bonds could be paid in silver Yet they talk to us of dishonor, utterly oblivious of the fact that at that very time Congress refused to say that bonds must be redeemed in gold, but left it to the option of the Secretary of the Treasury Don't talk to us of national dishonor at this time, for there is nothing in it

We are accused of attempting to injure our pensioners by stopping the increase in value of their pensions. No no class could we so cordially concede an appreciating dollar as to our veterans But the pensions amount to only $141 000 000 annually while annual interest charges on the total public and private debt in this country is $1 166 000 000 or more than eight times as much We could better afford to raise the face value of pensions 20 per cent every year than endure the gold standard on their account Those who faced hot and shell for their country will never stand in the way of her prosperity.

THE WORKINGMAN'S INTEREST

The workingman is told that his wages will remain the same while the prices of everything else will advance It is hard to see any basis for this assertion On what grounds can we exempt one commodity from a general advance? Why should the price of labor be stationary any more than that of potatoes or kerosene? They tell us that the workingman wants appreciating money because his wages, though they fall, do not fall as fast as the prices of wheat he buys I have already pointed out that this raising of wages behind prices does the workingman no good Low prices first mean shut downs and give hundreds of thousands of working men idle walking papers Later the burden borne by these discharged men is transferred by means of lower wages to the general body of wage earners

But this is not all Even if you keep your job you gain nothing If wages fall after prices there are some things that trail after wages House rent, fees for doctors taxes, etc, and every article in the retail market—these remain on the former level after your wages have fallen.

The situation at present is different I blame any one for his opinions I don't blame any one for his opinions I say nothing against the candidates of either party. This is a campaign of measures and not men One half of the world is looking to this Nation for freedom from the iron bands of an appreciating standard.

America, without the consent or agreement of any nation, must of her own volition establish these principles of arbitration and money reform. Europe is under a spell and America must be the one to break it and set the world free from slavery in every form.

We insist that this whole question is a matter of justice—of simple, strict, elementary justice The American wealth producer should not be the object of mawkish sentimentality or blubbering philanthropy The head poultices and little pills of charity he abhors He wants not alms, but opportunity To the well-meaning men who offer him help, but deny him justice, he says—as said the sturdy Diogenes to Alexander: "Get out of my sunshine"

Great applause followed the termination of Professor Ross's able address.

The University of California Quartette then sang several songs and with three rousing cheers for Bryan and silver the meeting was ended

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Bay City Flour—absolutely pure.

To Let

For entertainments, cups and saucers, crockery and glassware, at H. Schellhaas.

Mother's Musa is a breakfast delight.

DIED.

MORDHORST—In this city, October 31 1896, Carl William beloved son of Carl and Bertha Mordhorst a native of Oakland, aged 1 year and 3 months

BRODIGAN—In Fruitvale Alameda Co., October 30, 1896, T Brodigan, beloved husband of Ann Brodigan, a native of Ireland, aged 72 years and 6 months

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend funeral services SUNDAY, November 1, 1896, at 2 o'clock P M, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs E. B Sanborn, Fruitvale.

Letter Weather

Is a good name for these dampy cloudy days They give time for thought, and the flying pen.

Our Stationery

Is another great hit. Good Paper, Stylish Paper, give to the writer a feeling of satisfaction that shows its results on every line. Ten new styles just received.

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Are now used by everyone and its no wonder, the styles are so dainty and the costs but nominal. Monograms, $2.00, $2 50, $3.00, $4.00 and $6 00. Address Dies, $2.00, $2.75, $3 50, $4 50. Crests and Coats of Arms from $2 25 to $35.00, according to style desired and the amount of work necessary.

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Produces only the highest grade of work Every piece is as nearly perfection as the best skilled labor can make it

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Superior Board, 100 for $1.00. Paper Stamped, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c per quire.

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$4,250

TERMS TO SUIT.

Fine new house of eight large rooms, laundry and bath; large cement basement, plate glass, elegant mantels, nickel plated plumbing; one block to electric cars; one of Oakland's best residence localities; lot 50x150; fully worth $6000. See this before you buy.

GEO. B. M. GRAY,

463 Ninth Street

"77"

WHAT IS IT?

Seventy-seven is Dr Humphreys precious Specific for Colds Grip Influenza Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough and Sore Throat

The mariner's compass is not more trustworthy than "77", the North Star not more fixed and reliable, with "77" as a pocket companion you can pass unscathed through the labyrinth of fall and winter's dangers

It keeps out the cold like a warm blanket, it keeps up the vitality like a pull of brandy. It is the wonder, the hold fast of multitudes suffering from Colds and Chest Diseases.

Dr Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases Free at your Druggists or Mailed on Request.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the vest pocket Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for $1 Humphreys Med Co Cor. William and John Sts, New York

You can depend on "77" for

COLDS

SOCIETY NEWS

A Big Round of Parties Signalizes the Winter Season.

FASHIONABLES ARE IN TOWN.

Many Merry Parties Held by Well Known Leaders.

GOSSIP HERE AND THERE.

Local Events as Reviewed by the Busy Meddler.

For the week before election we have done remarkably well There have been teas given, places where men are not missed, and there are promises of more for which we are not sorry Every one is getting new hats, gowns of all sorts, and quantities of pretty things, for in spite of the hard times the women folks at least must be presentable or remain at home, and the latter, we could never think of doing

Under the pretty hats and without them at the theater for we are becoming thoughtful of late the hair is done so queerly The pretty black bows, two months ago so fashionable, are all banished Only very young girls wear their hair tied up with light-colored ribbons The rest of us have the hair done flat at the back of the head made to look as big as possible, and all in little doughnuts," as a man friend of mine described it It's a great scheme for the girls with long thin strands, and is hailed with joy by the hair dressers and wig makers, who predict a reign of false hair, whether McKinley or Bryan is elected Bryan has the longer hair of the two, but I fear very much that if he be elected none of us will have the wherewithal to buy anything.

Society to a man, or a woman, is for McKinley As soon as a man gets $500 or even $50 he feels himself a man of property and begins to think accordingly Those who have nothing are going for Bryan Well heigho, I hope times will look up, so that we'll be gay this winter. It would be dreadful to have to economise when we've been doing little else for so long

Now, children, let me see what there is for you in my bag.

* * *

The biggest thing of the week was Mrs. Harry Carlton's violet tea on Thursday. The hours were from 2 until 6 and there were 200 guests Everything was violets The fragrant flowers which are plentifully early this season, formed the decorations The service was violet, so were the candles and shades It was immensely pretty, and all afternoon the carriages rolled up to and away from the pretty Webster street home It is the first entertainment that Mrs Carlton has given there Mrs Gaskill and Mrs Carlton were among the receiving party and innumerable pretty young girls assisted All Oakland was there—the Palmers, the F M Smiths Mrs Fred Stratton a good many of the Jackson street set and all of Mrs. Carlton's musical friends

* * *

On the same afternoon Miss Stephenson gave an afternoon at cards, at the Fruitvale residence of her aunt, Mrs C C Clay There was lots of fun over the game and the prizes and a very charming afternoon for the girls and the few young matrons who were asked.

* * *

Another delightful Fruitvale affair was Mrs Hush's suffrage evening on Thursday She is president of the Political Equality Club of Fruitvale and the meeting was the final one of the campaign About 200 responded to the invitation, among them a good many unbelievers, attracted by the good times that everybody always has with the hospitable Hushes

Albert Elliott made a very brilliant speech for equal suffrage, and Miss Conners also spoke Miss Florence Hush played 'Grieg's Butterfly' as a piano solo, Miss Dora Goodsell sang 'Protestation,' accompanied by Miss Florence Hush, with a violin obligato by Miss Jean Hush, Mrs Ida Harper, chairwoman of the Equal Suffrage Press Committee, then answered the queries in the question box, which was full to overflowing

As a result a great many young men were converted Who could resist under the circumstances?

* * *

Another suffrage meeting will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs F M Smith Several hundred people have been invited to 'Arbor Villa," and so far as possible, these are unbelievers, with only a few suffragists by the way of a background and applause

The speakers at Arbor Villa tonight include A A Moore W. H Chickering, Thomas Magee Jr, W R Goodfellow, W H Landers of San Leandro, and Albert Elliott If there is any time left there will be other speakers, also some music

Here, too there will be a question box, and if those doubting Thomases leave "Arbor Villa" unconverted it will not be the fault of the hospitable host and hostess

There are too great preparations for election day among these ardent workers. At the Woman's Exchange, a luncheon for judges of election and other officials will be given, with the suffragists for hostesses At all the booths coffee and sandwiches will be served at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night for the judges and those who do the counting whatever they are called At the booths too the women will be represented probably, not by women but by men who favor the sixth amendment Of course they wouldn't count the ladies out but it's as well to be sure

As for the coffee and sandwiches that isn't bribery It's merely a practical application of the old adage about the way to a man's heart This time it is the way to his sense of justice, but the ladies believe it lies along the same old route

* * *

Last evening Miss Johnson of Fifth and Alice streets, entertained a number of the teachers of the department at a very pleasant little evening at home

Friday afternoon Mrs Davenport of Berkeley gave a very large reception Mrs Davenport is a genial hostess and her return to Berkeley is always hailed with delight Miss Davenport assisted her mother in receiving Both ladies were handsomely gowned

* * *

At Mrs Barton's tea at the Hotel Metropole all the world's wife was present, but the world of husbands was but meagrely represented Mrs Barton set the example in good music. She had an admirable San Francisco orchestra, which played all afternoon

In Berkeley things social are booming The senior boys are planning a cotillion, the junior promenade is in sight, with its ever-interesting hop and the sophomore hop is in the immediate future This with the football preparations, and the contemplated flying trip of the Glee Club to Reno Nevada, keeps things booming

* * *

At the football game last Saturday there were a good many Oaklanders Mr and Mrs Williams nee Clare Tucker, were there Miss Mae Tucker Mrs Cal Ewing, and those athletically-minded girls who can always be counted upon at a football game As it was between Stanford and Reliance, many had a personal interest but the Oakland colors unfortunately, were lowered in the dust

* * *

Last evening the girls' fraternity of Kappa Alpha Theta gave a Sorosis soiree at the house of President Jordan of Stanford University Miss Hume is one of the leading spirits of it, you know, and there are several other Oakland girls among the membership All of the Berkeley girls from the rival chapter of the same fraternity were invited down and several of them went

* * *

I know of but one Hallowe'en party That is to be given by the Club of Thirteen at the house of Miss Jane Rawlings tonight Hers is a very pretty home at Linda Vista and the sheet and pillow-case affair will no doubt be jolly There will be looking for apples and a mirror chase fortunes told, and all sorts of Hallowe'en games with a supper of good things, not at all confined to the primitive, old country menu

* * *

One of the largest affairs of the season is set for November 7th Mrs Horatio Livermore is to give a reception in honor of her daughter The hours are from 3 to 6, and there are 800 cards out, so you can imagine how swell it is to be Fortunately the house is big and elastic and carriages will meet the cars at Temescal for the accommodation of guests, for the Livermore place, like "Highlands" and Mrs. Dingee's lovely home, is a bit remote

* * *

Ex-Secretary of State John W Foster and Mrs Foster were entertained at dinner last Sunday by Mr and Mrs Richardson of Thirty-first and Summit streets, Mr and Mrs Foster stopped in San Francisco a few days on their way to Hawaii

Mr and Mrs Jack Wilson, and the baby have moved to San Francisco, where they spend the winter.

Dr and Mrs Frank H Fisher are spending a fortnight with Mrs Fisher's parents, Mr and Mrs Fulton G Berry, of Fresno Mrs Fisher has quite recovered from her recent illness and with her husband will go East during the winter. Both will study music

* * *

The Deux Temps gave their first dance on Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. It was very pretty and its success predicts a good season for the younger set.

Mr and Mrs Fred Stolp have also gone across the bay for the winter. They have taken a house in the Western addition

* * *

No weddings, no engagements of note, and but a few surprise parties make up the list

Tomorrow Miss Agnes Furst, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H Furst, will be married at the home of her parents, 1011 Webster street Oakland, to Samuel Spiro of San Francisco.

* * *

Last Monday evening despite the weather a number of Oaklanders were at the Baldwin to see Julia Marlowe-Taber in Romeo and Juliet Several theater parties were given on the fashionable opening night Among the hostesses were Miss Hoffman Miss Rose Hooper and Miss Mabel Craft

* * *

I almost forgot the wedding of Miss Frances Waters, daughter of Byron Waters the Southern Pacific claims adjuster, which took place this week in Berkeley. The groom was Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles and the wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the bride's home, with Rev George B Hatch of the First Congregational Church as officiating clergyman The wedding was a very quiet one, the bride being in traveling costume and unattended After their bridal tour, the couple will reside in Los Angeles, where the groom is a prosperous oil merchant

* * *

Mr and Mrs C W Wilkinson are the guests of Mr and Mrs George D Dornin of Santa Rosa

Misses Alice and Amy Davis of Vallejo are visiting friends in Oakland.

* * *

There have been a number of church entertainments On Tuesday evening Pilgrim Congregational Church of East Oakland gave a New England dinner, which was very largely attended The friends of the church arranged little parties and took their guests The result was a very large crowd The menu was extensive and very nicely cooked Everybody who contributed eatables went and bought a dinner which is very excellent financiering, and appeals to even the ordinary mortal's sense of computation

* * *

On election day the ladies of the Market street Congregational Church will give a hot dinner at a number on Broadway which I have forgotten I hope they will make as much money as those Methodist people who gave a dinner in Alameda the day of the Republican Convention All the men went to them and the restaurants, who had made preparations for extra customers were very angry and threatened all sorts of dire things which they did not put into effect

* * *

There is a new club in East Oakland It is composed of ladies all very accomplished needlewomen Its name is like that of a Greek letter fraternity—all initials I leave you to guess the words the letters stand for and if you do not decipher them I'll help you out They are N D R G, and the title is very clever

* * *

Why doesn't some one write me a letter? I am faint and famished for news, and I am satisfied that there is plenty of neighborhood gossip, if some kind friend, of whom I have written complimentary things would take the trouble to crystallize it on letter paper for me Why don't you? This is a general invitation

* * *

Mr and Mrs N W Spaulding Jr have returned to Oakland after a fortnight wedding journey in Sonoma and Lake counties They will reside in East Oakland

Mrs Emma Shafter Howard and Karl are still in Boston Karl has been very ill and is not yet sufficiently convalescent to travel We are all very sorry Karl was ever kindly and popular His constitution, unfortunately, is not very robust

At University Academy, Alameda, a very pleasant party was given last Friday night The Academy is a select boy's school and the party was an informal little dance, at which a number of Oaklanders were present Promptly at 11 o'clock dancing was succeeded by a supper The guests were Mrs and the Misses Lally Mrs and Miss Victors, E. Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons, Mrs R. B Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs and Miss Bacon, Mr and Mrs Baxter, Mr and Mrs Haskell, Mrs and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs Rigby, J D Hatch, Mr Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs Allen, Miss Mabel Moore, Mrs Allen, Henry Fine, A Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr Buckley, Mr Dinsmore C Knowles Miss Livingstone Mr. Bartlett, Professor and Mrs. O Fleissner.

* * *

Sydney Pollard, son of Mr. and Mrs W. H Pollard of 2320 Central Avenue, Alameda, celebrated his sixteenth birthday last Monday with a very pleasant birthday party The young people had a gay time, with games, dancing and supper The guests were Miss Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, Misses Alma and Lulu Sevening, Misses Ada and Gertie Renner, Miss Connie Pollard, Miss Ethel Erkmaier, Miss Alice Nathan, Miss Mamie Parks, Miss Emmie Cobbledick and Miss Belle Seal of Oakland Miss Julia Garcia, Misses Elinor and Connie Todhunter, Miss Francis Tappin, Miss Stella Wittman, Miss Louise Mossant, Miss Helen Fowler, Miss Edna Fowler, Miss Birdie Finley, Miss Edith Miller Miss Lola Shirley, J Gibbons, Frank Whalley, John Bovard, Edgar Hand, Wesley Forderer, Sidney Pollard, George Renner Percy Forsyth Roscoe Downs, Edward Cords Harry Hegelund, C Jones Harold Fossing, Arthur Gale and Roy Pollard

* * *

A surprise party was given to little Bessie Vasey of Berkeley last Monday night She is 12 years old, and a large number of the little people of the neighborhood had been bidden by Mrs Vasey without the knowledge of the child most concerned Every one had a pleasant time

And now good bye until after election, for whether you wear a yellow badge and flag or not, I am yours "friendlily"

THE MEDDLER.

A SHAKESPEARIAN CLUB

A Shakesperean reading club was organized Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs Gordon Stolp Miss Mabel Putnam will conduct the classes "As You Like It" will be the first play studied. The next meeting will be held on the 12th inst

THE COSMOS CLUB

Mrs Willard Barton entertained the Cosmos Club Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Metropole The club is organized to play whist The members of the club are Mrs Pedar Sather Mrs F M Smith Mrs T L Barker Mrs Q A Chase, Mrs E H Kittredge, Mrs A A. Moore Mrs R W Gorrill, Mrs Gordon Stolp Mrs John L Howard, Mrs T C Coogan Mrs F W. Hall, Mrs John Yule, Mrs Charles Holt, Mrs George Bayley, Mrs Willard Barton, Mrs Paul Lohse

DEUX TEMPS DANCE.

The Deux Temps Club gave their initial dance of this season at Masonic Hall Tuesday evening It was originally intended to give the dance in the new Ebell Hall but as it was not completed it was necessary to make some change in the arrangements All the patronesses Mrs Prentiss Selby, Mrs J E McElrath, Mrs James Moffitt Mrs A A Moore Mrs. Thomas Crellin Mrs J T Wright, Mrs George H Wheaton Mrs E J Pringle, Mrs B A Knight and Mrs A Lilienerantz were present Mrs Selby and Mrs McElrath received The hall was somewhat uncomfortably crowded but this drawback will be done away with at the next dance, which will be given in Ebell Hall Haber's Orchestra furnished the dance music

Among those present were Miss Simmons, Miss Sterrett, Miss Steele Miss Ethel Olney Miss Livermore Miss Florence Brown, Miss Laura Crellin Miss Mona Crellin Miss Hattie Currier Miss E D Smith Miss Viva Nicholson Miss Borland Miss Sara Dunn, Miss Anita Miner, Miss Lilienerantz Miss Morgan Miss Barry Miss Kellogg, Miss McElrath Miss Florence Green Miss Grace E Sanborn Miss Margaret Knight Miss Lillian Strong Miss Florence Starr, Miss Coralie Selby, Miss Florence Selby, Miss Converse Miss Macdonald Miss Hunt, Miss Grace Mahoney, Miss Rawlings, Miss Allardt, Miss Duff, Miss Landers Miss Bennett, Miss Lobbie Moffitt Miss Mabel Gage, Miss Ethel Gage, Miss Kimble, Mrs Anita Wilkins, Miss Lillian Downey, Miss Libbie Taylor, Miss Nellie Roberts, Miss Carmen Moore, Miss Belle McIntry Miss Elizabeth Cole, Messrs Roger Friend, Lewis, Brayton Easton E Folger Lilienerantz, Al Moore F Norris, F Stephenson C E Townsend F Conklin W C Russell, G R Fled Chester Smith, G S Wheaton W. R Wheaton, H H North F H Bixby, W B Hubbard, Chas P Hubbard E C Sessions Jr, Lloyd M Robbins, E T Blake, Tom Olney, N Livermore R Russ W G Dunn W H Henley Joseph Chamberlain John Sanborn, Robert Baird Curtis Baird H Selby, P. Morgan, O M Earl H D Nichols Will Sanborn, Prentiss Selby W English T H Pheby Jr, Ralph Karr Will English Chas Parcells H B Sanborn Steele, D McBride H F Dutton, Carlton Greene, Roeding, Edward Gage, Wyckoff, Soule, W Starr, H Avery, Barry.

Seated among the chaperones were Mrs A J Ralston, Mrs George H Wheaton, Mrs Converse Mrs Currier Mrs Downey, Mrs Green, Mrs Harry Hinckley, Mrs Victor Metcalf Mrs W E Henshaw, Mrs A A Moore, Mrs. C B Morgan, Mrs Edson Adams Mrs Charles Palmer Miss Louise Mahoney, Miss Cassie Drum Miss Amy McKee Miss Alice Grimes Miss Carrie Ritter.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Rev. Father Kilian's golden jubilee Wednesday was a day of rejoicing at St Elizabeth's Church, Fruitvale, where elaborate religious ceremonies were held Peculiar interest attached to the event as the venerable priest is the first Franciscan of Western America to have completed a half century of service in the order

High mass was celebrated by Father Kilian with Father Augustine as deacon and Father Victor and Father Maximilian as sub-deacons.

Father Kilian was presented with the emblematical candle and staff, and he was crowned with a golden crown as a token of his years of service Special music was rendered by an augmented choir, directed by Professor A Waldi and consisting of Sopranos, Mrs H A Koenig Mrs J Fib Mrs A Bucher altos Mrs R Mackey Miss A Georganan tenors Charles Fisher August Sarnebeck bassos Professor A Waldi R Schmidel R Buchner Waldi's mass in C major was sung The organist was H A Koenig

The church and parochial residence was exquisitely decorated Elaborate trimmings of green and gold converted the school room into a reception hall where Father Kilian received during the afternoon He sat beneath a canopied dais and received congratulations from his friends and parishioners The children of St Elizabeth's School led by Mother Superior Ambrosa presented an illuminated address Songs of joy were rendered by the classes and vocal selections were sung by the choir

Father Kilian was the recipient of beautiful vestments and a purse of $250 as a token of esteem from the congregation and its friends The presentation speech was made by Jacob Fredericks who briefly yet with warmth referred to the occasion In feeling words Father Kilian responded, and then followed the personal greetings of the hundreds who were present The celebration was not concluded until a late hour

A BRILLIANT BALL

The annual re-union and ball of Oakland Council No C, Young Men's Institute, which was held at Masonic Hall Wednesday evening was a brilliant success and the pioneer order of Alameda County added another social success to its previous long list of magnificent society functions

The hall was very artistically decorated The sweet singing of the birds in the cages hung throughout the hall blended with the melodious strains of the orchestra Smilax was used in profusion. Each committee had a distinctive badge of chrysanthemums, either pink, yellow or white The Ladies' Aid Society had arranged the decorations of the hall and aided largely in making the affair a success Mrs R. H Hammond was especially active in assisting the members of the lodge.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The reunion was in charge of the following committees

Arrangements—Charles J. Harrington, chairman, A D McKinnon, John S Gilmore, E J Murphy, George W Brown, John J Kennedy John Lynch R H Hammond, W F Luddy, George P Clark.

Reception—Dr J Maher, Thomas Gallagher, Dr O D Hamlin, B. McFadden, Frank J Lynch

Floor director—George P Clark.

Assistant floor director—D J. Hallahan

Floor Committee—Frank D Moore, J W Finngan, William Rafferto, J. J. Rigney and B J McElroy

The officers of the Council are Charles J Harrington past president, R H Hammond, president A D McKinnon, first vice-president, George W Brown, second vice-president E J. Murphy, recording secretary, Frank Lynch, financial secretary P Bohan inside sentinel, James P Keller outside sentinel, Dr O D Hamlin medical adviser George Duddy, J S Gilmore and J. J Kennedy, Executive Committee

Among the many present were.

Mr and Mrs R H. Hammond, Mr and Mrs John Lynch, Mr and Mrs Ham Coleman Dr W E Taylor, Jas J McElroy, Miss May Gilbert Mr and Mrs. A. A. Gilbert, W J Hayes, Dr and Mrs Mehrmann Mr and Mrs W F Duddy, Mr and Mrs Chas J Harrington, Miss Mollie Doody, Mis Georgie Doody Fred M Walsh, J E McElroy Miss McElroy, Miss Dennis, Miss Florence Eisfelder, Mr and Mrs J J Barnett Miss Martha Ewing Dr H J Sullivan, Thos F. Garrity, Henry Smith, Martin McDonald, P L Bohan Miss F A Griffing, Mr and Mrs McInnis H W Bridgman Miss M Collins, H G Williams Miss Mollie Gillick John Gillick Mr and Mrs Wm Stuart. Miss Mae Dougherty, Mr and Mrs Murphy F J Campbell, P Kisich, Thos Earhardt, Geo Brown, Mr and Mrs J W Finnigan, Miss Belle C Doris, Miss Mamie Mulgrew, P. F Richardson, Miss Anna Flynn David McCarthy, R Forgie Chas Roth, Miss Marall, Mr. and Mrs J S Gilmore Mr and Mrs Chas R Haswell Miss Lizzie McDonald, E J Fennon, Miss May Wohlfrom, J. McKee, Miss Nalon Miss Gill, Miss McKee, W Howland Miss Edythe Hutchins, F P Grady Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Keller A G Beaulin, Miss Kate Shaw, Martin Madden, John Madden, Misses Madden, Miss Gallagher, Mr, and Mrs. T P Hogan Mis D Newell, Thos F. Lyons Wm Kennedy G C Ginn, W B. Jones Miss Lella Good, Miss Anna Good, Wm Heaney Fred Realey, Frank Lynch, Eugene Murphy, Miss May Porter, Miss L Perry, P Flynn J W Stephens, Wm G Fogarty Miss M Fogarty Miss Mamie McLaughlin, J J. O'Byrne, Chas. Book Will Irwin, F Gordon, John McDonald, Mr and Mrs Paul Simny, Judge Allen, C F Donahue, E M Skain, Miss Eleanor McElroy, Miss Rattygen Miss M. Hennings, J P. Wohlfrom, George Clark Miss McNamara, Miss M Harrington, Miss Josie Kelly D J Hallahan, Phil Dibert, Miss May Porter, A D Mackinnon, Mr and Mrs J. Cruz, Miss Kittie McKeon Miss Nellie McKeon, Fred Kleugel, Jas Murray, Miss Murray.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Several of the young society people who are members of the Deux Temps have formed themselves into a dramatic club and will give a series of plays during the winter Mrs B I Dunham has offered her home on Alice street for the presentation of the productions. Her residence contains a miniature stage with perfect theatrical appointments. Misses Florence Dunham, Myra Prather and Belle Mhoon are among the young ladies whose histrionic talent is generally conceded Roger Friend and William Horn are star actors among the young gentlemen of the set.

THE POSTER SHOW.

No definite arrangements have been made for the living poster show which will soon be given by the music committee of St Paul's Church, owing to the uncertainty in regard to the time when Ebell Hall will be completed The poster exhibition will be the opening entertainment in the new hall The music committee will hold a meeting next week and arrange the details of the affair The participants will be selected from the Fortnightly and Deux Temps clubs.

MRS. NYE'S RECEPTION.

An informal farewell party to Mrs. Jacob Price formerly of San Leandro, but now of La Crosse Wisconsin, was given by Mrs Stephen C Nye at her home, 692 Twenty-fourth street, last Saturday afternoon Mrs Price has been on a visit to relatives and friends in California for the past five months, and in honor of her departure to La Crosse, Wis, Tuesday, October 27th, Mrs Nye had invited a host of old time friends of Mrs Price from San Leandro and Oakland to bid her farewell

The home of Mrs Nye was beautifully decorated for the occasion The front parlor decorations were chrysanthemums, smilax and tea roses, while the second parlor decorations were smilax and roses, The halls were decorated with smilax and ferns

A most enjoyable afternoon was passed Mrs Eva Wren rendered several vocal solos which were well received Miss McCormick followed with several entertaining piano selections

All guests present sat down to a dainty repast The tables were decorated with marigolds and smilax The spread being under the supervision of the Misses Kinsell Driver McCormick, and Nye The young ladies wore gowns in attractive colors for the occasion

Invitations were sent out to the following ladies.

San Leandro—Mrs George DuBois, Mrs. Thresher Mrs George Smith Mrs. Harrison Gray Mrs George Downie, Mrs. Webber Mrs Anderson, Mrs L C Morehouse Mrs Kro, Mrs. Charles Gray, Mrs Fred Uber, Mrs Woodard, Mrs Fred Bryant, Mrs Hal Mrs. Webster, Mrs. J Lindforth Mrs R S Farley, Mrs Kinsell, Mrs J Hainey, Mrs Andrew Jones Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Nellie Kensall Miss Barbara Driver, Miss Louise Watkins Miss Pearl Gray

"Oakland—Mrs J C McClymonds, Mrs. Eva Wren, Mrs William B Price, Mrs. Al Moore, Mrs William Davis, Mrs Schofield Mrs R A Marshall, Mrs John Richardson Miss Belle Price, Miss McCormick, Miss Hattie Nye.

THE WRIGHT PARTY.

Mr and Mrs George T Wright celebrated their crystal wedding at their home 1417 San Antonio avenue, Saturday evening Only a few intimate friends were invited, and among these were Mrs Mary A. Sherwood, H J Landsberger, Dr and Mrs C. L. Tisdale Mr. and Mrs. P L. Teller

GAYLORD—CARPENTER.

A quiet wedding occurred in Alameda the 21st inst, when Miss Grace Norton Gaylord and J. A Carpenter were united in wedlock by Rev. George R Dodson The groom is the captain of the Alameda Cyclers and the bride is the daughter of the late Dr E P Gaylord.

THE DONNELLY PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnelly pleasantly celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary last Saturday evening at their pretty Berkeley home. The evening was pleasantly passed with music and dancing. The guests were Messrs. William Donnelly, M. Donnelly, F. Brensel, Potts, Jones, Pennie and Niedt, Mesdames Johnson, Westphal, Storms, Beahan and Manning, Misses Amelia and Lillie Storms, Minnie Klein, Daisy Sangmaster, May Manning Clara Brenzle and Prescott, Messrs Clarence and Chester Norwood, Prescott, King John Donnelly, John Sangmaster, Rudolph Ehlers, Daniel Sheehan, John Beahan, William Storms, Roy Russell, Geo White, Fred Lucy, Patrick Donnelly, Homer Stone and Tom Ogden.

WATERS—DORAN.

The marriage of Miss Frances Waters of Berkeley to Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents in Berkeley, the Rev George B Hatch of the First Congregational Church officiating The bride is the daughter of Byron G Waters claims adjuster for the Southern Pacific Company She received her education in the schools of San Francisco Mr Doran is a prosperous young business man of Los Angeles He is engaged in the oil trade After their honeymoon the young couple will reside in Los Angeles The wedding itself was very simple The bride was dressed in a traveling costume and shortly after the ceremony the couple left for the South.

UNIVERSITY ACADEMY DANCE

The Alameda University Academy gave its third annual graduation ball last Friday evening at the Academy Building in Alameda The parlors were elaborately decorated with ferns and flowers Refreshments were served at midnight

Among those who participated in the festivities were the Misses Maud and Queenie Russell, Mrs and Miss Victors, Miss Lally E Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons Mrs R B Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs and Miss Bacon Mr and Mrs Baxter, Mr and Mrs Haskel Mrs and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs Rigby Mr. J D Hatch, Mr Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs Allen Miss Mabel Moore, Henry Fine, A Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr Buckley, Mr. Dinsmore, C Knowles, Miss Livingstone, Mr Bartlett, Prof O. Fleissner and Mrs Fleissner and others

THE BUTCHERS' CARNIVAL.

The Butchers' Carnival was a brilliant success Wednesday evening Germania Hall was filled to overflowing and a jolly time was enjoyed by all The decorations were elaborate and the costuming was picturesque grotesque or brilliant as the case might be The affair reflected creditably on the committees in charge who were as follows

Arrangement Committee—C W. Breggers, Chairman, G T. Loher, Joe Stutt, J C Woerner, Joe Pickford, William Rittig, Treasurer, Gus Roemer, Secretary

Floor Committee—Charles Ohme Assistant Floor Manager, Fred Knott, J Thacker, W Lewis, E Ansel, C F Tauzer, H Freye.

Reception Committee—Charles Miller George Warren, W Wilkinson, Charles Gieschel, F Castuga, C F Grassel

Miss Carrie Grossbaum, who was attired as a Turkish Princess won the first ladies prize and Miss Clara Schuler, who was attired in a similar costume won second prize Mrs F Jacobs who was dressed as a Chinese lady won the prize for the best sustained character, and Mrs W J Burwell, as 'Night' won the prize for the most original costume Mr Martin as a Spanish Prince won the prize as the best dressed gentleman while W Skinner as George Washington carried off the second honor T O Connel's original conception of a hod carrier won a prize Rouble Borein as a South Sea Islander carried off the prize for the best sustained character

A group of four Japanese. Mrs Pfluger, Mrs J Moffitt Mrs. Gurnsey and Miss Riley, took the special prize of $10

THE OAK LEAF CLUB.

Miss Marion Smith, the young daughter of Mr and Mrs F. M Smith, pleasantly entertained the Oak Leaf Club at the Smith home, Arbor Villa, in East Oakland last Friday evening.

The club is newly organized and will hold frequent meetings at the Smith home

The club is of a social, literary, dramatic, and musical character, and has elected its officers as follows President, Arthur Goodfellow, Vice President, Alice Conklin, Second Vice President, Stanly Morris, May Burdge, Corresponding Secretary, Florence White, Recording Secretary Midge Moore Treasurer Marian Smith Chairman Entertainment Committee, Marion Goodfellow Chairman Music Committee, Winifred Burdge Chairman Literary and Dramatic Committee, John Valentine Chairman Invitation Committee The other members of the club are Charlie and Covington Pringle, Herbert Landers, Edith Schutz, Muriel Steele, Elsie Everson, Ethel Jerome Grace Ralfe

THE KITTREDGE LUNCHEON.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week, was the violet luncheon, given at her home Friday, by Miss Ethel Kittridge, complimentary to the Misses Lucy and Alice Moffitt Among the guests invited to meet them were Marguerite Joliffe, Louise Simmons, Lillie Strong, Sara Dunn, Laura and Mona Crellin, Mary Barker and Florence Dunham

THE MURPHY PARTY.

A pleasant party was tendered Mr and Mrs J J Murphy at their home, 509 Sixth street last Saturday evening Music, dancing and singing caused the evening to pass agreeably Among those present were Mr and Mrs McIsaac W Monaghan, D Malone D McBrearty F Conlin, M Dolan D Desmond E Eagan T Carey, N Carey T Malone, N Barry, M J Doyle, J Cavanaugh, J McLaren P Casserly F Malone M McDonald Alex McKinnon, J McCormack P McCormack, W Cahill T Rush, B Finnigan T Doud J Donohue D Noonan, P Desmond, W McAvin, T Lynd, D Dillon W Harrington Mr Fay M McFadden, P. Benson, P David Misses Lizzie McKellegt, Nellie McKellegt Lydia Kelly, Annie Kelley, Annie Casey, Annie Moran, Katie Kelly, Mary Higgins, B. McBride, Nellie Maher, Lizzie McDonald, Winnie Finnigan, M McIsaac, Maggie McClure, C Moran, Nellie Heafy Annie Heafy Annie Kelley, May Walsh, May Foley Rose Kelley, Delia Kelley, Emma Kelley R McCair Miss Finnigan, Miss Murphy, May Treasy, M Martin Maggie Lynd, Mr and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Mr and Mrs Mullen, Mr and Mrs. R Flynn, Mr and Mrs. C Dwyer.

CLUB OF TWENTY-ONE.

Miss Grace Holt entertained the Club of Twenty-one at her home on Madison street this week Its next meeting will be held at the home of the Misses Strong Among the young ladies at Miss Holt's were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Lucy and Alice Moffitt Laura and Mona Crellin, Louise Simmons, Grace Holt, Emma Mahoney, Gail Converse, Cassie Drum, Miss Rossiter, Florence and Coralie Selby, Florence Starr, Marguerite Joliffe, Lillie Strong, Georgie Shanklin, Elsie McElrath, Ella Sterrett, Carrie Ritter, Mary Barker.

A ANAGRAM PARTY.

A most enjoyable party was given by Miss Stevenson and Miss Sinclair, nieces of Major C. C Clay, at their Fruitvale home Thursday afternoon The affair was given in honor of Misses Lizzie and Mamie Glide of Sacramento, who are guests at the Clay home.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent in playing anagrams. At the conclusion of the games Miss Hush furnished music, both on the piano and violin Misses Lucy and Alice Moffit and Miss Hattie Roberts gave several vocal selections

Among the guests were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Alice and Lucy Moffitt, Ella Sterrett, Louise Simmons, Margaret Knight, Florence and Coralie Selby, Grace Holt, Josie Chabot, Ethel Kellogg, Grace Sanborn Jean and Florence Hush, Belle Mhoon, Myra Pratner Marguerite Joliffe Bernice Landers Gail Converse Augusta Kent Ella Morgan, Elsie McElrath, Bessie Cole, Marietta Havens, Jane Rawlings, Lillie Downey, Carmen Moore, Belle and Martie Hutchinson, Laura and Mona Crellin Carrie Havens, Hattie and Nellie Roberts, Carrie Quinan, Kate Judson, Mamie and Lizzie Glide, Janet Watt.

MILES—OWEN.

A pretty little wedding occurred the 24th instant when Robert W Miles of Santa Borbara and Miss M E Owen the daughter of Conductor Owen of the Broad Gauge local were married at the home of the bride's parents in East Oakland Rev Marshall Law, rector of the Church of the Advent, was the officiating clergyman Lohengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Mrs George Slocum, cousin of the bride, and after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served The wedding presents were numerous beautiful and costly The happy couple will reside at Santa Barbara, where the groom will shortly engage in business.

THE EBELL RECEPTION

The Ebell Society is making arrangements for a reception to be held the evening of November 14th at the new club house Mrs Bonnell, Mrs Gordon Stolp and Mrs John L Howard are among the ladies on the Reception committee

AUDIFFRED—DOWDELL

Last Saturday evening St. Francis de Sales Church was the scene of one of the most fashionable weddings of the season. It was the occasion of the marriage of Miss Eugenie M Audiffred, daughter of Mr and Mrs H Audiffred of this city, to J W Dowdell of San Francisco Promptly at 8 o'clock the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March announced the arrival of the bridal party They were met at the door by the ushers T Graham and J Keefe who led the way to the altar

The bride was attended by her father and little niece, Helen Audiffred, who carried her bouquet of Bride's roses Preceding the bride was her maid of honor, Miss Leontine Audiffred, and her two bridesmaids, Miss Emelie Audiffred and Miss Florence Marion, The party was met at the altar by the groom and best man, T Brady The bride was given away by her father

The bride was handsomely attired in white satin Duchess trimmed with Duchess lace The bridesmaids and maid of honor were neatly attired in white organdie over white silk, while the little flower girl looked charming in a gown of pink organdie

After the ceremony which was performed by the Rev Thos McSweeney, the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, 576 Twenty-fourth street, where the wedding reception was held

The rooms were handsomely decorated in evergreens, flowers and smilax. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents

Upon their return from Monterey Mr and Mrs Dowdell will reside in San Francisco.

A "DEK" BANQUET.

A very swell banquet will be given December 8th at Delmonico's San Francisco, by the Theta Zeta Chapter and the Pacific Coast Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The fraternity is the leading one at Berkeley and has among its active members thirty of the most prominent students in the University The society was established at Yale in 1844 and the Berkeley Chapter was granted its charter twenty-one years ago

Past functions of the fraternity have always been well attended by Alumni of Berkeley, as well as those of Eastern chapters President Martin Kellogg of the University is an alumni of the Yale chapter and will attend the coming banquet Among other prominent alumni who will attend are Captain Edgar C. Sutliffe of the N G C Dr. Joseph D Hodgen of the University of California Dental Department and author of a text book on dental chemistry Attorney Andrew Thorne Dr Edw L Parramore, Attorney Warren Gregory, Professor Joseph L Crittenden Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Knight Attorney Walter Mansfield, Major Charles L. Tilden of the N G C, and fifty others

The arrangements for the feast are being made by J Hubert Mee

A COURT MARTIAL.

An Unusual Experience at the National Guard Armory.

The National Guard had a big time in the Armory on Twelfth and Franklin streets Thursday night.

George C. Ginn, a member of Company A of the Fifth Regiment was before a court martial being tried for the heinous offense of absenting himself from drill. It is rather an unusual proceeding to court martial an enlisted man for absence from drill, the usual course being to fine him, as provided for in the by-laws and also in the Code of California.

The court met at eight o'clock and it was nearly midnight before adjournment was taken

Major Julliard of the Fifth Regiment and a resident of Santa Rosa, was the President of the court martial and ex-Officio Prosecutor

Captain Poulter of Company A demonstrated most conclusively that he was prejudiced against the defendant Ginn.

Colonel W H O'Brien and J. B. Randolph, the attorneys, acted as special counsel for the defense and placed their testimony before the court in a clear and comprehensive manner which will doubtless result in an acquittal for the defendant when the decision is handed down three weeks from this time

In cases similar to this the usual method is to compel the person who absents himself to pay a small fine. Mr Ginn's defense is in the fact that he would have lost a lucrative and pleasant position with a well known local firm if he had been away from the place of business on the drill nights.

The attorneys for the defense claim that Captain Poulter is greatly prejudiced against Ginn for some personal reason and has called a court martial to discomfort the defendant as much as possible.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

Mrs. Dr Wilson Stockham has had many years' experience as a general practitioner. Successfully treats cancers, tumors, without infringing upon natural law. Consultation free. Hours, 8 to 11 A. M and 2 to 4 P. M Room 4, Playter Block, corner Fourteenth and Broadway.

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Mother's Mush is wholesome.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

Carpets and Oil Cloth Good and reasonable at H. Schellhaas.

Bay City Flour pleases families.

Children's Beds, $1 upwards at H Schellhaas

Mother's Mush for the children.

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It is a pleasure to announce to my many patrons that I have imported the largest stock of fine fall millinery ever brought to Oakland and selling the same from 10 per cent to 25 per cent less than San Francisco prices My milliners are artists of reputation and experience. My goods direct from the fashion marts of the world. Respectfully.

MRS. NETTIE LAYMANCE, 955 Broadway, Oakland.

Cooking labor on Sunday tires the wife. Better dine upstairs with us Sunday—home-like, the market's best, quiet and 35c.

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$13.50 Each—Regular price $17.50
$16.00 Each—Regular price $20.00
$17.50, $20 and $23.75 Each —Usual price far higher.

A desirable opportunity for ladies desiring the very latest Black Goods

R. T. KENNEDY COMPANY

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared *as a food.* At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin.

It is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some druggists have a "just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all others try to equal good enough for you to buy?

Pure Fresh Milk

Is a necessity. Our dairy is well kept. Our cows are healthy and our milk of the very best Delivered daily in all parts of the city.

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Oakland Tribune

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E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—"Mr. Potter of Texas."
Baldwin—"Much Ado About Nothing."
Alcazar—"The Ugly Duckling."
Orpheum—High Class Vaudeville.
Tivoli Opera House—"The Babes in the Wood."
Columbia—"Tennessee's Pardner."
Morosco's—"The Captain's Mate."

PICNICS AT SHELL MOUND PARK.
Nov 1—Manhattan Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 36 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M., PACIFIC TIME, SUNDAY.

Northern California: Fair in south portion, light rain in northern and central portions ending this afternoon or tonight; Sunday probably fair; brisk southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; cooler in northeastern portion tonight.

Southern California: Fair tonight and Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds cooler at San Luis Obispo tonight.

W. H. HAMMON,
Forecast Official.

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1896.

A recent colonial conference was held at Ottowa when the following resolutions were passed: "That in the opinion of this conference immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the dominion of Canada and Australasia; that the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australasia, the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies." Of course resolutions don't lay an ocean cable. But they are one step in that direction. The next conference is to be held in London when the project will be advanced another stage. Nothing has been heard of late about an American cable from California to Hawaii, and thence to Australia or Japan.

This is what Bishop Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church says as the result of his observations during a tour through the Southern States: "As to the relations of the races I want to say this and I want to say it freely, as a man who has lived in the North a long time and developed a strong prejudice against the whites of the South, and especially of Mississippi and Arkansas, that a cordiality and a healthy relationship exist between the races that I had not dreamed of as being possible. For instance, white men of prominence are in every community who, when appealed to by the respectable among the Afro-American people for financial assistance, extend it without hesitation and do it freely and without expectation of other return than proper appreciation of the service in the usual course of business. I was surprised to find such close and cordial relationship in all the affairs of life between the races."

Elizabeth Banks writing in the New Herald says this about America, on English women: "Would that the American woman had the English woman's voice—the sweet, low, well modulated tone of the gentlewoman. No nasal twang, no high pitched, piercing notes such as one hears at an American ambassador's on a Fourth of July reception, are to be distinguished in an assemblage of well bred, well educated English women. But the English woman has not so much to say for herself as the American woman. She cannot say what she has to say with nearly so much vivacity, originality or "dash" an "go" as can her American cousin. Surround her in society with a dozen men and bid her entertain them. In another corner of the room put an American woman with another dozen of the sex masculine. Then set the two women talking and watch the result. Fifteen minutes later the crowd surrounding the English woman has dwindled down to two or three. The rest of the men have gone over to the American whose eyes are sparkling, whose face is flushed, whose daintily manicured hands are nervously gesticulating and emphasizing her smart and witty sallies."

Few ministers in this country have occupied the same pulpit for fifty years. Dr. Richard Storrs of Brooklyn completes a half century of labor in that city on or about November 15th, when he delivers his semi-centennial discourse. Besides various observances of that completion on the part of the church and congregation continued through the week, the citizens of Brooklyn have taken the matter in hand. According to the New York Tribune, the most important part of the jubilee will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, November 24th. This will be in the nature of a popular gathering to honor Dr. Storrs as a citizen as much as a widely known and much-beloved pastor.

General Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the meeting. Addresses will be made by Seth Low, St. Claire McKelway and perhaps by Joseph H. Choate. There may be other speakers, but they have not been selected. The Academy will be decorated for the occasion, and it is thought by the committee that, large as the building is, it will be crowded to overflowing. The committee to look after the Academy of Music celebration is composed of Alfred T. White, John Gibb, Professor Truman J. Backus, Henry Batterman, Justice Bartlett, William H. Nichols, A. G. McDonald, James McKeen, Henry W. Maxwell and Willis L. Ogden.

Greene and Hall for Judges.

The two candidates for Superior Judges of Alameda county ought to receive a strong support on the ground of their special fitness for these offices. Judge Greene has served the public with great ability on the bench. He has given general satisfaction, and has been regarded as one of the most efficient Judges on the Superior bench. Mr. Hall is well known to the public as an able and high minded man. He is a good lawyer, and his public record as District Attorney is a good one. There ought to be much more then a party vote for these men.

Judges are selected not from mere partisan considerations, but for their integrity, ability and for the confidence which the public must have in them in the administration of justice between man and man. Candidates for judges can do very little in a canvass for themselves. They must depend upon others to present them favorably to the public while the nominations are pending. Setting aside all partisanship, it is a reasonable inference that average business men would prefer these two candidates to any others who have been named for the bench. They are tried men. Their election on Tuesday ought to be beyond a question.

The Fair-Craven Comedy.

The suit brought by Charles Fair to set aside the pen il will, and the deeds conveying a large amount of property to the Craven woman, on the ground that they are forgeries has brought on another complication. J. J. Cooney, a former notary public, brings two suits against Charles Fair who had stated substantially, that Cooney was a party to the alleged fraud whereby the will in pencil, and the deeds were authenticated. Cooney wants $200,000 from the Fair estate to make him whole. He must have had an unusual character to sustain such immense damages.

There are a great many plums yet to be gathered from the Fair estate. Some of the richest will probably drop into the laps of the lawyers; but no one of these probably expects more money than Cooney who has begun the novel suit for damages contained in a declaration which is a part of a court record, and which generally exempts the parties making it from all attacks on the ground of libel. It is a pity that the elder Fair could not share in the fun and deviltry that he has set agoing. But perhaps he does; who knows?

The Arago Investigation.

The investigation begun yesterday into the loss of the steamer Arago brought out one novel statement from the master of that ship. It was in substance, that the primary cause of the loss was a current setting in a direction that he had never known before. But a ship master going in and out of Coos Bay as often as once a week in all seasons, ought to know all the currents that ever occur at the entrance of that bay.

It looks very much as if there was an error of judgment in attempting to go to sea at all at that time. It appears that there was a tremendous sea breaking on the bar, and that the headway of the ship was stopped in order to take the chances of plunging through at the most favorable opportunity. The loss of strong headway was followed by a loss of steering way, when the ship swung partly around and struck the rocks of the sunken jetties. If the disaster was occasioned by an error of judgment, it was probably just such a risk as the average shipmaster would have encountered.

After the Canvass.

A great many people will utter a sigh of relief when this political canvass closes. It has been a wearisome one, and in these closing days the tension has been very great. It may not have been more demoralizing than some former campaigns. There have not been a great many personalities of a kind that could be called defamatory. The personal character of the men was above all such attacks.

But the campaign has interfered with business. It has kept thousands of men in a waiting condition. They were simply watching the issues, and were averse to embarking in any new ventures. One party will succeed and the other will be beaten. But the defeated party in spite of any bluster will quietly accept the situation. In a few days it will be as if there had been no stirring political campaign. There will be better days when the country settles down to its normal condition.

Here comes a critic in an Eastern paper who wants to know why women who can do every thing in these last days, cant write a business letter: "But why will women—why will they?—say everything but what is important upon the tapis? Everything but exactly what you really ought to hear. Everything but what they sat down to write. And then call the result a "business letter!" She rides a wheel. She drives a tandem, orders a dinner. She makes a railroad journey. She packs a valise. She swims. She shoots. She goes a-fishing. She does all this with the sangfroid and knack of an "old hand." But few—few and far between—are the women who can write a good, short, crisp, up-to-the-point business letter. Yes, if the new woman wants to be really progressive she must learn to double her final consonant at the proper time and season. She must be mistress of the mysteries of foreign plurals and of the ei and ie: and before she can actually pat herself upon the back she must be competent to write a good business letter."

A wise Unitarian minister in Chicago saved the lives of many of his congregation last Sunday morning. Soon after the Rev. Mr. Blake entered his pulpit he discovered that the church was on fire in front. The Inter-Ocean shall tell the rest of the story. The congregation had already blocked the entrances and the only way out was through the rear, designed only for the pastor. There was an emergency. If the audience filed quietly yet quickly out they would all escape by that one only way of egress. The pastor saw the danger, for he was facing it while the people had their backs to it. Instead of explaining he calmly asked them all to pass out of the building at once, but with no unseemly haste, through the back entrance. No doubt the announcement excited apprehension, but it prevented consternation and confusion. All escaped unharmed, but none too soon. The fire spread as if the building had been stored with gun cotton or deluged with kerosene. That there was no serious mishap was due to the coolness and quickness of Rev. James Vila Blake.

The Game of Bluff.

The Bryan men have carried the game of political bluff further than it has been carried by any political party in modern times. Bryan himself telegraphed to his organs that he was absolutely sure of his election. Henry George was employed to second the declaration. It would be another illustration of the irony of fate if Nebraska should give a majority against him. Many sanguine Republicans have all along declared that Bryan would be defeated in his own State.

The Chicago Record recently published incomplete returns of a canvass made in 85 of the 90 counties of Nebraska. The relation of these returns was 70 per cent for McKinley to 28 per cent for Bryan. If the latter was sure of his own State, these figures ought to be reversed. They do not of course prove any thing to a certainty. But they are the best evidence that can be obtained of the political condition of that State, or any other where a similar canvass has been made. More Republicans might be willing to tell how they have were going to vote than would those who would finally vote the Popocratic ticket. But a canvass conducted in that way goes far beyond mere guess work. It has been the method of the journal mentioned in most of the pivotal States, and by a paper too which occupies an independent position. The cold facts brought out are that in no one of that group of States has Bryan any prospect of a majority.

There is of course the element of uncertainity in the closest calculations that can be made in advance about any Presidential canvass. It has not been forgotten that four years ago Republicans were sanguine of the election of Harrison. New York was then a pivotal State. It does not occupy that position now. Republicans have never estimated the majority in that State for McKinley at less than 100,000; and the recent estimates double this majority. Of course Henry George figures differently. But when did this dealer in political fiction ever do more than to make the wildest predictions? Mere bluff now will make no votes. The canvass will practically end today. The tension will not be less until the votes are counted. Then perhaps, we shall have occasion to enquire why Bryan did not sweep the country.

The American schooner has generally belonged to the coasting trade. But the recent demand for tonnage has brought these great fore and aft vessels into service for grain and other charters. Some of these schooners will carry as much as 2,000 tons. They are the cheapest sailing vessels for their tonnage to operate in the world. They make very good trans-atlantic voyages, and appear to be about as safe as the square rigged vessels. The schooner now "schoons" in the wheat trade.

HUMOROUS.

"Is it true that Pidger is financially embarrassed?"

"He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."

"They say an hour early in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

"So it is—if you can have it in bed."

"Dr. Portly seems to be rolling in prosperity."

"Yes; his specialty is chronic nervous people, who can't get well and who never die."

"There's a new disease called bicycle nose."

"Is that so? What is it?"

"I suppose it is the way that old riders turn up their noses at the new riders."

"Why did they arrest that man in the next flat?"

"He was sending out pamphlets giving free instruction to brass bands."

"Mrs. Lightwits has never erected a monument to her dead husband."

"No; she is too mad at him. She had saved money for a seal coat, and when he died she had to use the money to bury him."

"Did your dog die of a dog button?"

"No, he swallowed a campaign button."

"Paw," asked the little boy, "what is a optimist?"

"An optimist, my son, is a man who believes everything is for the best."

"A man must have lots of money to be a optimist, mustn't he, paw?"—From the Indianapolis Journal.

Judge—What makes you think the patient is insane?

Witness—He is always talking mournfully about the fact that my wheel is better than his.

Judge—Alas! It is a hopeless case.—From the Philadelphia American.

"Barwell says that from now on he is going to lay himself out to help the ticket."

"To lay himself out? So he realizes that he is dead, does he?"—From the Detroit Free Press.

Wife—You didn't get in until nearly 2 o'clock this morning.

Husband—No; couldn't get a car. Had to walk.

Wife—And in your condition progress was necessarily slow, I suppose.—From the Philadelphia American.

Mrs. Boardley, do you cast your bread upon the waters?"

"I'm afraid not, Mr. Jokeley."

"Wel—er—then would you mind telling me where you do cast it?"—From Puck.

Old Gotrox (savagely)—So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?

Young Softly (slightly embarrassed)—I—I hardly think you will notice any difference, sir.—From Puck.

Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, although under different governments and governed by different laws, are to all intents and purposes one town. The sentry-box is there, and the iron monument, with the arms of the United States on the north side and those of Mexico on the south is a constant reminder of "La linea International," but people come and go and go and come without let or hindrance from any. There is no boundary line in the good-fellowship that prevails between the peoples of the two towns. There are no conflicting interests or international jealousies to jar the universal good will that man bears to man on either side of the line. In business and social relations the people seem as one and in times of trouble they are prompt to stand by one another. The late attempted bank robbery on the American side and the defeat of the Yaquis in their attack upon the Mexican custom house by American assistance is evidence of that fact. These friendly relations between the two republics are exemplified by the citizens of the two Nogales.—Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.

TEXT AND PREACHER.

Announcement of Services in the Local Churches.

Well-Chosen Topics to Be Handled by Many Prominent Divines.

The Protestant Luther festival tonight at the First Congregational Church promises to be largely attended. Twelve denominations will be represented by their ministers and congregations.

First Unitarian Church—Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "American Locals." At 7:30 P. M. symposium on "Woman's Suffrage and the Church." Revs. Mrs. Eliza Tupper-Wilkes, Geo. L. Dodson, C. W. Wendte.

Asbury M. E. Church, South—Cor. Clay and Fifteenth streets. Preaching by the pastor, H. M. McKnight; 11 A. M. (communion) "In Remembrance;" 7:30 P. M. "Brotherly Love." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Pilgrim Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Hallock, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; communion and reception of members will follow the service.

First Christian Spiritual Society—Meets Sunday at Loring Hall. Conference meeting and reading at 2:30. Lecture and messages by the noted medium, Mrs. R. Cowan, at 7:30 P. M.

First Baptist Church—Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30; morning theme, "Candidates and Electors." New members received and the Lord's Supper observed after sermon. Evening theme, "The Christian in the Private Ballo Booth."

Central Christian Church—Edwards Davis, minister. Morning service 10:45; subject, "The Decency and Order of the Church;" Sunday school 12 M.; Christian Endeavor 6.11; evening service, 7:30; subject, "Help Those Women."

At the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock John Currie, the Scotch evangelist, will speak. This will be Mr. Currie's last address before going East. His subject will be the wonderful story of "Joe Beef's Canteen," an incident in his slum work in Montreal. All men invited.

The Holy Communion will be administered at the Evangelical Lutheran Church corner Grove and Sixteenth, at 11 A. M. The pastor, Dr. Bushnell, will preach at 7:30 by request on "Evangelical Reform in its Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty." All welcome at every service.

St. Paul's (Episcopal)—Corner of Fourteenth and Harrison streets. Rev. Robert Ritchie, rector. Services at 9:45, 11 A. M. and 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

At the East Oakland Episcopal Church, corner Twelfth avenue and East Sixteenth street, Rev. C. Marshall Law, rector, there will be morning service at 11 o'clock and a sermon on "Master, What Thinkest Thou?" which will include a summary of the rector's views on the women citizens. In the evening is the regular monthly choral festival evensong by a choir of forty voices including men and boys, the matron and the maid, and short sermon on "God Winked At."

Chester Street M. E. Church, George W. Beatty, Pastor, will preach morning and evening; 11 A. M., "Citizenship—Good, Better, Best;" 7:30 P. M. "Woman in Politics."

Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church will celebrate the anniversary of the Reformation at 10:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Theiss, will preach subject, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church."

First Congregational Church—Rev. Charles R. Brown, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "The Day is Thine and the night also is Thine." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject, "Good Citizenship—Election Sermon."

First Methodist Episcopal Church—At 11 A. M. Dr. Kummer will speak on "Good Citizenship," and at 7:30 P. M., on "Luther and His Time."

First Presbyterian Church, corner Fourteenth and Franklin streets, Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., pastor; Rev. John Rea, assistant and Sunday School superintendent. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "Christian Citizenship," and at 7:30 P. M., subject, "Poolsellers, Gamblers and Supervisors."

Universalist—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. E. E. Lamand will deliver a short address on "Some of the World's Great Heretics, followed by reception of members and communion service.

Brooklyn Presbyterian Church—S. S. Palmer, pastor; morning service 11 o'clock, "Anniversary Sermon;" evening 7:30, "In view of certain circulars which is a part of our duty on Tuesday."

First Free Baptist Church on Twenty-first street between Brush street and San Pablo avenue. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning the pastor, Rev. Philip Graif, will preach on "The Heroic Element in Christianity" and in the evening on "Patriotism in the Present Crisis." Seats free. Everybody cordially invited.

Plymouth Avenue Church. Rev. J. K. McLean pastor; in the morning Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; evening second lecture on "Pilgrim's Progress."

St. Andrew's, Episcopal Church, Ninth and Cypress. Rev. James, rector. All Saints' Day. Services, morning, prayer and Holy Communion, at 11 A. M. At this service the dedication of the new chancel window will take place; music, "Te Deum," Sir J. Goss; "Jubilante," G. B. Allan; Sanctus, Westley; anthem: "How Amiable are Thy Dwellings," Sir J. Barnby; offertory solo, "The Holy City," by Mr. C. Trow; evening service at 7:30, sermon by the rector; Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

Theosophical Society—Lecture tomorrow by Julius Oettl, subject, "Karma"—at Syndicate Hall, 561 Thirteenth street, at 7:30 P. M.; also at Theosophical Library, Hamilton Hall at 3 P. M. Ethical Class.

Prospect Hill Presbyterian Church—Fruitvale—Rev. E. E. Clark, pastor, services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; subject of the morning sermon, "Good Citizenship," subject of the evening sermon, "The Test of Religion."

First A. M. E. Church—J. E. Edwards, pastor; services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; morning subject, "The Blood"; evening, "The Nation's Salvation."

Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Church—Rev. G. H. Jones will preach the following sermons at 11 A. M., "The Touch of Faith," at 7:30, "Judas Iscariot." Epworth League at 6:45 P. M.

Tenth Avenue Baptist Church—Pastor, C. M. Hill, will preach; subjects, 11 A. M., "An Anniversary Message; 7:30 P. M. "The Christian at the Ballot Box." Communion and reception of members in the morning; baptisms in the evening.

Eighth Avenue M. E. Church—S. J. Carroll, pastor; Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., of Kentucky will preach at 11 A. M., on "Pentacost Possibilities of 1896," and at 7:30 P. M. he will preach on "A Walk in a Gallery of Pen Pictures Drawn by Inspired Hands." Dr. Morrison is a very able speaker and he is highly commended by Bishop Joyce and Professor Morris of Boston University and many leading men. He will give a Bible Reading daily at 2:30 and preach at 7:30 P. M. Great results are expected in this revival. Dr. Morrison is aided by his wife. Public invited.

The Swedish Mission Church, Filbert between Seventh and Eighth streets; Revs. C. A. Nelson, pastor; services, 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School and Bible class, 10 A. M.; young people meet at 6:30 P. M. In East Oakland, Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 P. M., at Twenty-fourth avenue M. E. Church.

Union Street Presbyterian Church—H. D. Bradfield, pastor, 11 A. M. "Our Dual Obligation;" 7:30 P. M. "A Life of Opportunity, Yet a Failure." Preaching by Rev. E. P. Shier of San Francisco Theological Seminary.

St. Marcus German Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Jatho, pastor; Luther service at 10:30 A. M., "A Chosen Vessel unto God."

St. John's Episcopal Church, Grove street, near Eighth. Rev. Floyd J. Mynard, Rector, Rev. Benjamin Akerly, D. D., Rector Emeritus. All Saints' Day; twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 7:30 P. M.

Centennial Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ellis will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning: Sermon and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening: "All May Vote Except Aliens, Criminals, Paupers, Idiots and Women."

First Church of Christ (Scientist) Loring Hall, Eleventh street, between Washington and Clay. Sunday services 11 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Class, 12.15 P. M. Friday evening meeting at reading room, 582 Twelfth street, corner Jefferson, 7.30 P. M.

"Watchers' Meeting." Captain R. Carey Brennon of the Royal Navy, late Admiral Mexican Navy, will speak at Fraternal Hall, Washington street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, November 1st at 3 P. M. Subject: "Salvation is of the Jews." All Israelites cordially invited.

First Christian Church, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. James Small, Pastor. Morning theme: "Can I certainly know that I am a child of God and How?" Evening subject: "The Lost Christ." Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Oakland Physchical Society on Sunday will hold meetings at 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. at Fraternal Hall, Washington street. In the afternoon Dr. Adams will lecture and Madam Montague, Madam Clark and others will give readings. In the evening, Madam Montague will by special request speak upon her lecture on "The Battle of the Ballots" which will be of unusual interest to Democrats, Populists, Republicans and Woman Suffragists. She will also answer written questions.

Pilgrim Church Y. M. C. A. Dr. Carpenter of Santa Clara will speak Sunday evening at half past seven. Subject: "A Wonderful Prophecy." All are invited.

Market Street Congregational Church corner Market and Eighteenth streets, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D., the pastor, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. Subjects: At 11 A. M., "A Transforming Vision". At 7:30 P. M., "The Rights and Duties of Womanhood."

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S

Rocker Sale
Now in progress at H. Schellhaas, Eleventh street.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

Wire Mattresses
With bedsteads at H. Schellhaas.

Mother's Mush—Try it.

"BURLINGTON ROUTE."

Through sleeping cars to Chicago, via Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver.
Personally conducted excursions to Chicago and Boston. Through car leaves Oakland every Thursday at 7:30 A. M.
New upholstered tourist cars, and free reclining chair cars. No quicker time and best service.
Tickets to and from all parts of U. S. and Europe.
H. W. LOWNSBERRY,
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962 Broadway, Oakland. Tel. 2672 Black.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED.
ONLY {3½—Days to Chicago—3½. 4½—Days to New York—4½.

The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman double drawing room sleepers and dining cars San Francisco to Chicago without change daily, and composite buffet smoking and library cars.
Upholstered Pullman tourist sleepers San Francisco to Chicago daily without change. Personally conducted tourist excursions to St. Paul and Chicago every Friday.
Steamship tickets on sale to and from all points in Europe. For tickets and sleeping car reservations apply to D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or H. V. Blasdel, agent, 1010 Broadway, Oakland.

Mother's Mush is a breakfast delight.

THE TAMALE MADE
By the Original Girardo Tamale Co., corner Thirteenth and Broadway, is conceded to be the best and cleanest in Oakland—made to order for parties and socials—delivered in small lots anywhere in Oakland. William Kohler, manager.

Bay City Flour makes the best bread.

Rockers! Rockers! Rockers!
See them at H. Schellhaas, Eleventh St.

For the best prepared mixed drinks, composed of best materials, go to the Macdonough bar (Fred. Ch. Poock).

C. Hofstetter's new harness store has a large stock of goods. Repairing also done. Call in and see him. 409 Twelfth st.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Like many other California products
the "Standard" Shirt is good. Not the product of our fine climate, but of brains and deft fingers.
TRADE N.B. MARK.

BLAIR PARK - Oakland
Sunday, November 1st.
A Competitive CAKE WALK by professionals, for points in grace and neatness.
Don't fail to see the Zaufrellas Bros., the Flying Meteors, in their great aerial return act.
Balloon ALMA—W. H. Tate will undertake to go higher than he has ever gone before.
Grand Concert by Fifth Infantry Band.
ADMISSION FREE. Take Piedmont Cars.

DON'T BE FOGGED
Cheap foto materials give *poor* results. Standard stuff at our old place.
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412 Fourteenth Street. Telephone Main 1063

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$7 PER TON DELIVERED
Coos Bay COAL
SOOTLESS
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SOMETHING NEW
Everybody invited to inspect our $3.00 Calf Shoes, made to order, good fit, good workmanship, good wear guaranteed.
C. G. HALLMEYER,
24 San Pablo Ave., Opp. City Hall.

"Bright as a Silver Dollar and as Rich in Value as a Golden Coin"
are our new Fall and Winter Suitings we are receiving daily.
COME AND SEE THEM!
They are UP-TO-DATE in every way and no one need feel ashamed to wear them.
We make them to order in the latest styles.
FLY FRONT COATS
FLY FRONT VESTS
at half the price other Tailors would charge you.
SUITS to Order, from.....$10.00
No garment delivered unless perfect fitting.
Oakland Branch
COLUMBIAN Woolen Mills
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"CRACKER JACK" IS DELICIOUS!
DON'T FORGET TO BUY THE CHILDREN A PACKAGE BEFORE GOING HOME.
5c
For sale by all Confectioners and Grocers.
None genuine without our Trade Marks, the big Rs. All others are inferior imitations.
LILLY & PANNELL,
MANUFACTURERS
Third and Clay Sts., - Oakland

A PIANOLESS PARLOR IS DESOLATE DREARY AND DULL.
If you have a son or daughter, indulge them with a good Piano—
If you have no children buy a piano to make home pleasant to yourself and friends.
PAY A REASONABLE PRICE. BUY FROM A REASONABLE HOUSE.
WE ARE REASONABLE
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THERE'S NO CAN JUGGLERY among our drivers. You get what you pay for and you pay for pure healthy milk. We have no second quality stuff to sell. The soul, the inspiration of our enterprise, is "honest service; first quality; fair prices." Does the sentiment please you?
OAKLAND CREAM DEPOT
1367 Broadway 5
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One price shoes—warranted shoes—money back shoes—these are all winners—only one place to pick them.
YOUNG'S
961 WASHINGTON ST.
MESNEM & SMITH, Props.

WILSON'S INN.
Fall and winter rate, $5.00 per week; children $2.50. School nearby. Climate especially recommended. Mountain air, home table. Particulars of Mrs Dr. Stockham, Room 4, Playter Block, Oakland.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macdonough Theatre
FRIEDLANDER GOTTLOB & CO., LESSEES & MANAGERS.
THE FRAWLEY COMPANY!
THREE NIGHTS | Presenting Four Great Plays | NOV. 5-6-7
Bargain Matinee Saturday.

OAKLAND THEATER.
Twelfth and Webster Streets.
FRANK BACON - - - - Manager
Telephone Main 60.
Box office at theater open from 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.; Sundays, 11 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Up-town box office, Riley's drug store, 1067 Broadway, Tel. Red 1383. Alameda box office, Riley's drug store, Park street, cor. Santa Clara avenue. Berkeley box office, Bahr's drug store.
TONIGHT and every Night this Week
L. R. STOCKWELL
Supported by THE BACON COMPANY in
MR. POTTER OF TEXAS
Comedy Realism Heroism
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c and 35c.
Next Week—L. R. STOCKWELL in "The Magistrate," "Uncle Tom" following.

WARNING
—TO—
SUPPORTERS OF
BRYAN AND SILVER.

Avoid the Mistake of Voting for the Electors Headed:

"National Democratic Party Electors"

The name of one Clay W. Taylor appears in this group. These Electors represent BOLTING DEMOCRATS who are for the SINGLE GOLD STANDARD and AGAINST SILVER, and a vote for this movement is in effect a vote for McKINLEY.

Vote for Either of These Groups, BUT NOT FOR BOTH.

Democrat Electors:	People's Party Electors:
1. J. W. Martin,	19. J. V. Webster,
2. Jo Hamilton,	20. Daniel McKay
3. S. I. Allard,	21. J. W. Martin,
4. C. W. Thresher,	22. S. I. Allard,
5. William Craig,	23. Jo Hamilton,
6. D. T. Fowler,	24. D. T. Fowler,
7. M. R. Merritt,	25. William Craig,
8. J. V. Webster,	26. M. R. Merritt,
9. Daniel McKay.	27. C. W. Thresher.

These Electors are the SAME individuals and are the ONLY BRYAN ELECTORS.

Vote for these Electors but ONCE, under ONE party heading ONLY.

Owing to a change in the Law, you are required to stamp opposite EACH of the NINE Electors voted for.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION NOMINEES.
1st District.....F. A. CUTLER
2d District.....MARION DE VRIES
3d District.....WARREN B. ENGLISH
No. 67, 4th District..JAMES G. MAGUIRE
S. F., No. 68, 5th District....A. B. KINNE
6th District.....C. A. BARLOW
7th District.....C. H. CASTLE

California Silver Campaign Committee,
BALDWIN HOTEL.

Bryan and Silver
Grand Reception and Union Rally
tendered by the citizens of Alameda County to our next Congressman,
Hon. WARREN B. ENGLISH
OAKLAND TABERNACLE,
Saturday Evening, Oct. 31st
The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. W. FOOTE, Hon. W. B. ENGLISH, Hon. M. F. TARPEY, Hon. WM. CRAIG.
Grand Street Parade and Fireworks.
Dr. G. W. Stimpson, Grand Marshal
C. H. BROSNAHAN,
J. LEO PARK, Sec. Ch. Dem. Co. Com.

$150 Cash
—AND—
$30 PER MONTH, Including Interest,
Will Buy a
NEW MODERN HOUSE,
Containing
7 Rooms and Bath,
SITUATED ON
Central Ave., Alameda
In a Choice Residence Section
LOT 30x125
William J. Dingee,
460-462 Eighth Street,
OAKLAND.

The Lace House

Corner Twelfth and Washington Streets.
OAKLAND.
The H. C. Capwell Co.
INCORPORATED.
Telephone 1071—Red.

Art Linens

STAMPED AND PLAIN
A line to delight those who appreciate handsome linens. New and beautiful designs in stamped goods; full line of plain and open work unstamped pieces.

DOYLIES
What is there we haven't? Our line is made up of plain and fancy styles, fringed or hemstitched, plain or stamped. Styles at 5c, 3 for 25c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c to 50c each.

LINEN SQUARES—All sizes
Hemstitched or fringed, stamped or plain, sizes from 6 in. to 45 in. square. Prices 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 to $1.50 each.

BATTENBURG LINENS
These are linens with Battenburg lace edges, sizes 6 in. to 24 in. square; also come in oblong. Prices, according to size, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

CUT-WORK LINENS
Designs for open work and buttonhole edge, small and medium size pieces, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

TRAY CLOTHS
Tray Cloths of various sizes, fringed or hemstitched—a great line; all new goods. Grades at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c to $1.25 each.

LINEN SCARFS
For table use, side boards and bureaus: Mom e linen, fringed, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $1.00. Hemstitched Scarfs, plain or fancy, various widths and lengths, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00 to $2.50 each.

RISH POINT SCARFS
New and beautiful designs, widths and lengths, for all purposes. A magnificent assortment. Grades at 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.25 each.

IRISH POINT SQUARES
Beautiful open work designs, 9 in. to 36 in. square, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

PILLOW SHAMS
An unusually large and handsome assortment to offer you. Lace, Irish Point, Muslin, Embroidered and Spached. Prices, per pair, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 to $4.00.

TOILET SETS
Some very handsome things, all new. At 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00.

STAMPED BIBS
Lge. sizes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c to 50c each.

ALL SORTS
Under this head we offer: Night Gown Cases, Shoe Bags, Laundry Bags, Denim Table and Cushion Covers, Denim Scarfs, Tinted Scarfs and Squares, etc., etc. Full lines of above goods in all grades.

THE BACON WILL.

A Petition for the Distribution of a Valuable Estate.

Frank P. Bacon, Carrie J. Bacon and Etta B. Soule, executrices of the will of the late H. D. Bacon, has petitioned the Superior Court for the distribution of the estate of the deceased, which comprises property valued considerably over $250,000. The homestead fronting on Fallon street has been bequeathed to the widow, together with her share of the community property.

The residue of the estate is to be divided in equal parts among the three children above referred to. Under the will $2,000 has been paid to Prof. Frank Soule, husband of one of the daughters of the deceased, and $2,000 to Miss Mamie Bacon, wife of Frank P. Bacon, a son of the deceased.

Short of Police.

Chief of Police Lloyd will not have enough officers to cover all of the polling places Tuesday and he is scheming how he can detail his force so as to prevent fraud at the boxes. Fifty men constitute his entire force and he asked for as many extra. The Finance Committee of the Council refused to appropriate money to pay more than the twelve regularly appointed special officers and with these he will have to do the best he can.

A Stiff Fine.

Ah Lee, the Chinaman who sold a lottery ticket to City Engineer Wilson and then pleaded not guilty to violating the ordinance was this morning fined $100 or 50 days imprisonment.

Great Special Sale

SILKS

Commencing Tuesday, Nov. 3d, at 9 O'clock A. M.
And Continuing Until Disposed of.

Fall Dresden Novelty Silks, Black and Colored new Brocade Silks, Gros Grains, Satin Rhadames, Changeable Novelty Silks, etc., etc., all of which are good value at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard. **79c**

Will be on Display in our Eleventh Street Windows.

SAME DAYS—Sample Line of

Toys and Holiday Goods

At less than manufacturer's cost.
Dolls, Toys, Galloping and Rocking Horses, Shoo Flys, Doll Buggies, etc.

Buy them now. Christmas time you will have to pay three times as much.

Salinger's

NEW DEPARTMENT STORES
1013 to 1023 Washington Street,
Southwest Corner Eleventh.

GREAT SALE of Marysville Blankets still going on, $7 fine wool Blankets for $3.98 and so on up to a $13.50 Blanket for $9.48.
Don't think of buying your Blankets until you see ours.

LABOR IS STAUNCH

A Working Men's Meeting Is Held at Germania Hall.

HUNDREDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Presidential Elector McKinlay Makes a Sound Speech.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

The Fallacies of Democratic Doctrines Are Lucidly Shown.

The labor meeting which was held under the auspices of the Republican County Central Committee at Germania Hall last night proved to be quite a successful affair.

The committee had secured Homeier's Band to play on several street corners, and in front of the hall, and this attraction served to swell the audience.

By 8:30 the hall was filled with laboring men, all eager to receive light on the burning questions which are of so much importance at this time to the wage earner.

Of enthusiasm there was no end, and the telling points scored by D. E. McKinlay, the famous young Santa Rosan, were quickly grasped by the audience, as was seen by the frequent applause that greeted his utterances.

The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens, Chinese lanterns and bunting of the National colors. Upon the platform sat Chairman Watkins, Charles Mautalen, A. C. Henry, Bert Elliott, Felix Lafon and Charles Conde.

Charles Mautalen called the meeting to order and introduced H. W. Watkins as chairman of the meeting.

"It is with a full appreciation of the very high honor bestowed upon me that I speak to you this evening," said Mr. Watkins. "This is the greatest campaign that we have experienced since we elected Lincoln in 1860. It therefore behooves us all to do all that we can to win, and I, for one, will assure you that I will do my very utmost."

A quartette, composed of Fred Biven, Frank H. Ayers, Robert L. Potter and H. Briggs, then rendered exquisitely several campaign songs, being encored twice.

Mr. Watkins then introduced D. E. McKinlay as a young man who was on the ticket as Republican nominee for Presidential elector, and who would, if elected, cast a vote for William McKinley of Ohio.

D. E. McKINLAY.

Mr. McKinlay said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to be with you for a short time tonight to speak to you in regard to the position of the Republican party on the silver question. The Republican platform tells us that we are in favor of the free coinage of silver after we have come to an international agreement.

"Now what do we mean by international agreement in regard to the free coinage of silver? It means for the United States to come to an agreement where silver can be used all over the United States and coined at such a ratio that it can be used all over the world.

"It has been thought by American statesmen and by no less a man than James G. Blaine of Maine (applause) and has been advocated by some of the greatest economists of the times that silver money, whether it be called dollars, thalers, crowns or roubles, should all contain the same amount of silver bullion, so it will not be necessary to issue exchange against the countries. This is as necessary for the welfare of the world as an interstate money in the United States.

"Now, my friends, it is an economic fact that before gold and silver can be coined and put into circulation side by side on the intrinsic or bullion value they must be at a parity; if not, the cheap money will drive the dear money out of the country.

"We have today in this country 627,000,000 silver dollars, and $912,000,000 of gold coin. Today the silver bullion in the silver dollar is worth 51 cents; a month ago it was worth 53 cents; this is caused by the decline in the price of silver bullion. Our silver dollars in the country today are worth 100 cents and have equal paying power with gold. Now, why is that? It is because the $612,000,000 in gold is behind the $627,000,000 in silver. And that causes them to circulate side by side.

"'Gresham's law of money' means that cheap money will drive the dear money out of circulation in the country it is coined. For instance, if a man has two dollars in his pocket, one of which he earned by working six hours and earned the other by four hours of labor, and if he owes a bill of one dollar and has the option to pay it with the dollar he pleases, he will most certainly pay it in the dollar that was the more easily earned in preference to a dollar that cost him more labor. He will pay in the cheap money.

"Today the United States guarantees that each silver dollar will be worth 100 cents the world over. But the result of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to make the silver dollar a money worth only fifty-one cents the world over; that is what the silverites want to do, put the Government stamp on fifty-one cents of silver bullion brought from all the countries of the earth and make it equal in paying power with gold. The Republican party believes in free and unlimited coinage of silver after silver has gone up to $1.29 per ounce.

"Now, my friends, you know how it was with greenbacks; you could with a dollar in gold buy $2.85 in greenbacks. If the United States could hold the price of her money up, why did she not keep the greenbacks at a parity with gold?

"Our silver friends are right in saying that the white metal would go up, but it would go up in the scale of prices only a few cents an ounce, we submit to you that the United States could not raise the price of silver from 64 cents an ounce to $1.29 an ounce, the former price. Before we raise the price to $1.29 the United States must obtain the consent of at least twelve other nations.

"Our free silver friends ask us why was it that prior to 1873 silver bullion was never less than $1.29; they say it was because silver was coined by the United States. Now, it is a fact that all the most important nations of the earth were coining it at that time, and it was necessary for all those countries to buy all the silver bullion produced. That is what kept silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce prior to 1873.

"It was in 1867 that a conference was called in Paris, France, to attempt to come to an international agreement on the money question. Some advocated the demonetization of gold, others wanted to demonetize silver, and this was done, and gold established as the standard. The German Empire was the first to demonetize silver and establish gold as the standard, and the rest of the civilized countries soon followed Germany's example with the one exception of Russia.

"In 1873 there was produced $45,000,000 of silver, but in 1878 there was produced $125,000,000, nearly three times the amount. The result was that silver went down, and this was not caused by the demonetization of silver, but by the over production of the metal.

"You hear a great deal today about the 'crime of '73.' You would imagine to hear some of the advocates of silver talk that old John Sherman got up in the middle of the night, with nothing on but a night shirt, and, with a candle in his hand, went over to the House of Congress and played a trick by which silver was demonetized before 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Did not their standard bearer, Senator Stewart, vote for the demonetization of silver? Of course he did, and when he is asked about it he says that he did not know what he was voting for.

"The first agitation by the silver men resulted in the Bland-Allison bill, which compelled the Government to purchase 48,000,000 ounces of silver a year. This was a larger amount of silver than the world's output amounted to between 1873 and 1878. The Bland-Allison bill was in operation for four years, and that did not raise the price of silver. In 1890 that bill was repealed, and the Sherman act took its place, but that did not cause silver to rise to $1.29, although it did rise to $1.21, and stayed there one day and then dropped to 100 cents, 90, 80, 70, 66 cents, and that is about where it stands now.

"Mexico is not prosperous today on account of silver; it is because Mexico has a GAIL TWO—McKinlay, ulthbOir prohibitory tariff which keeps all her money in the country. In Mexico the skilled mechanics, such as railroad engineers, get $18 per month, payable in Mexican dollars, equal to about $90 in gold. Flour is worth about $1.25 in gold and about $2.50 in silver. Beans are worth about four cents a pound in gold and eight cents in silver. See how it works.

"Our free silver friends tell us they are going to put more money into circulation, but how are they going to do it? Are the silver mine owners going to shovel out their silver to the farmers, laborers and merchants? No, you may rest assured they are not. It is enterprise, thrift and energy that puts money into circulation.

"Bryan in one of his glittering speeches says that the silver would be put into circulation by the mill owners selling their goods to the miners. One would think there were 5,000,000 miners in the country. At the time when there were the most men employed in the silver mines of the United States, there were all told about 37,508 men, one-half of whom were Chinese. What do you think of that?

"The Republican party is in favor of the free coinage of silver, but only after an international agreement. Germany favors the United States having free silver, according to the Examiner, but is not in favor of having free silver in its own country. All the nations are perfectly willing for the United States to try the experiment. They want to make a cat's paw out of us.

"We are the greatest nation in the world, but, as Tom Reed says, you cannot make water run up hill, neither can the United States coin silver free and without limit without the consent of the other nations.

"As patriotic citizens, it is our duty to vote the principles of the Republican party and their candidates, without regard to personal animosities. We must vote for those who have given us honest work in the House of Representatives. I refer to Samuel G. Hilborn.

"One word in regard to another matter. Think of the treachery by which the Populists propose to put this man Cator into office. To prevent this and to return that honest man, George C. Perkins, to the United States Senate, you must vote wholly for Republican State Senators and Assemblymen.

"One word in regard to the Presidential candidates. McKinley (applause) has been making history for thirty years, while Bryan—well, who is he? I'll tell you. He is the one-horse editor of a one-horse paper in a one-horse town; that's what Bryan is. After election, Bryan will be buried in utter oblivion." (Applause.)

After Mr. McKinlay's able speech, the Glee Club rendered another of their catchy campaign songs.

Congressman Hilborn was then introduced by Chairman Watkinson, and was received with loud cheers and applause. Judge Hilborn said he had already made one speech, and still had another to make in Alameda. He spoke briefly on the paramount issue of the day, protection, and said as sure as the sun arose on the 4th of next March McKinley would be inaugurated as President of the United States.

A. H. Elliot of the law firm of Stearns & Elliot of San Francisco, and who lives in the Second Ward of Oakland, was the next speaker. He confined himself to speaking on protection and equal suffrage.

Joseph Caudle, the colored orator of San Francisco, also addressed the meeting on the principles of the Republican party.

The meeting closed with three cheers and a tiger for McKinley and Hobart.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations etc., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital organs; strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL. Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes.

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

DIED.

HORD—In this city, Mrs. Seneth A. Hord, mother of Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, a native of Kentucky, in her 81st year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10:30 o'clock, MONDAY, November 2d, from 1013 Sixth avenue, East Oakland. Interment private.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It appearing to the said Court from the verified petition this day presented and filed by Theophilus H. Woodward, the guardian of the person and of the estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate belonging to the estate of said insane person to pay the debts outstanding against said insane person, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration of the said estate, and to preserve the property of said estate and to prevent the said estate from becoming insolvent, and to relieve the estate from the burden of oppressive and ruinous liens, and to provide for the maintenance and care of said Elvira C. Oakley, and that the estate may be converted to and invested in some productive stock,

Now therefore it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, Department No. 4, in the Court House in City of Oakland, County of Alameda, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the guardian to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said Alameda County.

Dated October 31st, 1896.

JOHN ELLISWORTH,
Judge of the Superior Court.
SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys at law.

JOHN A. BRITTON, President — SAM'L J. TAYLOR, Secretary — C. B. MORGAN, Treasurer

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Oakland Business Men's Sound Money League

1207 Broadway

Playter Block

OAKLAND, CAL., October 29, 1896.

DEAR SIR,--

In view of the great importance of the coming contest on sound money and free silver, the Oakland Business Men's Sound Money League makes a personal appeal to you to throw aside the apathy which satisfies itself with merely voting right, and to bestir yourself from now until election day and see that all who think aright shall find their way to the polls. The occasion requires the strong personal effort of every man who sees the disasters that would follow free silver coinage.

John A. Britton
W. V. Witcher
W. T. Veitch
E. J. Pringle
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cloak Department. ❋ Cloak Department.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

The salesman approaches his customer cheerfully and confidently when the stock he has to show consists of a complete assortment of **seasonable** goods at **reasonable** prices.

No reason can be found for adverse criticism of design, workmanship or prices of our Fall and Winter JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, shown in this department.

. . Special Attention is Called to Our . .

Immense assortment of FUR COLLARETTES, ranging in price from **$3.75 to $15**

Two Specials . .

First quality Boucle Cloth Jacket in black and navy, neatly trimmed with soutache braid—at **$9.00.**

Black Boucle Cloth Jacket with velvet collar, at **$5.00**—the nobbiest style ever offered for the price. The quantity on hand is limited—Call early.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State of California issued on the 25th day of September, 1896, calling a general election throughout the State, to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, for the purpose of electing the following named officers, of which the following is a copy:

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, when the following officers will be elected, namely:

NINE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Also, SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, ONE STATE SENATOR FORM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENATORIAL DISTRICTS: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, ONE MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY FROM EACH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT IN THIS STATE.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Also, THREE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.

Also, TWO JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, San Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura and Yolo.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF FRESNO, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897, vice Stanton L. Carter, appointed.

Also, at said election, AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State; namely,

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide resudents of this State.

Sec. 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be preserved.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint-stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint-stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint-stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 12.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no Idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of any public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with any of its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted on separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One.
Amendment Number Two.
Amendment Number Three.
Amendment Number Four.
Amendment Number Five.
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33 (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.
Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.
Amendment Number Four, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities or towns. For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.
Amendment Number Five, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 (extending the right to vote to females.) For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No.

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part 7 of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

(Seal.)
Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

H. BAILEY,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California.
Attest:
FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk.

October 16, 1896.

CHAS. H. WOOD
CORRECTLY FITTED
1007 WASHINGTON ST.
OAKLAND
CRELLIN PHARMACY.
Examination free. Spectacles and eye glasses, all grades and qualities. Oculists' prescriptions filled at lowest rates. Spectacles repaired. The Invisible Common Sense Ear Drums.

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

A Follower of Blaine on the Restoration of Silver.

TOWNE OF MINNESOTA.

A Speech Which "Gold Men" Have Not Yet Attempted to Reply To.

HE IS THE WHOLE SUBJECT.

The Brilliant Young Congressman Practically Wipes the Floor With Tom Reed.

GREAT CARD FOR SILVER.

The Ruinous Effects of Demonetization in 1873 and Subsequent Years.

"The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 2904) to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue, the Senate amendments—"

Mr. Towne said:

Mr. Chairman: If it were not for a profound, an almost overpowering sense of duty, I should not on this occasion vex the ear of the House nor venture to do violence to that feeling of embarrassment which I assure you is most oppressive to myself and, I fear, all too evident to my auditors; particularly when I must follow the distinguished and eloquent gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn,) whom the House is always glad to hear. Under these circumstances I am reminded of those familiar lines of Shakespeare,

As in a theater the eyes of men,
When a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next.

But, sir, I conceive that the general subject which is brought before this House by the pending measure is by all odds the most important one that will engage or has engaged the attention of this body at this session of Congress. The eminent gentleman who opened the discussion on this measure (Mr. Dingley), following a metaphor that had its origin, I believe, with Aristotle, and which has had frequent employment since, well likened the money of the commercial nations of the world to the life-blood of the physical body. Sir, the comparison is most apt; for not more do the health and efficiency and happiness of the physical organism depend upon the quantity and condition of the blood, than do the welfare, the prosperity and the progress of society depend upon the volume and character of the money that flows in the channels of its commercial circulation. This it is which gives importance and special emphasis to the question now pending; because there are hundreds of thousands of men in the United States and elsewhere in the world today who believe that there is a studied effort on the part of certain interests by subtile surgery to abstract from the blood of the body politic its white corpuscles (applause), and to allow to atrophy one of the ventricles of its great central heart whose harmonious pulsations give power and energy and movement to its organization. (Applause.)

The question, sir, is an imminent one. It is a question that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. "Avaunt and quit my sight," will not banish it. Gentlemen may cry, "Peace, Peace," but there is not peace. Politicians may say, "We will make this thing or that thing or the other thing the issue." But, sirs, it is issues that make parties, not parties that make issues. (Applause.) Some gentlemen say, "Let it alone; let the question settle itself; do not agitate it." Sir that is not the language of brave men; that is not the language of statesmen; that is not the language of the whilom and customary leadership of the grand old Republican party. (Applause.) Its constant reiteration shows a decline in the ancient and salutary standards of self-government.

Our institutions are founded upon and presuppose the fullest investigation, the genuineness of opinions, fair, free and fearless discussion. Had men in the past neglected to exemplify these requirements and to insist upon their guaranty, what would have been the history of liberty? To what unhappy condition would not mankind have been reduced had John Hampden been afraid to arraign his king for the unconstitutional exactions of ship money; had Sam Adams and Patrick Henry been obsequiously silent as to the stamp duty, or hesitated to affirm the great principle of "no taxation without representation;" had Thomas Jefferson permitted himself to entertain politic doubts whether "all men are created equal," had Washington deemed it safer to submit to British tyranny than to defy it; had Garrison, Lovejoy and Phillips been frightened from their high purpose by the calling of hard names and threats of personal violence; had Sumner, Seward and Lincoln thought it indiscreet to denounce the treatment of Kansas as a crime, to assert that the conflict between freedom and slavery was "irrepressible," and to make a new application of the old proverb that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." (Applause.)

No, sir; let us not abandon our duty. Let us stand to it like men. Said Daniel Webster, in answer to a similar argument sixty years ago:

"If any evil arises to destroy or endanger this medium or this currency, our duty is to meet it, not to retreat from it—to remedy it, not to let it alone. We are to control and correct the mischief, not to submit to it."

Moreover, a question of this magnitude and significance ought to be discussed in a spirit and manner appropriate to so high a theme. To treat it as if it were the claim of a private interest seeking an avenue for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the general good, is to show a grave incompetence to weigh and handle the momentous concerns of the people. That so many in this House are unable to grasp the higher and only real issues involved, is not complimentary to the standard of American statesmanship. Similar but much severer strictures must be drawn upon a considerable part of the public press, to call one's opponent in an argument "fool," "crank," "lunatic," "traitor," is as unprofitable as it is impolite. People are apt to suspect one who "doth protest too much." Better answer your antagonist's argument than abuse him; and if he really be a fool his argument ought to be easily answered. Nor can you escape the ordeal of critical examination by merely pasting a label on your faith. Calling it "honest" and "sound," does not by any means make it so. It only begs the question. Nobody contends for unsound and dishonest money. I will permit no man to call me dishonest, nor shall he affix such a brand upon any proposal of mine.

The people cannot be deceived. They are studying this question as never before. Epithets cannot deter them from penetrating to its mystery. The "terrific" may have passed, but the era of sober and deliberate investigation has begun, nay, is already far advanced; and I warn gentlemen that there never has been so much interest in this great question as there is now. "What is 'honest money?'" men are asking. "Have we it now? If not, how shall we obtain it?" These questions must be answered by arguments, not by adjectives.

Now, sir, on the other hand, does this discussion give proper place to wild talk of revolution, secession and bloodshed. Sir, that kind of declaration has no justification in this forum or in any other in the United States. This is a government of the people. It is the highest form known of that kind of government which a great commentator has called "a government by discussion;" and it is by orderly, sane, passionless, though earnest, discussion in the presence of the intelligent public opinion of the United States that we must settle all large questions of policy. Ducios said in reference to public opinion: "The man in power commands, but the intelligent govern, because in time they form public opinion, and that sooner or later subjugates every kind of despotism." We bow to the reign of law, and the who advocates any other way of settling differences is preaching anarchy, and will find no sympathy in this country.

In the discussion of this question the first line of demarcation should be plainly drawn between the advocates of the single gold standard upon the one side and the advocates of bimetallism upon the other. In this matter there is great confusion of terms. It has been noticeable in the discussions on this floor, it is noticeable in similar discussions everywhere among those who take part in this controversy. Men call themselves bimetallists, men have today upon this floor called themselves bimetallists, who believe in a monetary system having one metal as a basis and another metal practically redeemable in it or resting upon it.

That is not bimetallism. That, I repeat, is not bimetallism. Nothing can be gained by a false use of terms. Everybody ought to favor the removal of all uncertainty in the meaning of the terms employed in this argument. If a man actually believes in the continuance of the present system, and I concede that there are two sides to the question, and that a man may rationally contend for the one or the other; but if a man honestly believes that gold should be the sole measure of value in the world, why can he not say so, and stand boldly and gravely up to his declaration? (Applause.) I have no patience with the believer in the gold standard who exhausts all the resources of ingenuity in an attempt to avoid stating his real position. Such evasion bespeaks a lack of confidence either in his own conclusions or in their acceptability to the country.

Now, sir, a man who is honestly a bimetallist, who believes in the use of both gold and silver as standard money, as money of ultimate redemption, the final basis of all token and representative currency, cannot consistently stand up here and deny the evils of the single gold standard. It amazes me to hear gentlemen upon this floor loudly proclaim themselves bimetallists, and then launch themselves into tedious arguments to prove that the gold standard is wholly satisfactory. They are bimetallists, yet gold is a stable measure of values! They are bimetallists, yet there is no appreciation of gold! They are bimetallists, yet prices have not fallen! They are bimetallists, yet prices have fallen, and entirely because of cheapened cost of production! They are bimetallists, yet the restoration of silver is impossible! They are bimetallists, yet the present system must continue indefinitely! They are bimetallists, but the single gold standard is good enough for them! Why, sir, this is the very acme of inconsistency. I know not which is the more pitiable, that such folly should be tolerated, or that so many who commit it should be unconscious of it.

It may be thought, sir, that I am spending too much time upon this matter. But in the forum where this discussion is soon to be taken, I mean the great tribunal of the public opinion of the Union States, it is of the utmost importance to both sides that we agree upon the meaning of the terms used in the inquiry, and that men honest in their convictions shall boldly take their places under the banners they mean to follow.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, deputy assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in his recent book, Monetary Systems of the World, page 12, says:

By bimetallism, strictly defined, is meant the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into coins of full debt-paying power.

I refer to Mr. Muhlman's definition because he speaks with authority upon matters of fact, and because his book aims not at theoretical discussion, but at a clear statement of settled and existing conditions.

Let me cite another authority: The royal commission appointed in 1886 by Queen Victoria "to inquire into the causes of the recent changes in the values of the precious metals," reported in 1888, and the report was published by our Government in 1889. I quote from page 59 of that report, Section 116:

"A bimetallic system of currency, to be completely effective, must, in the view of those who advocate it, include two essential features: (a) An open mint ready to coin any quantity of either gold or silver which may be brought to it. (b) The right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities at his option, in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law."

That, sir, is bimetallism; and if a man do not believe in it let him say so, but let him not believe in something else and label it "bimetallism" for purposes of deception. (Applause.) The statement that the present system is bimetallic, if not ignorant, is not candid. The attempt to substitute for the well understood meaning of bimetallism a new definition, whereby it is applied to any monetary system in which both gold and silver are "used," without reference to the manner of the use, is a subterfuge unworthy of the honesty and dignity of American political discussion and one that will not impose upon the aroused intelligence of the American people. (Applause.) If their final judgment is for gold monometallism it will not be pronounced under any mistake or delusion. You cannot promise them both silver and gold and satisfy them with gold alone.

Until recently it never entered into anybody's head since the word bimetallism was coined to have a doubt about what it meant. There can be no question as to the meaning of the word. Bimetallism means Two-metallism. It was coined to mean, and does mean, a money system where the two metals, gold and silver, are treated alike. It has never meant anything else. It signifies the equal access of gold and silver to the mints at a fixed ratio, and the option by the debtor as to the coin in which he shall discharge his debt. This matter is important. Gentlemen here and elsewhere constantly misapply this word. I do not propose to permit it any longer, to the extent to which my little influence may go. I here and now challenge any gentleman upon this floor or anywhere else—and this is not a mere rhetorical defiance but is intended to bring this confusion to an end—to produce a definition of bimetallism by any publicist or economist of authority or any statesman of standing, made prior to 1895, which is not in substantial accord with the definition I have given. Let no gentleman who may do me the honor to reply to this speech neglect this point. Let him be either for the single gold standard or for bimetallism, and if for bimetallism let him discuss the means of reaching the end and frankly concede that the present system cannot be permitted to last.

It has been, sir, only since the great parties of the United States have been every one of them unequivocally pledged to bimetallism, and that fact conflicted with the desires of certain people, that they have sought to make a new definition of bimetallism, and under that new definition to hold the pledgers to the letter of their ancient pledge without its spirit. (Applause.) Why cannot men who do believe in the gold standard be honest and say so? I do not impute now, when I use the word "honest," any moral obliquity to any gentleman. I should perhaps rather phrase it in this way: Why shall not a man have the open and manly courage of his convictions and stand up and be counted? Why let him not say as the New York Evening Post said? That great representative of English opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, protection, and bimetallism, and every other form of Americanism, said not long ago:

"There are some people (a diminishing number, however) who hesitate to avow themselves in favor of the single gold standard, although they are opposed to any change from the present system. There are others (also a diminishing number) who think that because a certain limited number of silver dollars are in circulation we have bimetallism or the double standard in this country. This is a totally false conception, as false as it would be to assume that we have a paper standard because a limited number of greenbacks are afloat.....The 'gold bugs' have no change of standard in contemplation. They are satisfied with the present posture of affairs, so far as that goes. The 'exposition of everything but gold as real money' took place in 1873, and continues unabated."

Let every man who believes with the Post imitate its frankness and say so. Let him say so along with that distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker), Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who declared in his speech yesterday—I do not pretend to quote him exactly, but I remember perfectly the substance of the statement—

"That if all the nations of the world were to come together and agree upon a ratio for the free coinage of gold and silver it could not be maintained beyond a very brief space of time in face of the inevitable laws of trade.

Perhaps he believes it, sir. If he says so, I have no doubt he does, strange and incredible as it may seem to my poor faculties. But, sir, if he does believe it, then I undertake to say he cannot remain in the Republican party unless, when the Republican party next proclaims its doctrine in a national convention, it shall change its platform. (Applause.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not using the words of excess and incaution. I say that the Republican platform uses unmistakeable language. It may not have said what the convention meant. If anybody wants to assume the burden of proving that the Republican party in national convention assembled said what it did not mean, he is welcome to do it; but for my own part, I have never yet found it necessary to charge the grand old Republican party of these United States with deliberate misrepresentation. (Applause.) And that party in convention assembled proclaimed, in the last authoritative national utterance that we have from that organization:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

I care not what restrictions, limitations, or qualifications were added to that sentence to complete the plank, they never could get away from that initial pronouncement pledging the party to the restoration to the full money functions of silver so as to clothe it with every dignity bestowed on gold. "Tradition" refers to some ancient system, not the present. "Standard money" is not token money.

I am not now discussing the means of reaching it, but I defy any man on the top of this earth to say that the Republican party is not by its platform pledged to achieve bimetallism in some way, and I affirm that you must change that platform before a man who believes in a single gold standard can consistently stand upon it. If I am wrong on this point, let some subsequent participant in this debate set me right.

WHY THE OPPOSITION?

Reasons the Bimetallists Are Objecting to the Gold Standard.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if bimetallists are opposed to the single gold standard, what is the reason for their opposition? It must be because in some respects the single gold standard is wrong, because in some way it is an evil because in some way it injuriously affects the people of the United States or the people of the world. Bimetallists contend that such is the fact. They contend that the single gold standard is and has been since its adoption by the leading commercial nations an appreciating standard, whose unit has rapidly increased in general purchasing power, and must continue so to increase; that this appreciation is evidenced by a progressive fall of prices throughout the gold-standard world, not accounted for by diminishing cost of production, and that the inevitable result must be to augment the burden of all debts and fixed charges, to discourage investments and enterprise, and to undermine the productive forces of the countries where it prevails. And they affirm that if these things are so, the evil is so tremendous and pressing as to call for some immediate remedial action.

Now, sir, in order to proceed intelligibly along the line of argument I have laid out for myself, it becomes necessary to get a clear conception of certain words used in the terminology of this discussion. Standard and unit are examples, occurring in the expressions "standard of value" and "unit of value." By the Century Dictionary "standard" is defined as "a weight, measure or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined," and unit as "any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured." Thus by the expressions referred to the mind is centered on the thought of weight, dimension and quantity, and thus some persons are led to the notion that a "dollar" or a "pound sterling," or a "franc," means something as absolute and definite as to value as a "ton," "yard" and "quart" are as to weight, length and capacity. But value is neither "so heavy," "so long," or of "such and such contents." You cannot see it. Value is nothing absolute. Value is a relation. It is the ratio at which one thing exchanges for another. One thing may be worth as much as another thing, more than another thing, or less than another thing; that is, of equal, greater or less value. But it takes two things to express value; one is compared with the other. And the relation between exchanged commodities is perfectly reciprocal. When I pay $100 for a horse, as in the illustration used by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker) the other day, the horse buys the $100 just as certainly as the $100 buys the horse; and if it be true to say that horses are high if they cost $150, it is equally true to say that money is high when you have to give two horses for $100. (Applause.)

Gentlemen here have much to say of "intrinsic value," and declare their willingness to vote for bimetallism when somebody shall show them how to make a gold dollar and a silver dollar equal in "intrinsic value." I should like to hear some of these gentlemen define "intrinsic value." They confuse, it seems to me the meaning of value and utility. Things may possess qualities that make them useful, and hence will have utility, but the measure of their value is what they will exchange for. You pick up a piece of iron. It is useful for many purposes; but you cannot tell how much it is worth, that is to say, what its value is, until you find what you can get for it. Value in exchange is the only value with which political economy has to deal.

Originally exchange was by barter. Commodities were traded one for the other. The cost of production and the relation of supply and demand regulated the ratios at which they mutually interchanged. Convenience necessitated the selection of some common medium into which all commodities could be converted and with which any of them could be procured. This medium was money, and its invention marked an advance of inconceivable importance in the development of society. Gold and silver, by reason of their special fitness, finally displaced all other things in the performance of this function. As a consequence the demand for them for money purposes, being equal to the sum total of the values of all commodities seeking to be exchanged, became vastly more important than the demand for them for any other purpose than cost of production ceased to be a large factor in determining their value as expressed in commodities, but that value practically became the ratio between all the goods seeking exchange and the quantity of gold and silver in existence to perform the exchanges. Men carried about with them acid to test the purity of the metals and scales for weighing out the requisite amounts of them called for by numerous and various transactions. The exchange relation between a certain unit number of grains of gold or of silver and a given commodity being once determined, there was established in the minds of those who came to market the idea of its value, which, when expressed in terms of money, was its price; but when for any reason the number of grains of metal out of which those units could be formed grew greater or grew less, other conditions remaining unchanged, then the value of those grains of gold or silver—that is, their power to command the products which were to be exchanged for them—became relatively smaller or greater, and prices rose or fell accordingly. And no change was made in this principle when society began to put its stamp upon those grains of gold or silver to show authoritatively the quantity and fineness of the metal. After the coin is stamped, whatever may be its name, what it is worth depends at a given time upon what it will buy; in other words, upon what it is required to buy it. Commodity demand and supply remaining constant, an increase or decrease of the substance out of which the coins are made must correspondingly lower or raise the power of each coin; must raise or lower prices.

These observations, which seem to me to be conformable to reason, and in precise accord with what history teaches us, are sustained by practically all economists of recognized authority. The following citations will illustrate. Said Adam Smith, the father of English political economy:

"Gold and silver, however, like every other commodity, vary in their value, are sometimes cheaper and sometimes dearer, sometimes of easier and sometimes of more difficult purchase. .....The discovery of the mines of America diminished the value of gold and silver in Europe. (Wealth of Nations, Worthington ed., pages 24 and 26.)

John Locke, the great philosopher, in his treatise on the Value of Money, said:

"By which means it comes to pass that the intrinsic value of gold and silver.....is nothing but the quantity which men give or receive of them. For they having, as money, no other value but as pledges to procure what one wants or desires, and they procuring what we want or desire only by their quantity, it is evident that the intrinsic value of silver and gold used in commerce is nothing but their quantity. (Principles of Political Economy, by McCulloch, and Essay on Interest and Value of Money, by John Locke, edition of Ward, Lock & Co., page 233.)

The same writer declares in another place, (Works, Volume V, page 49):

"For the value of money in general is the quantity of all the money in the world in proportion to all trade."

In his Principles of Political Economy (Appleton edition, 1880, Volume II, pages 26-30), John Stuart Mill declares:

"The value of purchasing power of money depends.....on demand and supply.....Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for money .....The supply of money.....is all the money in circulation at the time.. .....If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled.. .....If there were less money in the hands of the community, and the same amount of goods to be sold, less money altogether would be given for them, and they would be sold at lower prices."

Robert Griffen, the ablest champion of the gold monometallists, holds this language in his Chapter on Standard Money:

"In this sense, to say that the quantity of money regulates prices is only the same thing as to say of any article that is bought or sold that its quantity is a material factor in determining its value." ("Case Against Bimetallism," page 218.)

It is no answer to the quantitative argument to show, as some do, that the per capita circulation in Turkey is only a small proportion of that in France, and that prices in the two countries are not widely variant. Money is a world substance, and adjusts itself to the amount of business, and the method of doing it, in each country. Let the person smitten with this Turkish-Frankish fancy answer the question whether, demand for goods remaining unchanged, prices would alter if suddenly the amount of money in each country were multiplied by ten. To answer "no" would be foolish, and to answer "yes" is to kill his argument.

Thus, sir, attention is strongly drawn to the function of money as a measure of value. Nearly all who discuss this general subject from the standpoint of the gold monometallist treat of money almost wholly as a medium of exchange only; but they miss entirely the philosophy of the question. The inequity and cruelty of the single gold standard lie principally in its operation as a measure of values and criterion of deferred payments.

I find, Mr. Chairman, that my time has flown away almost unnoticed. Mr. Hartman. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent of the House that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for twenty minutes. He is making one of the ablest arguments that has been presented to this House, and I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Williams. I second the request.

A member. Make it thirty minutes. Let him finish his argument.

Mr. Hartman. Then I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for thirty minutes in addition to the ten minutes which he has remaining.

There was no objection.

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am under very great obligations for your kindness. I will endeavor to requite it in the directness and closeness of my remarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after this somewhat inadequate and very hasty examination of the way in which value rises, and of the way in which price arises, price being simply the value of an article reckoned in money, that is, a comparison of the worth of the material in the unit of money with the worth of an article against which it is exchanged, I come to the proposition which is made by those who are opposed to the single gold standard.

That proposition is that there has been and is going on an appreciation—that is to say, a rise in value—in this standard of gold which the major portion of the commercial nations of the world has adopted. In other words, sir, it is affirmed that the quantity of all commodities, on the average, required to buy a given number of grains of gold has been and is increasing and that from that fact there follows a train of woes from which the world has been suffering in an increasing measure ever since the mistake was made in 1873, and thereabouts, of going to that standard. How shall we ascertain whether there has been this rise in value? There is only one way, and that is to examine the general price level of commodities. When one thing is used as a common denominator of all other things, to tell whether it rises or falls you must look at the average level of those things and whether they fall or rise, for the relations of the two are entirely and necessarily reciprocal.

Now, sir, a general law of this kind—and I ask the attention of the House to this proposition—a general law of this kind as to the course of prices is determinable only by a very broad generalization from observed facts. The commercial world is a complex one. The causes that affect the rise and fall, the demand and supply, and the cost of production, of the infinite variety of articles that make up the modern market are difficult of investigation. A rise in the price of one commodity may accompany a fall in the price of another, as was shown by the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. Johnson), the other day, who told us, as I remember, that there was a time when hay went up as wheat and corn went down, though what that fact scientifically signified is hidden in the inner consciousness of brother Johnson, (Laughter.) I mean no disrespect, for I know the gentleman from North Dakota as a scholarly man of distinguished ability and entire honesty in his opinions. But, I say that when you undertake to deduce a general law from the course, up and down, of two or three articles for two or three years, you are proceeding absolutely outside of the approved method of science, and a generalization of that kind has no value whatever.

But, Mr. Chairman, the scientific world has determined a way of investigating the general course of prices. It proceeds upon the selection of a large number of commodities of such character as to indicate the essential condition of the market, and extends over a number of years. In this way special causes, whether of time or of product, are largely neutralized and general results are obtained having values as indicative of the underlying law controlling the movement of prices. This method of inquiry is by means of a system of "index numbers." Thus, the price of each commodity chosen is averaged for a certain number of years, and that average is called 100. If, as is done by the London Economist newspaper, twenty-two commodities be used, the sum of these averages is, of course 2200. Then for any other year with which comparison is sought, the price of each commodity is ascertained and is set down at so many points above or below 100, according to the percentage of its rise or fall, as the case may be. These are then added and the total exceeds 2200 prices are higher than in the years used as a standard; if the total is less than 2200 prices are lower. By dividing the totals by the number of commodities an expression is obtained on the scale of 100 which is conveniently used in investigation. Under normal conditions various causes make temporary fluctuations in the prices of different commodities, some rising and others falling in the same period, without special significance. But when, after allowing for all such variations and offsets, general prices—the average of the whole market—have fallen, then the conclusion is unavoidable that some general cause has operated on all alike; and, as we have seen, such a fall would mean an increase in the measure of values, a dollar that had grown larger and which would require more of all commodities to buy it.

The authoritative figures for Germany are those of Dr. Adolf Soetbeer, the famous economic authority, as continued by Heinz, statistician for Hamburg. They take as 100 or the par for comparison, the average prices from 1847 to 1850 of 100 articles in the Hamburg market and fourteen of British export. In England two sets of data enjoy great repute—those of the London Economist, and especially those of Augustus Sauerbeck, of the London Statistical Society. The former are based on the prices of twenty-two leading commodities in the London market, using the average prices of 1845 to 1850 as 100. Mr. Sauerbeck's tables use as the par of comparison the average prices of forty-five representative commodities on the London market for the years 1867 to 1877. In the United States so much scientific and exhaustive study of this subject has been made as in Germany and England. Practically the only attempt in this direction was that undertaken in 1891 by a committee of the United States Senate, and whose results are embodied in the voluminous report which is customarily cited as the "Aldrich Report," after Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who was chairman of the committee. This document deals with the prices of 223 articles, and uses as its par mark or 100 mark the prices of 1860. Although hastily compiled and based on the prices of only one year, and that year one of exceptionally low prices, and although allowing the same influence to a mass of nonstable and unimportant articles as to the controlling and significant commodities, and notwithstanding that the operation of our protective tariff, by keeping out foreign competition and by stimulating home consumption, has tended during all the period covered by the report to maintain prices above the European level and to withstand to the utmost the influence tending to lower them, yet the results of that investigation are among the most instructive that we have. They confirm in a most emphatic way the lesson that primary money is a world substance, like the atmosphere, and that the law of an appreciating standard and measure of values is as inexorable as fate. Ingenuity may for a time postpone the catastrophe or mitigate the hardships that signal its approach, but the end is inevitable, and a common ruin waits on all nations that mistakenly submit themselves to the control of such a system.

By Dr. Soetbeer's tables it appears that prices in Germany fell about 22 per cent from 1873 to 1891. Since 1891 the fall there, as elsewhere in Europe, has been very much more than in the same proportion, unquestionably exceeding 30 per cent by 1895. This means that the purchasing power of gold in Germany has increased more than 40 per cent since 1872.

In England, by the Economist tables, the fall of prices from 1873 to 1893 was 30 per cent, and the last two years have witnessed a much greater fall in proportion, showing the increase in the purchasing power of gold to have been at least 45 per cent from 1873 to 1895.

SOLID STATISTICS.

Reliable Figures Showing the Fluctuations of Commodities.

I give here the very careful and reliable figures of Mr. Sauerbeck, from 1818 to 1875. His standard, it will be recalled, is the average prices in London of forty-five principal commodities for the period 1867-1877, which is also the average for 1853-1877. The arrangement below is by continuous ten year periods, thus equalizing merely temporary fluctuations and clearly showing the law controlling the fall of prices:

TEN YEAR PERIODS AND AVERAGE INDEX NUMBER.

1818-27	111	1854-63	100
1819-28	106	1855-64	100
1820-29	103	1856-65	100
1821-30	101	1857-66	100
1822-31	100	1858-67	99
1823-32	98	1859-68	100
1824-33	97	1860-69	101
1825-34	96	1861-70	100
1826-35	93	1862-71	100
1827-36	93	1863-72	101
1828-37	93	1864-73	102
1829-38	93	1865-74	102
1830-39	94	1866-75	101
1831-40	95	1867-76	101
1832-41	96	1868-77	100
1833-42	96	1869-78	99
1834-43	96	1870-79	97
1835-44	96	1871-80	92
1836-45	95	1872-81	87
1837-46	93	1873-82	83
1838-47	93	1874-83	80
1839-48	91	1875-84	77
1840-49	88	1876-85	75
1841-50	86	1877-86	75
1842-51	83	1878-87	74
1843-52	82	1879-88	73
1844-53	83	1880-89	73
1845-54	85	1881-90	75
1846-55	86	1882-91	74
1847-56	88	1883-92	72
1848-57	89	1884-93	70
1849-58	90	1885-94	69
1850-59	92	Year 1894	63
1851-60	94	February, 1895	60
1852-61	96	Year 1873	117
1853-62	99		

Thus, by these authoritative data, prices fell in England, between 1873 and February of 1895, 46 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of gold rose more than 85 per cent. Even comparing the 1895 prices with the average of 1864-1873, the fall has been more than 41 per cent and the increase in the power of gold more than 69 per cent.

These results, as well as others to which I shall later advert, are impressively represented by the charts to which I will ask the attention of the House. (At this point a large chart, "A" and "B," was placed before the Clerk's desk.)

marked E, the line showing the course of prices in the German market is indicated by the letter S, standing for Soetbeer, and the course of silver is shown by the heavy black line.

Asking you to bear in mind, as before stated, that no general law in economics can be learend except by studying broad and large results over considerable periods of time, I ask you to note how beautifully this chart exemplifies to the eye the effects of the rise gold. The line of gold is not uniform, but its general direction is upward. The lines of silver and commodities are not entirely regular, but their general tendency is downward. The correspondence between the values of commodities and silver is very remarkable and ought to be very interesting to gentlemen who deny the appreciation of gold and declare that there is no parallel between the prices of commodities in general and silver. You will notice that in 1890, for example, there was a sudden rise of silver and of these commodities. Naturally silver rose in a more pronounced degree than the other commodities, because in that year there was pending in Congress a proposition to rehabilitate the white metal and make it as good as gold. (Applause.) As soon as there was a likelihood of the restoration of its full money functions, it began to mount toward the point of parity, and as a necessary consequence gold began to fall. (Applause.)

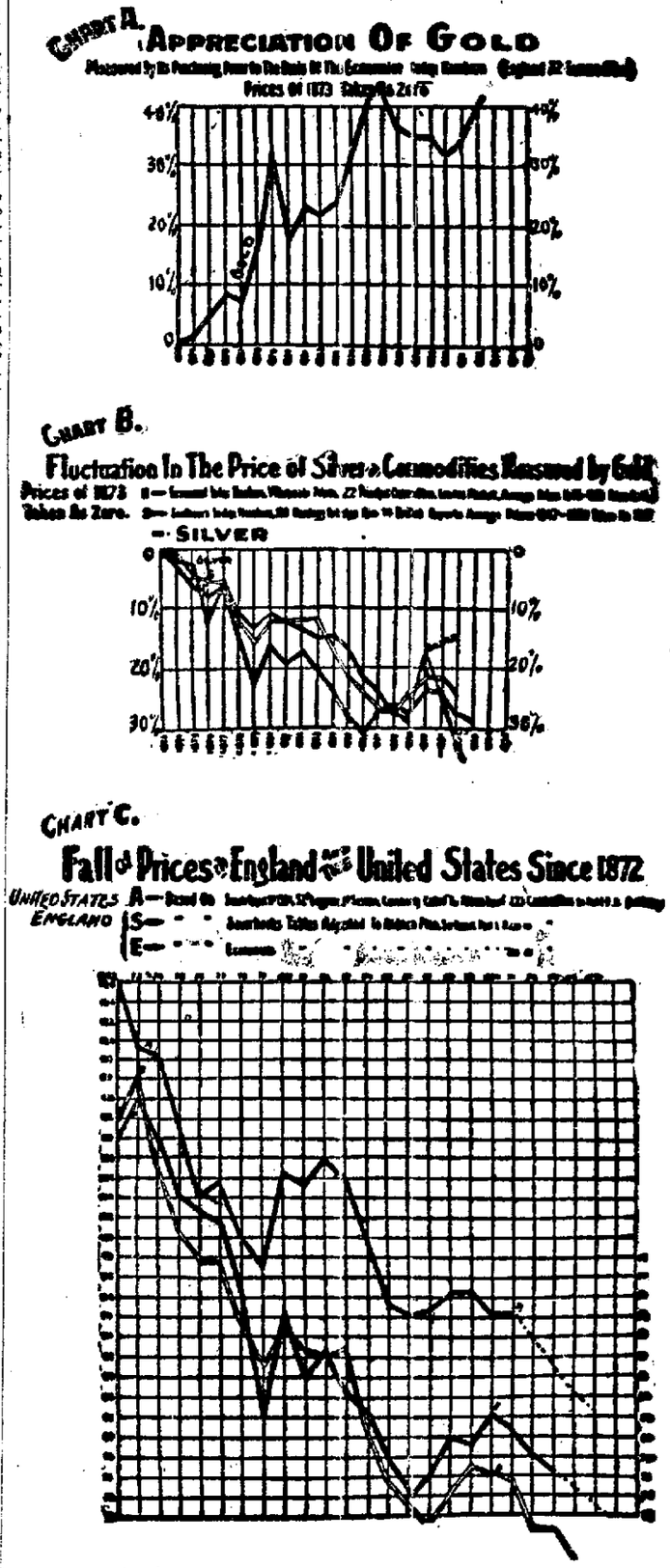
Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if he has a line on his chart to show the rise and fall of wages at that time?

Mr. Towne. Oh, I will come to the wage question later on.

Mr. Brumm. That was the year, was it not, when wheat was so high, as was shown by our friend the other day?

Mr. Towne. I believe so. Everything naturally rose at that time.

Chart C exhibits upon one diagram the course of prices in England as shown by the Economist and Sauerbeck tables, and in the United States as shown by the Aldrich report already referred to. The prices are in gold, of course. The United States prices are shown in the heavy dark lines marked A, and the two English lines are indicated by their appropriate letters. The general correspondence of the three is very striking. American prices started higher than English prices and have remained so. The action of our protective tariff in stimulating production, restricting competition very largely to our producers and upon our own standard of living, and keeping our own market for those producers, has justified the policy of its advocates, of whom I claim to be an



The Chairman. The chair suggests that if gentlemen will retain their seats a better view of the chart or diagram can be obtained by members generally.

Mr. Towne. I think the chart will be quite visible from every part of the house. After the speech of the gentleman of North Dakota (Mr. Johnson) the other day, I happened to think of my charts at home, so I sent for them and they arrived here about an hour ago. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to the fact that the lines of the two halves of the chart are continuous. Really these are two diagrams representing one idea. They indicate the reciprocal relation of the prices of commodities and the price of gold. For example, starting with 1873 as the zero point, the upper chart shows how gold has with few exceptions gone up constantly until it climbs off at the top of the chart (laughter), and how the prices of commodities and of silver have, as a necessary and reciprocal fact connected with the rise of gold, gone relatively down since 1872 in the percentage indicated in my remarks. Upon the lower chart you will find the course of prices as shown by the Economist index numbers upon the London market indicated by the line

faithful as any; but it has not availed to withstand the constricting influence of the gold standard, whose sway is as "broad and general as the air." Prices had fallen in the United States about 28 per cent. by 1891 and by 1895 the fall was certainly 33 1-3 per cent. or more so that the purchasing power of gold in this country is fully 50 per cent. greater than it was in 1872-73.

AN EXPERT ON ECONOMICS.

Reliable Pointers Collected From the "American" of Philadelphia.

In this connection, I append the following extracts from The American, of Philadelphia, edited by Mr. Wharton Barker, whom I regard as without exception the ablest writer on economics in the periodical literature of the United States.

The first is from the number of January 25, 1896:

"The fluctuations in prices since

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

January 1, 1891, are of much interest. The figures representing the index numbers may be considered to represent the number of dollars that it would require to purchase at various dates the same quantity of goods as $100 on January 1, 1891. Thus, $79.53 would buy the same amount of the six breadstuffs—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flour in equal proportions—as $100 January 1, 1891.

These index numbers give much food for thought. In the first place the general index number shows that while prices in general are 6 per cent higher than on the 1st of January a year ago, they are 11.72 lower than five years ago. It is also obvious that this index number does not indicate the full extent of the fall in prices, as, leaving out the advance in the prices of mineral and vegetable oils and of chemicals and some other comparatively unimportant commodities, the index number would be much lower. It is an instance where a fall in the price of the most important articles is offset to some extent by a rise in the price of less important.

The marked and continuous fall in breadstuffs, which is quite equal to the fall in silver, is especially noteworthy. While general prices have fallen less than 15 per cent as compared to prices ruling January 1, 1891, breadstuffs have fallen over 40 per cent. This fall is not due to overproduction, for the increase of production has not kept pace with the increase of population, and it can not be accounted for by the cheapening of production, because, as we pointed out last week, there has been little improvement in agricultural methods during the past five years, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery and economies has been much more marked in the factory than on the farm, yet farm products have fallen in price further than the products of the factory. The coincident fall between breadstuffs and silver is evidence that with the depreciation of silver our silver competitors can lay down grain in Europe at proportionately lower rates."

The second is from the American of January 18, 1896:

"For the fact that agricultural products have fallen much more rapidly than manufactured articles, there is only one explanation, and that is, our agricultural products were the first to come into direct competition with the products of silver-using countries. The appreciation of gold, of the money which silver-producing people receive in payment for what they sell to gold-using peoples, and which they can exchange for double the amount of silver that they could twenty years ago, has greatly encouraged production and stimulated exports from silver to gold-using countries. To increase the area devoted to raising wheat and cotton was the work of a season; gathering experience and knowledge and building the factories to make manufactured goods, the work of a decade or more. The result is that, while our farmers and planters have suffered from the competition of silver-using countries for years, our manufacturers are only now beginning to feel Asiatic competition. This is the explanation of the fall in prices that has been more marked in agricultural than manufacturing articles."

The enormous fall in prices in the gold standard world I have proved. Gentlemen in this debate may hereafter seek some other explanation for the fact than that which I offer as chiefly accounting for it; but nobody will deny the fact.

Summary of Index Numbers.

	Silver	Bread stuffs, 6 articles	Live stock, 4	Provisions, 24 articles	Hides and leather, 4 articles	Raw and manufactured textiles, 11 articles	Metals, 12 articles	Coal and coke, 4 articles	Mineral and vegetable oils, 7 articles	Naval stores, 3 articles	Building materials, 7 articles	Chemicals, 11 articles	Miscellaneous, 7 articles	General index number, 100 articles
1891.														
January 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 1	91.25	118.31	116.98	100.34	100.52	98.77	92.84	98.05	96.34	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.90
July 1	98.21	103.90	110.38	100.40	98.26	96.50	95.22	99.89	91.76	111.61	95.24	90.69	100.58	98.28
October 1	98.42	97.94	112.49	98.60	96.63	96.5	90.10	102.10	87.18	101.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
1892.														
January 1	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.68	94.13	96.16	89.01	98.19	83.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1	88.83	87.45	110.13	97.94	91.60	96.29	84.02	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1	84.51	92.58	113.53	97.56	96.28	97.50	81.99	100.02	81.12	88.57	89.53	87.03	99.53	92.85
October 1	79.70	82.77	101.88	104.21	94.32	95.59	81.93	103.46	84.38	84.17	90.02	88.04	95.82	93.60
1893.														
January 1	79.32	80.50	119.68	113.45	93.47	105.11	80.24	103.91	92.10	81.24	90.57	90.05	104.70	98.42
April 1	80.	79.99	125.25	115.94	95.28	102.2	81.26	97.72	98.23	81.90	87.91	92.74	109.29	99.75
July 1	69.91	73.12	110.01	109.32	92.76	90.3	77.09	94.43	90.81	79.63	85.34	89.69	100.69	93.39
October 1	71.02	71.82	106.34	107.34	90.44	84.11	74.16	92.11	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.62	100.42	91.43
1894.														
January 1	65.87	68.46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.39	67.93	89.77	90.89	75.87	86.33	88.18	97.03	87.59
April 1	58.20	70.18	97.73	92.97	89.99	79.49	66.11	85.98	92.03	77.34	80.05	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1	60.39	71.22	92.42	93.70	83.77	78.71	66.13	83.11	92.89	89.39	78.71	85.98	91.45	84.40
October 1	60.87	60.08	101.57	97.08	86.38	74.42	64.25	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.12	79.89	82.89	82.81
1895.														
January 1	57.71	70.58	84.88	81.79	90.19	60.18	59.90	78.38	91.23	70.32	81.84	77.76	79.62	79.74
April 1	61.67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69.08	60.26	79.34	100.26	85.65	79.05	78.77	74.51	82.59
July 1	63.95	75.32	101.54	93.50	131.99	74.73	69.10	81.53	105.18	87.86	80.68	76.38	81.87	86.05
October 1	64.3	62.53	79.54	86.56	132.36	81.13	75.82	89.36	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.88
1896.														
January 1	63.05	59.79	78.83	85.93	107.07	79.96	67.12	96.97	108.22	81.19	87.40	96.27	91.14	.....

It is an open and notorious fact whose significance, if it points truly due to the single gold standard, challenges the intellect, the conscience, and the patriotism of the nation (Applause.) Contrast it for a moment with this: The purchasing power of silver in silver-using countries is today almost the same as in 1873. Consul Wetmore, at Shanghai, shows this by the following index numbers based on twenty staple commodities on the Chinese markets:

YEAR.	Aggregate value of 20 commodities in silver	Silver value of gold
1873	[illegible]	2000
1874	1814	[illegible]
1875	1767	2078
1876	[illegible]	2100
1877	2031	[illegible]
1878	2102	[illegible]
1879	20.3	23 1
1880	1927	2275
1881	1940	2322
1882	19 8	2317
1883	19 6	2341
1884	1883	2376
1885	1954	2425
1886	1978	2371
1887	1774	2688
1888	1761	2739
1889	1803	2746
1890	1803	2730
1891	1749	26 1
1892	1761	2.59

And the Royal Commission of 1888 declared that the purchasing power of silver in India had not fallen.

Sir, there is ample reason why prices began falling about the year 1873 and have kept falling with more or less regularity ever since. Down to that period gold and silver shared together the functions of ultimate money among the great commercial nations of the world. Together they formed one vast money reservoir, whose aggregated contents measured all exchange values and constituted the ultimate solution of all representative and credit money. England's action in going upon the gold standard in 1816 had not impaired this relation, but the sudden and nearly contemporaneous adoption of that standard about 1873 by several leading governments, followed at frequent intervals by others, made a sudden and tremendous lessening of the mint demand for silver, and threw upon the volume of gold the double burden of sustaining the credits and the redemption demands formerly borne by both metals jointly. This added enormously to the strain upon gold rendering it relatively scarcer and more difficult to obtain, increasing almost beyond conception the demand for it, while its supply did not materially alter. The inevitable result was to raise the value of gold, to make it constantly necessary to give more and more of all commodities, on the average, to get gold. The full effect was not felt all at once in 1873—The steps in the process were progressive, and the effects were correspondingly so. Prices began falling with the cause, and have fallen and are falling as the cause continues and intensifies. The following is a fairly good statement of these successive stages in the process of squeezing the expanding energies of the nineteenth century down to the narrowing measure of the gold standard.

1872. Norway and Sweden substitute the gold standard for the silver standard.

1873. The United States, while on a paper basis and looking longingly toward resumption of specie payments, adopts the gold standard, although silver at the time is worth more in the market than gold, and although there has been no public demand for such action, the people and nearly every man in public life being ignorant of the real scope and object of the act, no amendment to which striking the standard silver dollar from our coinage can to this day be found of record. Thus on resuming specie payments in 1879 we became an aggressive scrambler for a share of the gold in the world, which was now becoming more and more the object of the eager pursuit of nations. Between 1877 and 1879 we absorbed over $560,000,000 of gold, as against about $55,000,000 in the preceding eleven years.

1873.—Germany changes from the silver standard to the single gold standard; making a great demand for gold, so that by May, 1881, she had coined over $414,000,000 worth of it, and throwing upon the market for sale as bullion large masses of her worn and demonetized silver coin, selling, by 1879, more than seven million one hundred thousand pounds weight of fine silver.

1873. Belgian Parliament authorizes the Government to suspend the free coinage of silver.

1873-1874. France and the Latin Union (Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Greece, besides France) suspend the free coinage of silver, and France substitutes the gold standard for the double standard.

1875. Holland formally demonetizes silver, having suspended its free coinage in 1873, and adopts the single gold standard for herself and her East India colonies.

1873-1875. The Bank of France retires $350,000,000 worth of paper and adds greatly to its gold reserve.

1878. The United States enacts the Bland law, compelling the Government to purchase from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of silver monthly yet to add it to the money stock not as primary money, but, under the construction placed on it by our Government, virtually as a token coinage measurable in gold, thus increasing enormously the strain on gold. This law, moreover, completely nullified the main principle of bimetallism, which depends upon the right of the debtor to elect in which metal he will pay, by enacting that silver should be legal tender except where otherwise provided in the contract. This gave the creditor the determination of the metal of payment and virtually completed the demonetization of silver.

1879. The United States resumes specie payments and on a single metal, gold.

1879. Austria-Hungary suspends the free coinage of silver.

1883. Italy resumes specie payments on a gold basis, and borrows $86,000,000 in gold to do it with.

1890. The United States passes the Sherman silver purchase law, continuing the vicious principle of the Bland Act.

1890-1892. The Imperial Bank of Russia increases its gold reserve by $120,000,000 and begins a policy of hoarding gold, which has gone on ever since.

1891-1892. Austria-Hungary adopts the gold standard and becomes a borrower of gold to an enormous amount.

1892. Roumania adopts the gold standard.

1893. India closes her mints to the coinage of silver. (And the price of silver on the London market fell eighteen cents an ounce in three hours.)

1891-1895. Chile and Brazil adopt the single gold standard and join the ever-fiercer struggle for the lessening supply of real money.

1895. February. The United States begins the unhappy and humiliating procedure, apparently becoming chronic if we are to preserve the single gold standard, of borrowing millions in times of peace wherewith to pay tribute to the despotism of gold.

Why will gentlemen persist in shutting their eyes to the plainest evidence? The great fall of prices in the gold-standard world since 1873 is as indisputable as any physical fact in nature, and that it is chiefly due to the appreciation of gold seems to me as conclusively established as the law of gravitation. In England, where the gold standard was born, and where its operation is to fill her creditor coffers with unearned increments of the wealth of all debtor countries, no mystery is made of it. Thus simply does Mr. Giffen, her greatest monometallist, dispose of it in his "Case Against Bimetallism," pages 218 and 219:

"If we were told that copper or iron or wheat were rising because there was a deficiency of the supply of them to meet all the demands we should accept the statement as a matter of course. But what is true of iron or copper or wheat must equally be true of any commodity which happens to be the standard monetary substance. If gold or silver is that substance, and gold or silver is increasing in demand without any corresponding increase in supply, then people who want gold or silver for any purpose must give more of them. And this, he says, will be described as a fall of prices. We see, then, how widely mistaken these monometallists have been, who, in their dislike of bimetallism, have denied that the recent—he is writing in 1890—great demand for gold in relation to its supply were likely to have caused a rise in its exchange value for other things. Looked at in this way, the fall of prices is itself a proof that gold, in relation to all the demands for it has been relatively scarcer than it was. Every body who has wanted it has had to give more for it. If everybody who wanted coal or pig iron was giving more for it than before we should not hesitate to say that coal or pig iron were relatively more in demand than they had been; but what we should say of coal, and pig iron we must also say of gold or silver in a like case."

Moreover, so clearly are the observed effects of the gold standard conformable to the economic law I have tried to state, that they have been foretold at different times by men learned in the science. Many years ago, before the nations had become crazed by the misunderstood example of England, and had not so generally gone to work to subdue the world to a money bondage, Jevons wrote as follows:

"I am far from denying that if the Italian Government decide to carry into effect M. Luzatti's threat of burying gold at all hazards, and if the like course be taken by the United States and France, not to speak of Germany, there might be considerable disturbance of values for the time. But is it likely that such proceedings will be taken by rational statesmen and rational parliaments? It is really too absurd to suppose that any country will insist upon having a gold currency at any cost.

Alas! for the fallibility of genius. Even Jevons could not forsee that so many parliaments would prove irrational and that great countries should be so smitten of the gold standard he advocated as to pay their life-blood for it.

But no prophecy of economic effects from observed causes has probably ever been made so unique and startling in its insight and accuracy as that of Ernest Seyd, the famous bimetallist, who in 1871 wrote: "It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other States besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the money equilibrium hitherto existing, and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will be. The strong doctrinism existing in England as regards the gold valuation is so blind that when the time of depression sets in there will be this special feature: The economical authorities of the country will refuse to listen to the course here foreshadowed, every possible attempt will be made to prove that the decline of commerce is due to all sorts of causes and irreconcilable matters. The workman and his strikes will be the first convenient target; then speculation and overtrading will have their turn. Later on, when foreign nations, unable to pay in silver, have recourse to protection, when a number of other secondary causes develop themselves, then many would-be-wise men will have the opportunity of pointing to specific reasons which in their eyes account for the falling off in every branch of trade. Many other allegations will be made, totally irrelevant to the main issue, but satisfactory to the moralizing tendency of financial writers. The great danger of the time will then be that among all this confusion and strife England's supremacy in commerce and manufacturers may go backward to an extent which cannot be redressed when the real cause becomes recognized and the naural remedy is applied."

Nothing could better show on what just philosophical principles bimetallism rests than this picture in 1871 of events to begin with demonetization in 1873 and to continue until now and as much longer as we shall permit. If the test of science is prediction and verification, surely the evils of gold monometallism are scientifically condemned.

Just before the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892 the late Dr. Soetbeer the eminent German philosopher, wrote fortelling the cataclysm of the year 1893 and subsequent evils:

"I fear that if the English Government, on the occasion of the forthcoming International Monetary Conference should refuse to submit or support practicable propositions destined to extend considerably the use of silver as legal tender, there will probably result a further incalculable depreciation in the value of the metal and a very serious appreciation of gold followed by disastrous consequences."

Yet, sir, men will persist in referring the fall of prices since 1873 to the multiplication of inventions and to cheapened cost of production. It is no impugnment of my argument to admit that this may account for a relatively small proportion of the fall. But, sir it is a very small proportion. Between 1850 and 1873 prices gradually and generally rose, a fact nobody will dispute; and yet I assert with perfect confidence that between those dates greater improvements in productive processes, compared with the condition at the beginning of the period, were made than between 1873 and the present time.

OBJECT LESSONS.

Lines of Thought in Connection With the Centennial Exposition.

Gentlemen can not have forgotten the marvelous mechanical exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, practically all of which related to the period in question. In 1876 Harper & Brothers published a monumental work called First Century of the Republic, summarizing the course of progress in this country. It covered practically every department of activity, and was written by a carefully selected body of specialities. I quote from the preface, which is dated July 20, 1876:

"An unusually large amount of space was given to the Department of Mechanical Progress, but not disproportionately, when it is considered how characteristic of the century has been the advance in this field and how largely other progress has depended upon it. The same consideration justifies the elaborate and extended treatise on Scientific Progress."

By far the greatest amount of this accomplishment belongs, so far as its commercial and productive aspect is concerned, to the period from about 1850. By that time the steam engine had been perfected, the old Newcomen engine of 1769 with a "duty" of 5,500,000 foot-pounds per one bushel of Welch coal had developed into the improved Cornish engine of 1850 with a "duty" of 60,000,000 foot-pounds; the factory system had come into systematic operation—the greatest revolution in production in the history of industry; so that when England, about 1850, changed the tariff policy under which she had grown great, and started out to impose free trade upon the world, it is estimated that her labor-saving machinery represented the capacity of 450,000,000 pairs of human hands.

In agriculture the period in question saw the perfection of the plow, the seeding machine, the grain drill, and the mowing machine. The first successful reaper was McCormick's invention in 1834, improved in 1847, and first attracting general attention at the London World's Fair of 1851, where it took the gold medal and from which time it came rapidly into use. Between 1851 and 1876 nearly 3,000 patents were taken out in this country alone for harvesters and their attachments. The threshing machine was brought to perfection in 1853. The self-binder belongs to a later period, but its effect and that of improvements on the inventions named had nothing like the significance for agriculture which the devices that came in from 1850 to 1873 had. To this period also belongs the beginning of scientific agriculture and the use of imported and manufactured fertilizers on a large scale, the systematic and general breeding of cattle, horse and sheep, and the inauguration and considerable development of the cheese-factory system.

In manufactures it is sufficient to name the leading processes and machines that had become commercially effective in this period: The cotton gin and spinning jenny, with their principal attachments and improvements; the power loom, calico printing and color weaving; the hot blast in iron manufacture perfected in 1845, by which many previously refractory ores were rendered reducible and the cost of smelting was diminished nearly half; the steam hammer, rolling mill and turning lathe; the Bessemer steel process and the chief improvements in producing and refining iron, the casting, forging and rolling of the heated metal and the turning and planing of the cold metal; the jack, the slotting, key-grooving, milling and shaping machines; the process of assembling, or the making of interchangeable parts of machines, permitting the vastly cheaper manufacture of articles like watches, clocks and firearms; the sewing machine, dating effectively from about 1850, between when and 1876 about 2,000 patents connected with it were granted in the United States; the pneumatic caisson in engineering, the centrifugal pump, tunneling and drilling machinery, and the use of compressed air in connection with them; scales and elevator machinery, gang and circular saws and saw mill machinery generally, about the only new departure dating from since that time being the use of the band saw on a large scale; turning machinery, particularly Blanchard's spoke lathe for turning irregular forms; general woodworking machinery for planing mills and furniture factories, washing machines and knitting machines, the principal kinds of boot and shoe machinery, especially the McKay sewing machine, which, between 1861, when it was perfected, and 1876, had made 225,000,000 pairs of shoes in the United States alone; the Westinghouse brake and its various adaptations, electroplating, lithography and photo-lithography, optical instruments, musical instruments, ice machines, the growth of India rubber manufacture, the Goodyear vulcanizing process dating from 1844; machinery used in sugar refining and in paper, porcelain and glass manufacture, stereotyping and electrotyping processes, Bruce's and other type-casting machines, folding and addressing machines the Gordon job press and the Adams, Campbell, Walter Bullock and Hoe perfecting printing presses.

In this connection, remember that there is no branch of industry where production has cheapened in any degree approaching that of the mining of gold in recent years. But cheapened gold mining does not seem to have cheapened gold compared with other commodities, to any alarming extent.

The method of operation and the effect of a changing standard are not sufficiently understood. Any convenient medium of exchange to which prices had once accommodated themselves would discharge sufficiently well the mere function of a medium of exchange. But when viewed as a measure of the value of all other things it is of the very greatest importance that the money unit remain as nearly unvarying as possible in value over long periods of time. When a man loans another a sum of money he loans a certain quantity of purchasing power, for that is what money is. Now, absolute justice would require that when the loan is repaid it should stand for the same purchasing power as before. But if, meantime, money has depreciated—that is, if prices have risen—the same nominal sum when repaid has less purchasing power than when borrowed and the lender or creditor really receives less than he loaned, the borrower or debtor profiting by the difference. On the other hand if money rises in purchasing power between the making of the loan and the repayment, so that the borrower has to find more commodities with which to buy the money to pay back than the money would buy for him when he borrowed it, then he loses the difference and the money lender makes it.

Now, in either case, the changing standard takes something from one man without his deserving to lose it and gives it to another who has no right to it. In either case it is a silent robbery. The ideal standard would preserve the rights of both debtors and creditors. But if a deliberate choice had to be made between a gradually falling and a gradually rising standard, all writers of authority agree and it is consonant with common sense, that morally, economically, politically, and socially the falling standard would be preferable. Its inevitable losses fall on the creditor, the lender, who can better than the debtor endure its effects, and it encourages enterprise; while the certain hardships of the rising standard fall on the borrower, the debtor, the investor, the captain of industry, who can not so well sustain the burden, who has no surplus but is most frequently wiped from the face of the industrial world by the vanishing of the margin between his property and the automatically enlarging lien upon it.

In the latter case the absolutely unavoidable result must be, if the evil is permitted to run, that all property will eventually belong to those who shall control the ultimate money of the world, and thrift and enterprise, if enterprise and thrift can belong to a race of slaves, would plan and save and toil to further fatten the overfed fatness of their masters. This is no exaggeration of language. It is the speech of truth and soberness. Said Sir Arthur James Balfour, the real head of the present Conservative Government of England, an earnest bimetallist and one of the profoundest thinkers in Europe, in a speech at Manchester, October 27, 1892:

"But of all conceivable systems of currency, that system is assuredly the worst which gives you a standard steadily, continuously, indefinitely appreciating, and which by that very fact, throws a burden upon every man of enterprise, upon every man who desires to promote the agricultural or the industrial resources of the country, and benefits no human being whatever but the owner of fixed debts in gold."

Falling prices of agricultural products deprive the farmer of the means of buying his usual conveniences and necessities, and these accumulate on the hands of the manufacturer and retailer, who in turn curtail expenses to the uttermost, discharging labor, which then loses its power to consume, and limiting their own consumption to the barest needs. Thus farmer, manufacturer, tradesman, transporter, laborer all lose patronage and employment, while taxes, interest and principal of mortgages, fixed changes, bonded indebtedness, and rents are constantly and remorselessly measuring off increasing equivalences in all human products. Under such circumstances there is no inducement to enterprise or to investment in producing industries. No man wants to borrow money for use in a business in which the fall of prices is sure to eat up his profits. On the other hand, the man with money for the same reason does not want to put it into business, but prefers either to invest it in gilt-edge securities or to let it lie idle and grow. This collects the money in the large financial centers and emphasizes the absolute power of the money-lender, who must be sought in his lair and who can make his own terms with borrowers. It is a bad symptom when "breeding" money, to use Shylock's phrase, is regarded as better business policy than embarking it in productive industries. (Applause.)

The results of an appreciating standard are so hidden in the very processes of ordinary business that until we stop to look carefully for them we are not aware how serious—nay, how fatal—they may become. My time will permit only a few illustrations. Between 1874 and 1885 gold appreciated so that the holders of the public debt of England could buy in the latter year £200,000,000 worth more of all commodities on the average with the principle of the debt as it was in 1874 than they could have bought with it in 1875. In other words, the property and industry of England were robbed of $1,000,000,000 in eleven years and a present made of it to the holders of her bonds.

The Manufacturer, of February 1, 1896, shows that the gold standard has presented English trade since 1890 with a gratuity of nearly $250,000,000; also, that the value of farm-live stock in the United States has fallen in three years $622,000,0000.

The United States paid off about $750,000,000 of her debt between 1870 and 1884. Yet, as President Andrews has shown, if we reckon it in eight commodities, beef, corn, wheat, oats, pork, cotton, coal, and bar iron, the debt was nearly 50 per cent. larger afterwards than before.

It is said that in 1886 we could have paid the national debt of this country with 14,000,000 bales of cotton. In 1894 it would have taken 51,000,000 bales to pay what remained due, although meantime we had paid on it 94,000,000 bales in principal and interest. In 1866 we could have paid it with 1,0000,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the fall of 1894 we still owed 2,000,000,000 bushels, after paying 5,000,000,000 bushels in principal and interest.

The burden of the gold standard on the world could be fully measured only in blood and sweat and tears.

It is pertinent to this discussion, sir, to answer briefly a contention constantly repeated by the opponents of the restoration of silver, that silver has fallen because of its enormous overproduction. I do not wish to appear dogmatic, but I do say that this argument is absolutely without foundation. It has been a thousand times refuted, but continues to reappear in every discussion as fresh as ever and apparently unconscious of its discredit. The famous senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, in a public speech in his State a year ago, lent the support of his name to this profound error, and in substance it was restated by the distinguished gentleman from Maine, Mr. Dingley in opening this debate. I cannot hope to stop the circulation of this convenient and serviceable assertion, but I can easily show that is is utterly without foundation. The following table shows the world's production of gold and silver (coinage values) since 1792. I have added to the table as cited the correct figures for 1893 and 1894:

Production of gold and silver in the world, 1792 to 1892, copied from United States Senate report No. 235, page 103, coinage laws of the United States, 1792 to 1894:

Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver (coining) value.
1792-1800	$ 106,407,000	$ 328,560,000
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841-1848	291,144,000	259,520,000
1849	37,000,000	29,000,000
1850	44,450,000	39,000,000
1851	67,600,000	40,000,000
1852	132,750,000	40,600,000
1853	155,450,000	40,600,000
1854	127,450,000	40,000,000
1855	135,075,000	40,000,000
1856	147,600,000	40,650,000
1857	133,275,000	40,650,000
1858	124,650,000	40,650,000
1859	124,850,000	40,750,000
1860	119,250,000	40,800,000
1861	113,800,000	44,700,000
1862	107,750,000	45,200,000
1863	106,950,000	49,200,000
1864	113,000,000	51,700,000
1865	120,200,000	51,950,000
1866	121,100,000	50,750,000
1867	104,025,000	54,225,000
1868	109,025,000	50,225,000
1869	106,225,000	47,700,000
1870	106,850,000	51,575,000
1871	107,000,000	61,050,000
1872	99,600,000	65,250,000
1873	96,200,000	81,800,000
1874	90,750,000	71,500,000
1875	97,500,000	80,500,000
1876	103,700,000	87,600,000
1877	114,000,000	81,000,000
1878	119,000,000	95,000,000
1879	109,000,000	96,000,000
1880	106,700,000	96,700,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
1882	102,000,000	111,800,000
1883	95,400,000	115,300,000
1884	101,700,000	105,500,000
1885	108,400,000	118,500,000
1886	106,000,000	120,600,000
1887	105,775,000	124,281,000
1888	110,197,000	140,706,000
1889	123,489,000	162,159,000
1890	118,849,000	172,235,000
1891	126,184,000	186,447,000
1892	138,860,000	196,159,000
1893	157,228,000	209,165,000
1894	181,510,000	214,331,000
Totals	$6,001,254,000	$5,501,075,000

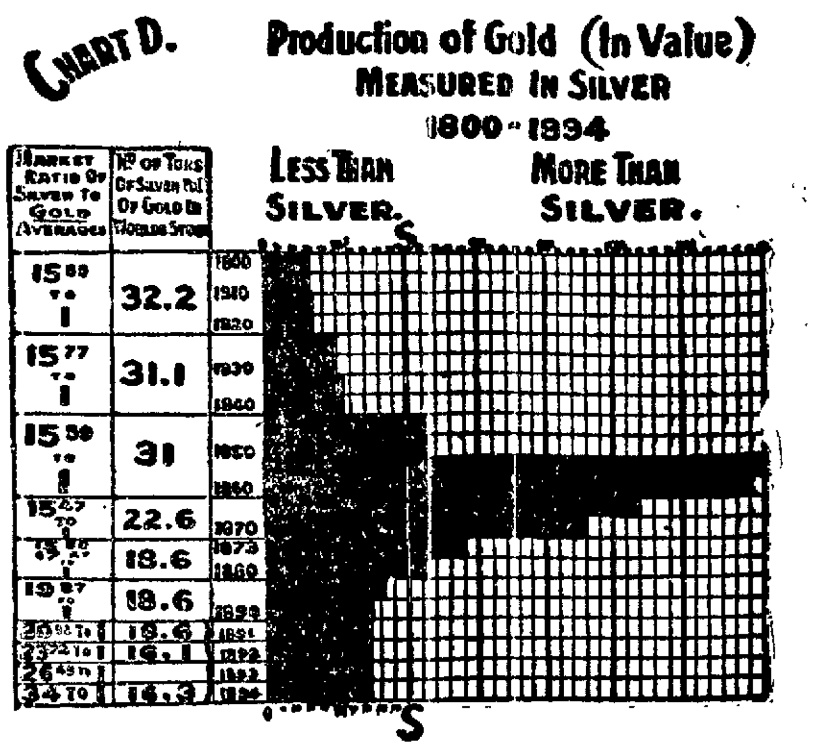
Thus in the 103 years ending in 1894 the production of gold has exceeded that of silver by half a billion of dollars.

It must be borne in mind that a disproportionate production for any one year or a few successive years in the case of the precious metals is far less significant as affecting relative value than would a similar disproportion be in any other kind of commodities. The metals are so durable and their existing mass so large compared to the production of any one year that the value of the whole will show little variation. The disproportionate production, to have any visible effect, must continue long enough to change materially the relative bulk or mass of the whole supply in existence. This is important to remember.

The following table shows how barren must be the attempt to connect the fall of silver with an alleged disproportionate production:

Period.	Production of gold.	Production of silver.	Highest and lowest variations in market ratio.
1792-1848	$ 821,084,000	$1,624,217,000	16.25 to 1—15 to 1
1849-1862	1,770,950,000	573,800,000	15.78 to 1—15.19 to 1
1863-1873	1,190,175,000	615,225,000	15.92 to 1—15.57 to 1
1874-1894	2,419,043,000	2,687,833,000	32.56 to 1—16.17 to 1

In the first period twice as much silver as gold was produced; in the second, three times as much gold as silver; in the third, twice as much gold as silver; in the fourth only 10 per cent more silver than gold. Yet during the enormously disproportionate production of the first three periods all the variations in the market ratio are embraced within a point and a quarter, while in the last period, when production was almost identical in both metals, the ratio sank more than sixteen points. To say that this 10 per cent difference caused such vast disturbance, while differences hundreds of times greater caused no disturbance at all, is to do violence to the primary suggestions of the reason. Note upon chart E, page 25 (to which I shall hereafter refer for another purpose) how the fall of silver began with the concerted legislative assaults upon it and continued by precipitous declines as those assaults were repeated; and consider, for example, how steep the decline was between 1873 and 1880, although between those years the gold production was $836,650,000 and the silver production only $690,100,000.



Now, sir, I ask the attention of gentlemen to Chart D, which is the last one I shall exhibit. It is a chart which in my judgment is absolutely unanswerable on the single gold standard theory. Some of its arrangement is original, but the main idea is drawn from a document many will recognize. I do not know whether I am correctly informed, but I understand that a distinguished gentleman is to follow me with the purpose of answering this argument. I hope he can. I do not say that it is unanswerable; I simply say that I am stating propositions which seem to me like axioms, and that if the gentleman who follows me can show I am wrong, he will at least have made one convert from a pernicious error.

On this chart the production of silver in any given period covered by it is taken as the space between the zero line and the silver line (marked S), and the production of gold during the same period is indicated by the colored ground. From this it will appear that from 1800 to 1810 about 32 per cent as much gold as silver was produced, from 1810 to 1820 about 34 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1820 to 1830 about 49 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1830 to 1840 about 55 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1840 to 1850 about 12½ per cent more gold than silver; from 1850 to 1855 about 260 per cent more gold than silver; from 1855 to 1860 about 250 per cent more gold than silver; from 1860 to 1865 about 166 2-3 per cent more gold than silver; from 1865 to 1870 about 130 per cent more gold than silver; 1870 to 1875 about 41 per cent more gold than silver; from 1875 to 1880 about 11 per cent more gold than silver, from 1880 to 1885 about 83 per cent as much gold as silver, and from 1885 to 1895 about 75 per cent as much gold as silver.

This table also shows that from 1800 to 1820, when about one-third as much gold as silver was produced, but while there were in the world of coin and bullion from 32 to 33 tons (ounces would do as well) of silver to one ton of gold, you could go into the market and buy an ounce of gold for 15.55 ounces of silver; and that from 1820 to 1872 while production oscillated as we have seen, and while the relative number of tons of silver in the world's stock was all the time becoming less in proportion to the stock of gold, falling from 31 1 tons of silver to 1 of gold to about 22 tons of silver to 1 of gold, still the market price remained closely by the ratio established by the open mints of France, but that when the onslaught on silver was commenced in 1873 and the mints were shut in its face, notwithstanding that production has continued from that day to this nearer equal than at any time in a hundred years, and though the bulk of the world's stock of silver in tons has for years been almost exactly the old mint and market ratio, namely, from 18.6 to 16.3 tons of silver to 1 ton of gold, yet the market price of silver as measured in gold has constantly fallen until in December, 1894, you could have bought for one ounce of gold 34 ounces of silver, and the market price today is about 32 to 1. No man can look that chart in the face and then say that it is the "enormous overproduction of silver that has lowered the price." It is legislation, foolish, almost criminal legislation that has done this thing. (Applause.)

I undertake to say that if this chart is true there should be an explanation forthcoming from the gentlemen who have declared that the overproduction of silver is the reason of its fall in price. (Applause) And there is no explanation of this fact, of this colossal fact, of this to me inexplicable fact (except on one basis, which I shall next mention), that during the period when the bulk ratio between silver and gold was rising from 32 to 1 to 16 to 1 the market price fell from 16 to 1 to 34 to 1.

The only explanation that I can give is this: That the open mints of France afforded a channel through which the two metals could and did equably flow, according to the demands of trade, in this ultimate money, the one metal or the other predominating according to the demands of commerce and exchange, making of the two metals one ultimate money substance of final redemption.

A REMEDY DEMANDED.

How the Wage-Earner Is Affected by the Conditions.

Now, one word more and I shall sit down, for I have abused your patience. (Cries of "go on") I wish to say only this in conclusion, that the condition in which the suffering gold standard world today finds itself is one that in my opinion calls loudly for remedy, calls loudly upon the statesmanship of this country, calls loudly and I pray not hopelessly upon the patriotism, upon the intelligence, upon the courage of the splendid leaders of the grand old Republican party, if we have such left, and I believe we have. (Applause.) Sir, if a man denies that these things are true, then he may believe in the perpetuation of the present system, but if he believes that this picture which I have endeavored to show, of the continual fall of commodities and of the rise in gold and the ruinous effects of it, are due to the fact that part of the ultimate money substance of the world has been taken away by law, he can not believe in its perpetuation. He can not supinely submit to its continuance. He will arise against it and help put it aside.

I must not forget, sir, that I promised to say some thing about wages. I am prompt to admit that the great Republican policy of protection (applause) has vastly benefited the laboring man in the United States. Sir, nobody upon a fit occasion can speak upon that great policy with more enthusiastic encomium or more intense conviction than myself. But it can not do everything. Handicapped by the single gold standard it can work out only a portion of its proper results. When I plead for bimetallism I plead for the other half of protection. (Applause.) Free trade and the gold standard both aim at low prices; are both embodiments of British aggression upon the industrial independence of my country. I will resist them both to the utmost. (Applause.)

I do not question the fact that protection has had a beneficial effect upon wages; but, sir, organized labor is also largely to be credited with the maintenance of wages. Diminishing the number of hours of labor, lessening the number of apprentices, organizing against proposed reductions, they have fought their way by one method and another and have succeeded to a large degree in warding off the natural effects of an appreciating money. Let me add that if you will consider the number of men who have been out of employment and the diminished labor of those who have had employment the statistics of the rise in wages will appear far less imposing that they do now. (Applause.) The laboring man's interests are precisely the same as the manufacturer's, the tradesman's, and the farmer's in this respect. And the policy that is sure to wreck all employers in productive industry, if continued, can not fail to ruin also the men who work for them. Profits can not disappear and leave wages untouched. When men that hire labor become bankrupt, the man who works is very apt to be out of a job. The voluminous evidence gathered by the English Parliamentary Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry shows conclusively that wages in England have been long falling and continue to fall. In the United States various conditions have prevented the full operation of the same cause as yet, but many of its effects are already visible and the ultimate result is clearly foreseen by intelligent laboring men all over the country. Their attitude is not uncertain. They are and will be for a money system that is favorable to industry and that deals justly between man and man.

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Hartman—Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask again that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for fifteen minutes.

Several members—Let him have time to conclude his remarks.

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

Mr. Towne—Again, sir, am I most grateful to the House and most sensible of its kindness.

Frequent reference is made in this discussion to the experience of France in the early part of this century. Now, that Government, from 1803 to 1865, and the Latin Union (France, Italy, Greece, Belgium and Switzerland) from 1865 to 1873, did maintain the bimetallic system, with mints open to both gold and silver, and keep them practically at par at her mint ratio of 15½ to 1. This great fact is of such conclusive significance that the advocates of the gold standard have not hesitated to fly in the face of history and flatly to deny one of the most notorious accomplishments on record. Such denials have been made in the course of this debate, and for that reason I propose to say a few words upon that subject.

Soetbeer gives the following as the extreme variations of the market ratio of gold to silver in each decade from 1803 to 1873:

1803	1:15.41	1840	1:15.73
18[illegible]*	1:16.08	1850	1:15.73
18[illegible]*	1:16.25	1850	1:16.70
18[illegible]*	1:15.04	1861	1:15.10
18[illegible]	1:15.62	1862	1:15.36
18[illegible]	1:15.95	1869	1:15.60
18[illegible]	1:15.72	1871	1:15.67
18[illegible]	1:15.93	1873	1:15.92
1843	1:15.93		

*Extremes during Napoleonic wars.

An examination of Chart E will confirm the lesson of these figures. For eighty years the line of market value of silver as compared with gold runs almost coincidently with the line representing the ratio on which the metals were coined at the mint of France.

Mr. Williams—I want to ask the gentleman a question for information. That as I understand it, is the price of silver bullion in the London market?

Mr. Towne—In the London market.

Mr. Williams—It did not vary at all in the French market.

Mr. Towne—The gentleman from Mississippi is right. Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs, for forty years a director of the Bank of England, some time its governor, a monometallic gold delegate to the international convention of 1878, and a bimetallist now and for the remainder of his life, declares—and he had personal knowledge for many years—that from 1803 to 1873, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires nothing of the sort to be done, there was not a day when any person could not go to the Bank of France and get either gold or silver for the other at the mint ratio.

And here it occurs to me to call attention to the fact that mints do not, under systems of free coinage, purchase bullion, nor do they exchange, necessarily, coin of one metal for bullion of the other. I have seen on this floor indications that some gentlemen appear to think that one way we should lose our gold—if we opened the mints to silver—would be in handing it over to designing individuals who should bring silver bullion to the mint and "demand" gold. The open mint agrees merely to coin the bullion brought to it and pass it back in coin to the owner. The Government stamp cannot create value. Whether a coin when stamped shall be effectual to pass at the value it claims to represent will depend upon the use it can command. In this respect I agree wholly with the honorable gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley), who opened this debate and who now does me the honor of listening to me. The whole question of maintaining freely coined silver at a parity with gold is one simply of giving it enough to do—subjecting it to large enough demand. (Applause.) Let us hear no more cheap denunciation of "creating value by law." Nobody claims you can

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do so. You can legislate opportunity, and that is all silver asks.

But to return to the French coinage. The figures above given are authoritative. In considering them it must be remembered that they are London market quotations and that coinage in France was free but not gratuitous; all gold and silver brought to the mint was coined as desired, but a charge was made for expense of coinage of three-tenths of 1 per cent on gold and 1½ per cent on silver. The total transportation cost on coin and bullion during the most of that time must have been somewhere about 1½ per cent. In addition to this, interest was lost on the value of the bullion while at the mint for coinage. These considerations are entirely adequate to explain the small variations in the bullion market in London. Indeed, these variations show that gold and silver must have circulated side by side in France.

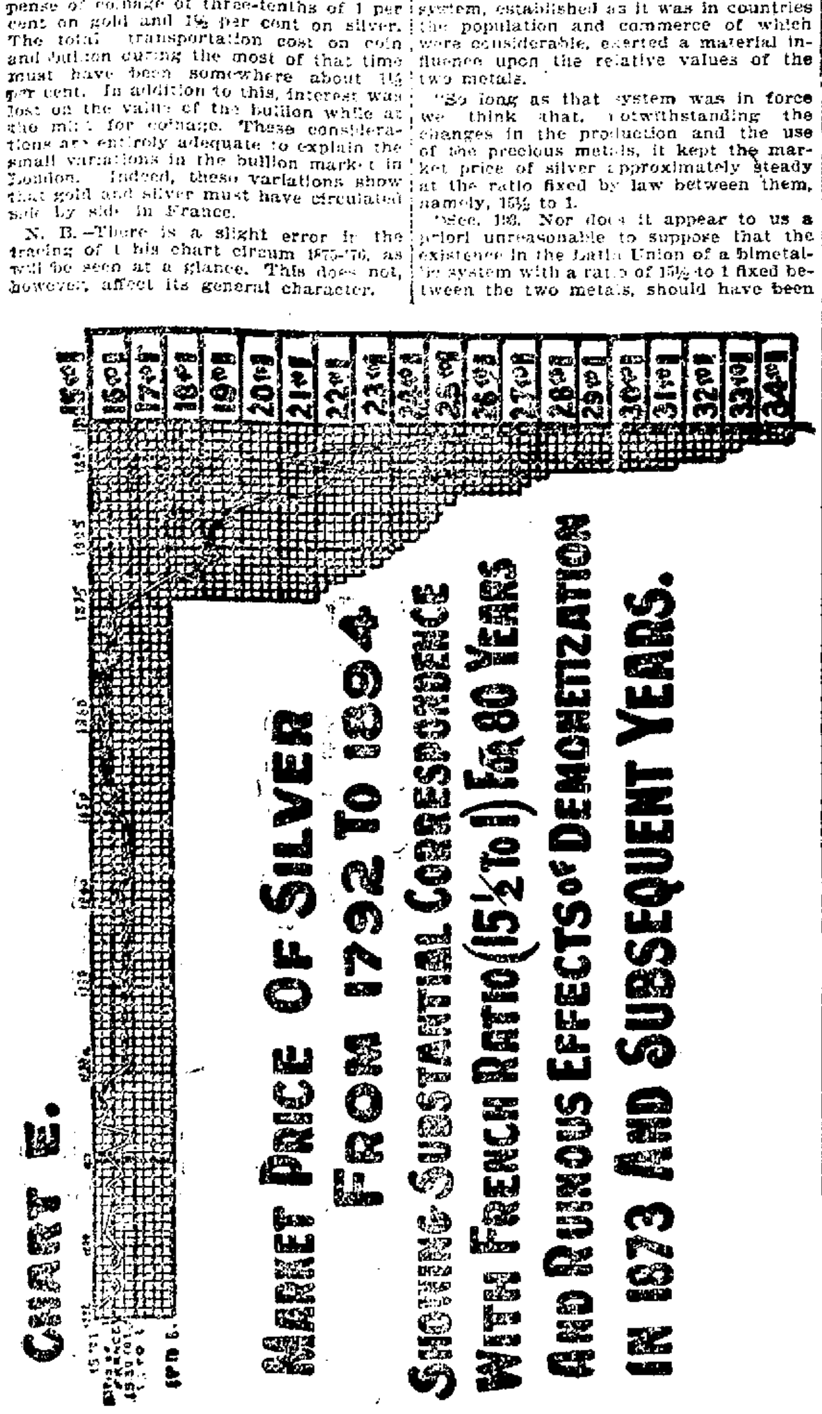
N. B.—There is a slight error in the tracing of this chart circum 1875-'76, as will be seen at a glance. This does not, however, affect its general character.

distinguishes the latter from the earlier?

Now, undoubtedly, the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability, is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative values of the two metals.

"So long as that system was in force we think that, notwithstanding the changes in the production and the use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver approximately steady at the ratio fixed by law between them, namely, 15½ to 1.

"Sec. 193. Nor does it appear to us a priori unreasonable to suppose that the existence in the Latin Union of a bimetallic system with a ratio of 15½ to 1 fixed between the two metals, should have been



capable of keeping the market price of silver steady at approximately that ratio.

"The view that it could only affect the market price to the extent to which there was a demand for it for currency purposes in the Latin Union, or to which it was actually taken to the mints of those countries, is we think fallacious.

"The fact that the owner of silver could, in the last resort, take it to those mints and have it converted into coin which would purchase commodities at the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, would, in our opinion, be likely to affect the price of silver in the market generally, whoever the purchaser and for whatever country it was destined. It would enable the seller to stand out for a price approximating to the legal ratio, and would tend to keep the market steady at about that point."

The following table on the authority of the distinguished economist, J. Barr Robertson, shows, in five-year periods, the French coinage during the time in question, of both gold and silver. It is given in English money because taken from an English document:

	Gold (average per annum.	Silver av. per annum.
1806-1810	£ 1,201,406	£ 1,184,737
1811-1815	3,249,593	6,208,929
1816-1820	1,877,004	[illegible]
1821-1825	465,748	6,526,432
1826-1830	202,979	5,052,084
1831-1835	825,719	6,578,129
1836-1840	589,857	7,015,180
1841-1845	159,326	3,691,296
1846-1850	1,294,357	1,301,276
1851-1855	32,609,283	1,491,755
1856-1860	21,065,475	642,651
1861-1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866-1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871-1875	2,475,213	2,742,776
Total coined	322,993,440	217,648,234

Silver was tendered and coined every year, and gold every year but 1803 and 1872. When England in 1821 resumed specie payments after a long paper regime, the coinage of gold in France, as will be noticed in the table, fell off very much; and when in 1850 and following years, the great increased production of gold came into the world's supply, it was tendered and coined in immense quantities. But all this time the mints were coining both metals, and the open mint of France like a pipe between two reservoirs, maintained the level of the two masses of metals and was the equalizer of their variations.

Nothing could more beautifully or triumphantly illustrate the fundamental principal of bimetallism. The two metals became in effect one metal, one primary money mass, to respond to the demands of debts and business and to support with broader basis the credit fabric of the world. Said Mr. Cernuschi, French delegate at the monetary conference of 1881:

"The law by placing the yellow metal and the white metal on the same footing by establishing a fixed and invariable ratio between them, has made them really a single money."

Thus, fellow citizens, they must be considered. Thus treated they become such a money; and if so, we can regard with perfect equanimity, when the system is once established, the going out of one and the coming in of the other metal. The ebb and flow would be a perfectly natural and healthful movement, marking the frictionless adjustment of the money value to the demands of trade and localities. If gold starts to leave us today we have nothing to take its place; and so we keep hanging on to it, the amount of our desire to keep it, the measure of our necessities for it, being registered in the fall of the prices of all we produce or make. This is the greatest and heaviest premium money can command. If silver were also primary money, when gold wanted to go so badly it might go, temporarily, and satisfy the wants of somebody who would give more for it for the time being than we would. Under present conditions we pay more than it is worth to keep it. A premium of 50 per cent paid in all our commodities is today the premium on gold in the United States. It isn't worth the sacrifice.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

What Financiers of the Old World Say About the Question.

In this connection I draw your attention to the following extract from the final report of the English commission before mentioned. This portion is signed by the twelve members of the commission, gold monometallists and all, comprising the greatest specialists in England:

"Sec. 189. Looking then to the vast changes which occurred prior to 1873 the relative production of the two metals without any corresponding disturbance in their market value, it appears to us difficult to resist the conclusion that some influence was then at work tending to steady the price of silver and to keep the ratio which it bore to gold approximately stable.

"Sec. 192. These considerations seem to suggest the existence of some steadying influence in former periods, which has now been removed, and which has left the silver market subject to the influence of causes, the full effect of which was previously kept in check. The question, therefore, forces itself upon us: Is there any other circumstance calculated to effect the relation of silver to gold which

The situation in France, and the nature and theory of the bimetallic adjustment are admirably set forth in the following eloquent words of Cernuschi in the monetary conference of 1881:

"Until 1873 a clear and sonorous voice was always heard resounding from the banks of the seine. It said, "I am France, rich in gold and rich in silver. I can arrange that in the entire world the two metals form but one money. Peoples and nations bring to Paris all the gold and silver you like; I take it all. For a hundredweight of gold, or for 15½ hundredweights of silver I will always give you the same quantity of francs. Let the production of one metal or the other be more or less abundant, more or less costly, it will be immaterial to me. Peoples and nations, do you want gold? bring silver; do you want silver? bring gold. As bimetallist, the French have no preference for one metal or the other; they will always make exchange for you, if you know how to ask it, of one metal for the other on the basis of 15½ and in the two hemispheres the relative value of the two metals will always and everywhere be the same."

The reason why France was able to do this was that her commerce was great enough and varied enough to give employment and exchange to all the metal of either kind that was offered for coinage. As I have before said, the test of ability to maintain a parity between the metals is the power, founded on extent and variety of uses for money, to absorb them in commerce. Whether the United States could independently achieve this result is not, perhaps, absolutely demonstrable. It is a question of judgment. My own opinion is that the task is not beyond us, and that, though some international concert is preferable, independent action is much to be preferred to the indefinite continuance of the present system. In this connection I wish merely to call attention, in passing, to the fact that it was the powerful influence of the French mint that caused first the gold (when our mint ratio was 15 to 1 and France's 15½ to 1) and then the silver (when we had changed to 16 to 1) to leave the United States and go to France. It was exactly as if a commodity were to seek the highest market. But if she took our gold she sent us her silver, and vice versa. The process was natural and not harmful. Both metals were somewhere performing full money functions for all the world. If our ratio and hers had been the same this alternation would not have occurred.

When asked whether England could successfully alone undertake the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver with open mints, Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs said: "Any great commercial nation can do it."

We do not sufficiently realize what a powerful nation we are and what we can do if we set about it. We need a little of the spirit of 1776. (Applause.) Why, we are more afraid of England now, after we have grown big enough to whip all creation, than our fathers were when they could count no more population than the State of Ohio has now. So long as we want her to do it England will manage our money system for us, and we may depend on her having an eye on England's interest while she is at it.

I make the assertion that in nearly every respect the conditions enabling a nation to support a system of bimetallism are today more favorable to the United States than they were to France from 1803 to 1873.

To begin with (see Chart D), from 1803 to 1870 the average number of ounces of silver in the world in coin and available for coinage was thirty times as great as the number of ounces of gold. Yet she made it possible during all that time to go into the market and buy as much with 15½ ounces of silver as could be bought with one once of gold. Today there are only 16 times as many ounces of silver in the world's stock as of gold. Our ratio of coinage, 16 to 1, would, to commence with, almost exactly correspond to the natural ratio by weight. Ought it not to be very much easier to float two metals at 16 to 1 when the relative amounts of them are practically just that than to do it when there were twice as many ounces of silver to one of gold as the ratio called for?

Again, if the demand for the use of a metal is the test of ability to maintain it at parity, the case is still stronger. In extent and variety of power to give employment to money, the United States today is immeasurably greater in respect to the general capacity of the world than was France twenty-five and more years ago. Says Mulhall, the world's greatest statistician:

"If we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical, and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895. * * * The physical and mechanical power which has enabled a community of wood cutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world, is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women, aided by horse-power machinery, and steam power applied to the useful arts and sciences of every day life." (North American Review, June, 1895.)

The relative extent to which a nation uses steam power illustrates, perhaps as well as any one thing can, the degree to which that nation is a factor in the world's business and can give money work to do. In 1870 the world's steam power, according to Mulhall's dictionary of statistics, was 18,460,000 horse-power. That of France was 1,850,000 horse-power, or little more than 10 per cent of the whole. In 1888 the total for the world was 50,150,000 horse-power, and of this the share of the United States was 14,400,000, or nearly 29 per cent. Our share today is 16,940,000, almost as great as that of all the world in 1870, and fully three times as great in proportion to the whole as was that of France in 1870. Here we see, says Mulhall—

"That the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany, and France, collectively."

In comparing the two countries in respect to commerce, a most important point is this: In proportion as the foreign commerce of a nation is small relatively to the entire bulk of its trade, it is easy to maintain a money system possessing independent features. In 1870 the total exports and imports of the world were, approximately, $11,000,000,000, and those of France a little more than $1,100,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the whole. In 1889 the world's total was nearly $17,000,000,000, and the share of the United States was about $1,600,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. While it is impossible to obtain data as to the internal commerce of various countries with completeness and accuracy, enough exists to show us that a very much greater percentage of the total commerce of France in 1870 was foreign than the percentage of the foreign commerce in the total trade of this country today. It is commonly considered that not more than 4 per cent of our trade is with foreign countries, while it is safe to say that in France in 1870 fully three times that proportion of her trade was of that character. Thus the enormous preponderance of our internal over our foreign commerce gives us a proportionate advantage of perhaps determining significance.

In agriculture I have not at hand the figures for 1870, but Mulhall gives the total value of the world's principal agricultural products for 1887 about $19,740,000,000, of which the share of France was $2,300,000,000, or somewhat less than 12 per cent, and that of the United States $3,880,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There is no doubt that the statistics of 1870 and 1895 would show even a much greater relative advantage on our part than this.

In manufactures France in 1860 produced approximately $1,900,000,000 worth out of the world's total of $12,000,000,000, or about 16 per cent; in 1888, $2,425,000,000 out of $28,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. If her share for 1870 be taken as the average of these two years, she would that year have produced about 13 per cent of the world's manufactures. The United States in 1888 had about $7,215,000,000 worth of manufactures, or over 31 per cent of the world's entire product.

In 1870 the railway mileage of France was 9,770, and that of the world 128,235, the percentage of France being 7⅝. In 1895, of the world's 270,251 miles of railway the United States had 163,597, being about 44 per cent of the mileage of the entire world, and 26,732 miles more than all Europe combined. In 1870 the railway freight tonnage of Europe was 401,000,000 tons, of which the proportion of France was 52,000,000 tons, or about 13 per cent. In 1888, her share was 78,000,000 out of 705,0000,000 tons, or 10 2-10 per cent; while the tonnage of the United States was 590,000,000 tons, or nearly eight times as much as that of France and three-quarters as much as that of all Europe. Of a like significance is the comparative tonnage carried on canals and rivers, being in France 14,500,000 tons in 1870 and 24,500,000 in 1885, as against 50,000,000 tons in the United States in the latter year. The total canal and river mileage of France is 7,720, and of the United States 31,834, or 30 per cent of the world's mileage of that character. Add to this the enormous capacity of our Great Lakes system, and our unequaled facilities for the development of internal commerce can be partially realized.

But the most convincing comparison as a basis of judgment of the matter in hand is as to the relative banking power of France in 1870 and the United States in 1890 (the statistics of 1895 not being at my present command), in proportion to the total banking power of the world at those respective dates. In 1870 the world's banking power was about $8,000,000,000, and that of France was $320,000,000, or 4 per cent. In 1890, and the proportion is still more favorable to us in 1895, the world's banking power was nearly $16,000,000,000, and that of the United States was 32 per cent of that tremendous aggregate, or $5,150,000,000. Of course, the gold standard men will point to the doubling of the banking capacity of the world in the last twenty-odd years as proof of the diminished need of money, and will cite the very exceptional equipment of this country in that respect as an argument that we cannot use any more primary money. But it is too plain for dispute that this great growth in the world's means of economizing gold, coinciding as it does so closely with the steps by which the volume of ultimate money has been deliberately curtailed, gives convincing support to our position that more primary money is a crying need of the world. Credit has been expanded to the utmost, far beyond the safety limit; gold has appreciated beyond all precedent; and in try to meet the demands of business this banking power has been evolved. It is an exact index of the increased need for primary or real money, and shows conclusively that the capacity of the United States today to absorb a new supply of real money is almost incalculable. These considerations are much enforced by the fact that our vast territory of just touched possibilities, with its constantly multiplying population, affords incomparable scope for the operation and expansion of the energizing functions of an adequate supply of primary money.

This short examination of the capacity of our country to create business, to produce, exchange and consume products, shows that its power to absorb real money, to give it use and value, is almost limitless. I have no doubt of our ability to maintain at parity far more ultimate money than open mints could furnish.

Now, sir, as we have seen, there is a demand in the world for a large additional amount of primary money. The enormous appreciation of gold and the almost incalculable multiplication of credits are incontestable proofs of it. The supply of gold has not for many years come anywhere near keeping pace with the demand, so that even the increased facilities for using it, of which our gold friends have so much to say, have not availed to keep it from rising ruinously. Dr. Soetbeer and others have exhibited the immense growth of the demand for gold in the arts and manufactures. He showed how the gold available for coinage averaged $92,000,000 a year from 1851 to 1870, and but $24,000,000 a year from 1871 to 1881. Mulhall says that during the fifty years, 1831-1880, the consumption of gold was 160 tons more than the production. In an article in the Nineteenth Century magazine for November, 1889, the great statistician and gold monometallist Giffen said:

"The precious metals, it is admitted on all sides, have an extensive non-monetary use. They are merchandise as well as money. But few people realize that probably this non-monetary use is preponderant over the monetary use itself. . . . About two-thirds of the gold annually produced is taken for the arts; and if the consumption of India is included, as being either for simple hoarding or for the arts, . . . then the demand for gold for non-monetary purposes appears almost equal to the entire annual production."

Professor Bemis, the brilliant young economist of Chicago, has recently shown, from perfectly reliable sources, that during the nine years last past there has been available for addition to the world's stock of circulating gold money not over $15,000,000 of new gold all told.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell the House how much the economic power of gold in commerce has increased in the last fifty years? Has it not increased several thousand fold?

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman's question to refer to the common argument of gold standard theorists, that the conclusions drawn by all statesmen and economists down to recent years as to the limited ability of coin to discharge commercial functions have been abrogated and overthrown by modern inventions that have facilitated exchange, as checks, clearing house certificates, book credits and such things. Is that what the gentleman referred to in his question?

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. I made it as clear as I could. Give your own answer.

Mr. Hardy. Will the gentleman pardon me a moment?

Mr. Towne. I must decline to yield just now, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Indiana. To the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts I have only to say this, that it implies one of the greatest fallacies with which the case for the single gold standard fairly teems, although I never heard this particular weakness so strongly stated as by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The idea is that, by reason of some modern hocus pocus, you can compel a limited amount of real money to go on forever doing an unlimited amount of work. (Laughter and applause.) They say, "It does not make any difference how much ultimate money you have if you only have confidence." No word in their whole armory is so sadly overworked as this poor "confidence."

Confidence in what? I take it these gentlemen cannot mean that childlike and bland and innocent reliance upon the established moral order of the universe which is sometimes implied in the word "confidence." No, sir, these gentlemen use it as a business word, in a practical sense, and so used it has reference entirely to the confidence which you must feel in the ability of a man or an institution that is making unlimited and multiplying promises at some time to redeem those promises. (Laughter and applause.) That is what it means; and how such confidence operates is illustrated from time to time, when, under the spur and whip of this pernicious doctrine, credits are expanded on the basis of a few gold dollars, the gold itself constantly growing relatively less and the various forms of its credit representatives becoming constantly and absolutely greater, until finally you have a huge, distorted, swaying, inflated fabric of credit upon an ever narrowing base of gold. And while you stand there making your boast in the very face and eyes of the world of what a tremendous amount of business you are able to do upon an infinitesimal amount of gold, you ask men to have "confidence" in the operation. (Applause.) Ah, sir, let not gentlemen deceive themselves. The world has not outgrown either the obligations or the limitations of honesty. All these instruments of credit, Mr. Chairman, are themselves but the expression of the gold measure. If you extend credit to a man you extend so many dollars of credit; and if the stuff out of which the dollar is made is growing scarcer, the credit is correspondingly growing bigger, eating up more and more commodities, just as the gold dollar does that measures the credit. (Applause.)

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS.

How the Great Thinkers of the Age Express Themselves

Says the great English economist, Jevons:

"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold." ("Investigations in Currency," page 32.)

And Huskisson, the famous British statesman and financier, in his pamphlet on the depreciation of the currency, sustains the proposition: *

"Price, therefore, is the value of any given article in the currency with reference to which that article is measured, and of course must be varied by any variation in the quantity of gold or silver contained in such currency."

An acute writer, Dr. W. H. Smith, in a recent work says:

"The volume of basic money fixes the volume of representative money (paper money issued by the Government). In turn, the volume of both representative money and basic money controls the volume of credits that act as money, and the quantity of all these, with the exchanges to be made and payments to be met, fixes prices. Thus indirectly the prices of commodities in a country are fixed and controlled by the volume of basic money."

"Sir, under the stress and impulse of commercial development the world's need of money has overtaken and passed the supply of metal for the purpose long ago, and has for many years explored all the avenues of invention for substitutes and economies to eke out the inadequate amount of ultimate money. The limit was long since reached. I cannot now take the time to prove, but I assert with no dread of contradiction that the actual proportionate use of money among the people today is very much greater than it was forty years ago. Says a great authority, Professor Kinley ("Journal of Political Economy," March, 1895):

"After a certain point of development in the use of credit instruments, there is no further relative increase, but rather, possibly, a slight decrease."

The true fiatist, Mr. Chairman, is your modern American gold standard advocate. The logic of his argument leads to a money base so small and a credit top so large that "confidence" is to take the place of redemption; and confidence never realized is only another name for irredeemability. For "Populism" that out-Populists your Populist, commend me to your gold standard extremist.

Sir, I think I have heard the gentleman from Massachusetts argue for increasing the resources of the banks so as to permit them to enlarge their accommodations to customers. We are to assume, then, from their arguments, that the extent of accommodation is limited to the present rate of expansion, and that there must be some way of increasing the reserves in order to permit the piling on of additional credits at the rate of four or five dollars for one. Increasing the reserve means increasing the ultimate substance that in the end must make good every dollar of credit and every promise made by bank or Government in the nature of credit. It is ultimate money that the world wants and must have. (Applause.) And I warn gentlemen upon this floor—not as a prophet, but as one who has always lived near to the people, and by the grace of God means always to continue near the people—our duty must not be neglected. I tell you I know what the people are thinking, and what they are feeling in this year of grace 1896. (Applause.) They know that the constricting gold standard is existing by the permission and growing at the cost of the manhood and the enterprise of the universe (applause), and that the time will come when a stop must be put to it.

Mr. Hardy—After all your elaborate remarks, will you now state in a few words what you want the Republican party to do?

Mr. Towne—Mr. Chairman, it is to the great Republican party at such a crisis that the people turn with hopefulness, even as in times past, when the hour was heavy and the way was dark, they groped anxiously that they might find and clasp with their hands the hand of the Republican party, and thus be led again to the heights of peace and along the paths of prosperity. (Applause.) The Republican party has not yet declared for a single gold standard—

Mr. Hardy and others. And never will.

Mr. Towne—And I pray heaven it never will. But what is expected now, Mr. Chairman, of the Republican party is a prompt and definite proposition as to what it intends to do.

Mr. Hardy rose.

Mr. Towne—No, I decline to yield further to the gentleman. Sir, I am not strenuous upon having my way. While I should infinitely prefer that the nations undertake this regeneration together, yet I believe that the United States of America, with its unlimited resources, with its manhood representing an energy that Mulhall says is quite equal to that of the Englishman, the German and the Frenchman combined (applause), with a population of seventy millions, with an area equal to all Europe, and a large part of which is undeveloped and needs the quickening assistance of an affluent ultimate money, with one-third of the banking power of Christendom, showing its absorptive capacity over the money of all the world that should seek employment here, with one-third of the steam power (which is the basis of industry and of business today) of all the earth, I believe the United States could, with all this marvelous energy, with its multiplicity and variety of commerce, a proper care for which would enable it to become the clearing house for this hemisphere, as Blaine fondly hoped it might become (applause); I say the Republican party might, by opening the mints of this Government and giving to silver the same privileges now bestowed upon gold, maintain the two metals at a parity at the old coinage ratio. (Applause.) It would be easier for us to do it than it was for France, because France had to do it and did it when the natural bulk ratio of silver to gold was 32 to 1, while with us it is proposed to make the ratio practically identical with that which the metals sustain to each other by bulk today. Nor, sir, is there anywhere any "flood of silver" to swamp the mint. I cannot now pause to prove this, but it is absolutely true. Nearly all existing silver now circulates at token parity, or a virtual redemption parity, with gold, and would gain nothing by coming here. What we want is to take the silver from the top and put it beside gold at the bottom of the money structure.

If we cannot do the work in an independent way—if I am deceived in thinking that we might—let us do it in some other way. If somebody proposes in this Congress to restore the ultimate money function to silver in any practical way, he shall have my vote. The main thing is to take away from gold its universal and exclusive necessity, that keeps all the nations and all the men of the world in a scramble for it, at the constantly growing cost of their happiness and their substance. (Applause.)

Restore the full money function to silver in some way, and do it speedily. Say even that you will do it three or four years from now, with such other nations as you may be able to induce to associate with you, and I will vote for the proposition. Say that you will tax incoming silver and coin only the American product, and I will vote for it. Say that you will coin silver upon an international basis, without the consent of England (which you can never get so long as the Rothschilds have that country by the throat); say that you will do it in combination with France or Germany—and there ought to be no question in the mind of any reasonable man that these three nations could sustain the parity of the metals—say you will do that, and I will vote for it. I know that all legislation is a compromise, and even in this great matter I will compromise to almost any limit on the means if only the end be openly avowed and speedily sought.

But what I say, Mr. Chairman, is that the Republican party must at this time make up its mind to do something. The people of the United States have passed a vote of confidence in the Republican party; that is all. We must now justify that confidence by being equal to the emergencies that confront the people. Our platform pledges us explicitly to the rehabilitation of silver, to make it "standard money" even as gold is. The people want that done. They have not yet decided exactly how, perhaps, but that is what they elected us for—to find out how, to show them the way and lead therein. Be assured, sir, if we fail to do what they want done they are not so untrained in managing their affairs but that they will find somebody else to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I did not think to have spoken so long. I did not think that I could have abused the courtesy of the House to such an extent. But the question is most important and well nigh exhaustless. Even now I am conscious of having omitted many things that ought to be said. I thank the House very much for extending my time and for the unusual compliment of its general and prolonged attention. I desire to express my gratitude for this indulgence, and shall endeavor not to be thus again a debtor during this session.

But, sir, I could not be silent. I love my country. I cannot endure to see her suffer without relief when relief is within call. And the Republican party is dear to me. My ancestors were Federalists and Whigs of New England. My father followed the standard of Fremont and Dayton to the glorious defeat of 1856. The infancy of the Republican party rocked my own cradle. Since my youth I have treasured the deathless fame of its great leaders, studied and professed its doctrines, benefited by its policies and wielded ceaselessly what little strength was mine in its strenuous contests for the confidence of the people. My anxiety that it shall now rise level with the emergency that meets us is greater than I can express.

Sir, we are told in an old German legend how a monster, Alberic, became possessed of a magic ring of gold which gave him unlimited power, which power he used in heaping up and hoarding all the gold and wealth of the world; and that he fashioned for himself a helmet of gold that enabled him at will to become invisible to men or to take upon himself any form he pleased. And the world, it is said, was at the mercy of that monster until the god Wotan appeared and took him captive while, in the insolence of his power, he was boastfully wearing his most odious shape. If, sir, there is in this country today a malevolent power, with ring and helmet of gold, now invisible and now terrible in aspect, as it either insidiously or openly undermines the foundations of liberty, could there be for the Republican party a more glorious destiny than, like the god in the story, to come to the relief of the people? (Loud and prolonged applause.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor is visiting her old home at Fresno.

B. F. Hudelson is in Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. C. Hay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hammond of Visalia.

Joseph Knowland has gone to Los Angeles on a business trip.

Miss Mary Webster has returned from an outing at Mt. Shasta.

Mrs. W. E. Miller of Santa Cruz is visiting in this city.

C. M. Neil of this city is in San Diego.

Harry Blake has returned to his home at Santa Clara.

Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Wood of Twenty-third avenue have issued invitations to a reception on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, November 9th.

The Masonic Hall Dancing Club will give a chrysanthemum hop Thursday evening, November 5th, at Masonic Hall. Each guest is expected to wear chrysanthemums.

A novelty social and banquet will be given by Abeit Invidia Rebekah Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, November 10th, at Enterprise Hall, corner Twenty-second and Grove streets.

Mrs. M. F. Childs is in Paris.

Mrs. John Stanly is at her country home at Riverdale.

Mrs. Livermore has issued invitations for a reception next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Craig will go to Los Gatos for the winter on account of Mrs. Craig's ill health.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was the guest of President Martin Kellogg before her departure for the East. She goes to Washington to dispose of the home there.

Professors Bernard Moses and Carey Jones, with their respective families, were Mrs. Hearst's guests at Pleasanton last week.

Captain and Mrs. Glein, late of South Africa, with their two sons, have taken up their home in the Craig residence on Lake street.

Miss Mae Vrooman is to entertain her friends at a card party, next Saturday, in the pretty home on Oak street.

Mrs. H. L. Whitehead of 1075 Fourteenth street, who has been making an extended visit throughout the Eastern cities and Southern California, returned to Oakland Wednesday evening.

Frank Amos Roberts, a prominent mining man of Mariposa County, is visiting his parents in this city.

W. H. Worley has returned from a business trip to Colusa.

AROUND THE COURTS.

Matters of Litigation That Interest the General Public.

Emma J. Mills has sued Heron V. Mills for divorce.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission of St. Matthew in Lorin has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk.

The contest of the will of Christian P. Hansen, deceased, has terminated, Judge Ogden deciding that the will is valid.

The following appraisers have been appointed: J. B. Langtree, John Siebeck and J. C. Bates Jr. on the estate of Ellen Carey, deceased; Muller Searles, J. M. Havens and J. B. Richardson on the estate of Nellie E. Reed, deceased; Ernest Schween, Albert Weymouth and William McDonald on the estate of Cora Stahl, deceased.

A Family Row.

Mrs. Lulu Campbell of San Francisco, formerly Miss Lulu Robinson of Oakland, has caused the arrest of her husband for threatening to take her life. According to the husband's story, the trouble was caused by his wife's being too extravagent.

THEY DIFFER.

Know the difference 'tween a drug store licentiate and a pharmaceutical graduate? Its a difference with a distinction. We have an expert pharmaceutical graduate for prescription Anthony's Pharmacy, northwest corner Eighth and Peralta.
Tel. 565-Red, 5 bells.

HOPING

For success is not so practical as deserving it. You don't buy fancy labels and decorated corks at Bouquet's. You buy good, true whiskies, reputable wines. You buy at fair prices. You buy more than your money's worth too. Try us. N. W. cor. Washington and Thirteenth streets.

Monarch Baking Powder is the purest.

RUGS FROM RAGS.

Beautiful fluff rugs made from worn-out carpet. Taken and delivered. California Rug Manufactory, 572 San Pablo avenue.

WE SHINE FOR ALL.

The "Sun" Laundry shines and cleans shirts for all. Telephone Red 55 for our service. It's clean and quick. 764 Seventh.

Do You Want

Carpenter work of any kind done? Want a fence built? Want a room partitioned? Want your house rebuilt? Want any carpenter work done? Then go to F. G. Jones, 1113 Webster street. He does the promptest work in Oakland; does it well; does it cheaply.

"My Cake is Dough,"
Did not use Sperry's Flour.

NEAR AND GOOD.

Fine Key West cigars, all the stationery you want and the printing you need at R. Gordan's big store, 1312 Bdy and 13 Tel. ave., P. O. Block.

Our Napa Soda lemonade is the best in Oakland. Boquet Bros., Galindo Hotel bar.

The Redwood Carpenter Shop makes house, barns and garden stakes—410 Ninth street.

Our Special Make

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UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT.

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Seeing is Convincing

Come in and take a look at Keller's shirts. See how we make them—the material—the workmanship—the fit, etc. Then you'll agree with our statement.

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MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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"Infant Health," is a little book of great value that is sent FREE on application.
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IDEAL BREAKFAST FOOD.

PROPOSALS for furnishing a cement testing machine.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 31, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing a cement testing machine for the Street Department of the City of Oakland.

The capacity of said machine to be 1,000 lbs, including one Briquette and clips.

Said machine to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Streets and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $50.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR.,
Secretary.

PART 2. OAKLAND TRIBUNE PAGES 9 to 12

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

SCORE AND SONG.

Several Good Events Listed for the Winter Season.

MUSIC AT THE INSTITUTE.

Local Talent Did Very Well at the Educators' Meeting.

ALFRED WILKIE IS BUSY.

An Original Operetta to Be Shortly Given in Oakland.

The week has not been productive of things musical. There have been no concerts, with the exception of the Friday Morning Club's regular affair. Several events are promised for the future, not the least of which is the coming concert to be given by Francis Stuart's pupils in the First Unitarian Church.

* * *

Willis Batcheller certainly has an excellent voice combined with a rarely sympathetic manner of singing. He is always en rapport with the composer. At the Teachers' Institute this week, he sang that old favorite of Campion, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry" in a delightful manner. The delicate shades of meaning were expressed very sympathetically while the entire song seemed to be the growing out of a tender appeal from a poet to a grief stricken child and woman.

In Chaminade's "Invocation," Mr. Batcheller showed the strength of his voice to better advantage but it was on the whole not as pleasing as the preceding song.

Miss Eva Shorey made her first appearance before a large audience at the Institute and I for one, was agreeably surprised at her singing. Her voice is clear, strong and true. At first she showed traces of nervousness but this soon wore off. Miss Shorey has one fault, however, but time will probably correct this. She lacks expression though she possesses volume and sweetness of tone.

Alfred Wilkie whose popularity never seems to wane, sang for the teachers. He gave "Hosanna" and as an encore a sailor's love song. Both songs were warmly received. Mr. Wilkie generally sings his encores better than the original numbers. He seems to feel the exhilaration to be derived from applause and his voice literally gains from the plaudits of the audience an added sweetness of tone. Probably this is due to the true artistic temperament which it is said thrives on praise and wilts when disdained.

H. H. Lawrence Jr., retains his hold as a popular singer for he was most enthusiastically encored at the Teachers' Institute when he gave "Laugh and the World Laughs With You" by Seller and as an encore sang "A Song of Faith." By the way his encore was the same song Batcheller was to sing and at the last moment the latter was thus forced to change his programme.

The musical portion of the Institute was certainly excellent and reflected creditably on Mr. Redfield who had it in charge and who by the way led some good work in the trio singing Wednesday morning.

* * *

That indefatigable gentleman, Alfred Wilkie is arranging for another operetta; "Love in '76" is the title I believe. It is to be given in San Francisco at the California Theatre early in November and will be under the auspices of various patriotic orders. It is based on a lover's episode during the Revolution and is a stirring little play combined with melodious music. We are to see it in Oakland later on.

* * *

The Minetti-Bacon ensemble concert will be given next Saturday instead of today. The postponement is due to the excitement over the election and parade.

* * *

Mrs. Pauline Pawell Burns gave a pupils' piano recital last evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

* * *

The more I hear the vocalization of local musicians, the more convinced I become that there are only a few really fine teachers of singing. There is a mistaken impression among many singers that if a song is rendered with the correct volume of voice and pure tone quality, it is a finished production. This is a grievous error and one which a foreign artist never makes. In fact, few American singers trained in this country are artists, they are merely song birds.

These singers fail to recognize the dramatic instinct in music. An artistic musical sense is necessary to recognize these qualities. You cannot call a singer an artist who gives the same expression to the rendering of a love song, a ballad of the sea and an anthem and yet this lack of expression is the great fault of the average concert singer.

A vocalist should be trained not only how to use her or his voice but how to feel. Cultivate the emotion and you cultivate expression. When a singer has a good voice, well trained and is able to interpret the most delicate degree of expression, then he is indeed an artist.

* * *

The new officers and directors of the Congregational Church Orchestra are casting their eyes about in search of a leader to fill the place of Alex Stewart, who is now in the East. They find this task a hard one, for it is not an easy matter to find a leader who will be so painstaking and display the interest which Mr. Stewart has done in the organization.

The new officers of the orchestra are W. A. Fine, President; A. F. Boyden, Secretary; Walter Leimert, Treasurer; William Wallace, H. F. Kellogg, and the officers are the directors while Ed Leach is librarian.

* * *

The Grace Opera Company, numbering fifty people is en route to the coast. It has a varied repertoire and carries orchestra and special scenery. The company are the best operatic organizations traveling.

* * *

"The art of singing Mozart has been lost," so say most of the critics who have attended the revival of "Don Juan" at the Royal Theatre of Munich. Mozart's chef d'oeuvre was to be resurrected in absolute imitation of its first performance at Prague in 1787, under the personal direction of the composer. With this object in view a small theatre in the style of Louis XV was used, the orchestra was limited to twenty-four musicians, the first finale, which is everywhere sung with about a hundred persons on the stage, as it represents a revolution, was only sung at Prague by seven persons, and seven persons sang it at Munich. The simple recitations accompanied only by the clavicin were also restored, but one thing coud not be resurrected, and that was the singing of Mozart's day. The soloists were all so impregnated with Wagnerism that it was found impossible to impregnate any of them with the style of Mozart, and the director declared in despair that if he wanted Mozart singers he would have to start with beginners and educate them on purpose, for that not a vocalist before the public today could boast of singing with the school necessary for rendering Mozart.

* * *

"The Bartered Bride" has just been produced with immense success at the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna, and the Princess de Metternich, who induced Napoleon III to give "Tannhauser" its first Parisian representation, which ended in such dire fiasco, is using every effort to induce the direction of the Opera Comique to mount Smetana's opera. It was the dream of the poor Bohemian composer during his lifetime to have his work presented to the Parisian public, and in order to make it more acceptable, he added some ballet music and divided it into three instead of two acts. It is this "Parisian" version which is being played in most of the German theatres, so if Smetana's dream came to nothing, his efforts to secure its realization added to his posthumous glory.

* * *

An important document concerning J. S. Bach has just been discovered. At Dornheim, a little village in Thuringia, the following inscription in the register of the Protestant church of the village has been brought to light. "The 13th October, 1707, the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Sebastian Bach, the celebrated organist of Saint Blaise at Mulhouse, legitimate son, surviving his father, the late Very Honorable Sieur Ambrose Bach, celebrated organist of the town of Eisenbach, and the virtuous demoiselle, Barbe Bach, last legitimate daughter surviving her father, late the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Michel Bach, celebrated organist of Johren, have been married here, in this temple of God, with the permission of our noble lord after the publication of the banns at Arnstadt." The church of the village was according to this document under the patronage of the lord of the village and his consent was necessary before a marriage could take place there.

* * *

"The opera season is beginning," says a writer in Le Figaro, "and theatre goers should be on the lookout for that odious being who is too often met with in audiences. He has the piece at his fingers' ends, and sings it with the artists, very often before the artists, for the bonhomme has plenty of vanity, and he wants to show his neigbors that the score has no secrets for him. He is generally a stout, rubicund gentleman, who adores sentimental things. He sings at you "Connais tu le pays?" or "Laisse moi contempler ton visage," first humming it to himself, then mezza voce, then forte, and finally fortissimo. At the end of ten minutes you want to throw a seat at him. One evening, at the Opera Comique, a long-suffering spectator was sitting alongside one of these nuisances, "Richard Coeur-de-Lion," which is about 100 years old, was the opera, and the nuisance was humming all the airs. The long-suffering spectator saw a chance for revenging himself on the old gentleman. Turning to him, with the most amiable air, he said: "I presume, sir, that you were present when the piece was first produced."

* * *

William H. Keith, our California barytone, now in London, has been winning new laurels. He sang by special appointment before Wolff at Berlin, the great concert impressario, manager of such artists as Sarasate, Sembrich and Josef Hoffmann. "Keith has one of the loveliest voices I have ever heard," Wolff writes a fellow-impressario, "we have nothing like it in Germany and his training is of the best. He is a most excellent artist." Keith will sing in Berlin during the coming season.

* * *

Dr. W. K. Scott, assisted by Mrs. E. H. McCormick, soprano and Charles Parcells, violinist will give a recital in Armory Hall, Alameda, on November 17th, for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade.

* * *

Three Parisian theatres have been imploring Charles Lecoq to grant them permission to revive "La Fille de Mme. Angot." After taking some weeks to consider which would do the thing most handsomely, the maestro has given permission to Les Bouffes to revive the work.

Mme. Gaveaux-Savatier, a concert singer, famous during the early years of the second empire for her beauty and her talent, has just died in Paris. Although frequently implored to go on the stage, she always refused to appear in anything but concert.

THE TENOR.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Dr. Edwin J. Boyes Well Received by the Press of Canada.

Dr. Edwin J. Boyes, an old Toronto boy, is in the city on his way home to Oakland, California. Dr. Boyes left Toronto about seven years ago. He practiced in Virginia City, State of Nevada, for three years, where he did exceedingly well, and at the time of the collapse in silver values he moved to Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco. For the last eight months he has been attending Martholomew's, Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals in London, Eng., and visited the hospitals of Vienna, Paris and Berlin for special study in connection with diseases of women and children, in which subjects he is a specialist.

Asked for his experiences and also for his views of the pending Presidential election, Dr. Boyes said Virginia City was the place where Mackay and Fair, the silver kings, made the greater part of their fortunes. When the doctor went there, the population of the place was 10,000, but today the number is not more than 5,000, although silver ore is as plentiful as ever.

Reductions in population like these are general throughout the silver States, and it can readily be understood why the Western States are so strongly for a silver President. Asked about the prospects in California, Dr. Boyes said, although he has been away from home for some time, he has followed the political situation closely. He puts California among the doubtful States, with the chances in favor of Bryan. There is a strong silver sentiment, but they have a gold standard in the State. There has been a steady growing gold production, and about 25 per cent of the output of the precious metals is gold.

The doctor leaves for home tonight.—(Toronto World, Oct. 23d.)

A SCATHING SPEECH.

Bryan Receives a Dressing Down by a Master Hand.

PARTISANSHIP IS SECTIONAL.

The Popocratic Candidate Is Subjected to Logical Treatment.

POWERFUL CAMPAIGN IDEAS.

An Oration That Is Attracting Attention in All Quarters.

One of the most masterful arraignments of Bryan during the campaign is that recently delivered by Rev. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton College, Utica, New York. It was as follows:

"We are here tonight because we are Americans. No narrower platform will hold us, no inferior name describe us, no lesser cause claim us. Our enthusiasm and purpose are so large and strong because we know that in this present battle of opinion and resolve partisanship is sectional and only patriotism is national. In the high faith that

"Right is right since God is God
And right the day must win."

We recognize that the issues now commanding our unfaltering energies are distinctly and supremely moral. My own warrant for such public speech is my duty to my neighbor and my country, and my broad right as a citizen and a man. The crisis rids me of all hesitation or embarrassment in accepting this unwonted task; for what voice may not well utter its boldest and freest in the behalf of national righteousness? The Ten Commandments are a declaration of the nature of things. The stars in their courses fight for those that accept them as such and no programme or fiat of puny man can thwart or interrupt that eternal law by which those who sow falsehood harvest ruin. Man or nation foresworn is man or nation undone. Wickedness and woe are concurrent. To enact a lie is to invoke catastrophe. Sure that liberty is unswerving fidelity to the truth that alone makes free and that all else is license, we protest that it is too late in time to patent a new arithmetic in which 16 shall stand for 30 and 53 times one make a hundred. Number itself is sacred when it makes up a relation and covenant of honor and to juggle with addition, when it concerns the accountings of men with men, is to parody justice and parade idiocy. No fooling with language, no alchemy of mere terms, can add to the value of pewter or of iron of pyrites. Statute can announce fact, but cannot invent it. Laws may lie; but law is truth, and truth denied has terrible revenges. It is not words, but it is work that creates wealth and the common weal stands fast only in common honesty and in common obedience to that general good which keeps the bonds of sanity and order. Peace on earth and good will among men goes with that unrepealable mandate under which all beneficent relations are ordained by the immutable God—'Thou Shalt Not Steal.' Therefore when flippancy and slander make their prodigate appeals to idleness and envy, conscience must touch them with its Ithuriel spear and refuse their fellowships, remembering that often a man is known by the company he keeps out of!

"The uncanny comedian from Nebraska, rioting in raw assertion, talking about 'coining paper,' posing his inexperience in the 'altogether,' seeming to think that wisdom will die with him, declared at Columbus, and has iterated it to the good-natured crowds who in these days have plenty of time to gather to a free silver show, that 'his enemies will not come out into the open!' False in one, in all false. Never was such openness and outspeech. The stout sentences of Cockran and Harrison, of Phelps and Black, of Buckner and Sherman and Schurz, the persistent and cogent answers of him who carries our flag, and of him, magnanimous and beloved, for whom you so patiently wait tonight and who in the good next time shall carry our flag to another victory, all these, together with the mighty voice of a press never more clear or more united, nail the preposterous untruth of that picturesque charlatan. If this is the overture, what will be the oratorio of the millions?

"We want truth and naught else and all there is of it, certain that in full and free encounter it will not be worsted. One who propounds an absurdity, knowing it to be such, or not caring what it is, is a hypocrite. One who sincerely propounds an absurdity and shows that he believes it, is a lunatic. Then the question is not of sincerity, but of sanity. This nation is not constituted a commission de lunatico. To install absurdity would be to declare ourselves non compos mentis, and to make this land in a new sense the world's asylum! When madness rules who can tell what will befall!

"I have read the speeches—multiform, manifold and menacing—of this ubiquitous attorney for the cause of confiscation and they impress me as masterpieces of extemporaneous platitude. The truisms about popular government and independent voting which run through all the Platte river of his talk announce with all the air of martyrdom what no intelligent citizen questions. It is not a confident brow nor the throng of words that shall persuade us that our true freedom of franchise has gone undiscovered or unappreciated until now. His imagination is soaring and his proofs are 'out of sight.' Entirely aware of his self-contradictions, his admissions stultify his claims, and in his monotonous diatribes he fails to distinguish a cause from a coincidence. He thinks that because prosperity would enhance prices through increased demand, that prosperity can be secured when prices rise through a depreciated currency, ignorant of the most obvious facts of monetary history, he does not see that inflation, like arsenic taking, always increases the dose, and that at last either to stop or to go on is collapse. His propositions teeter. His conclusions squint. He says not one silver dollar now sells for less than 100 cents and fails to say why. He forgets that a trade dollar (with seven grains more of silver in it) will not sell for 100 cents. He simply wants to amend the law, so that silver pieces marked double their value shall be coined as gold, marked at its real value. That's all! That is his bimetalism: He will simply amend the commandments by taking out the nots. It is as plain as a knothole! Beauteous simplicity! Thy name is Jenning's! Why not nickel, too, while we are at it, when we get those mints in every town.

"One day silver is to be raised to the value it had when its production was difficult and the next he harangues at low prices, losing his temper because today American wages will buy more than any other wages in the world? Verily he has 'an exchequer of words, and I think no other treasury to give his followers.' Staggering at nothing, this statesman is willing that all the brawn and brain and business of this land should make their tremendous pos-campaign tribute to prove (what already is quite clear to most of us) that low morals always make high prices that uncertain money assures high interest and that even the doubt of good faith sends gold to a premium. Gentlemen, the best thing a debtor owns is his credit—touch that and you destroy him. But confidence is nothing in the opinion of Mr. B.—only self-confidence. That which he credits shows the value of his estimate of what credit is! This free and unlimited coiner frankly admits that your wages and mine now buy too much, and that they should be made relatively lower. He asks the American public to pay him $50,000 a year to get this done. The dice are loaded against us! If is not even a gambler's risk—it is a dupe's! It is a game of 'heads I win, tails you lose!' This is the man who is going to and fro in the earth inviting us all to take him for a pilot through rapids where none has ever passed and lived giving us his word, his very own silver word for it, that the raft, with all its dry-rotted timbers, will hold together, and that at the worst only those will drown who can't swim.

"This Absalom of finance, with his, 'Oh, that I were king,' polls the cheerful crowds who laugh with him, and mistakes a contagion for a conviction, and an influenza for an influence. Silver is to 'go to $1.29' upon the election of this day dreamer. Well, then, either the public does not think so, or does not think his election possible. Why? Because if it did think it so and believed he would be elected, this same public would be buying silver and in view of this miracle of a 100 per cent advance would be crowding to have a share in the huge profit! The truth is that this contributor to the gayety of nations has no sense of humor. He does not know how funny he is, and cannot take his own joke. He has fooled himself. His originality finds expression in his peculiar use of scripture. When in North Carolina he proclaimed 'To your tents, O, Israel!' he had forgotten that these were the seditious words of Jereboam, who divided the tribes and set up the calf of worship! Not once has he struck the clear note of right and wrong nor quoted the stern reproof to those who 'oppress the poor man in his wages and turn aside the stranger from his right.' Do to others as ye would they should do unto you—he will have none of, for that is the golden rule. For one in advocacy of the minor points he painfully neglects them!

"But worse yet. Accepting that 'institute and digest of anarchy,' the Chicago platform, he panders to lawlessness as well as to a self-defeating cupidity. He uses the insinuation of hate. He stands for a plank that expresses the acute and abhorrent influence of Altgeld, that encourages insurrection and promises security to the mob. This is he who 'accepts every syllable' of that scarce veiled attack upon the final bulwark of social order, the supreme court whose writ now runs wherever the flag flies. As 'head anarchist,' for so he styled himself at Hornellsville, his Chicago adherents scream his name for darker reasons than the desire of a fraudulent coinage. Devilitry knows what it means when it so resents 'injunction.' Mortise that timber into the whole structure, paint it the color of fire and blood, decorate it with the figure of Tillman, and then hear Mr. Senator Hill declare—that he puts the platform upon his defense in every school district of this State! Honor to the President whose fidelity upheld law and order in Chicago when Altgeld was dallying with theft and arson. Yet this orator, at once spectacular and spectral, pleads for the suffrages of manly American labor while imputing motives to it whose very suggestion is wanton insult. 'If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be in the dry?'

"We are rapidly cutting our wisdom teeth—this Nebraska Eolus will get his later. The more this lurid rhetorician pipes the better: do we learn his tune and the more do we refuse to dance to it. Americans are good-natured and long-suffering; but they can get angry. 'Beware the wrath of the patient.' The smile of toleration will turn to a grin, the grin to exploding laughter, the laughter to a curse, and the 3d of November will record a mighty vow to have no more of the bellicose adventurer and the Falstaffian bedlam that is at his back. This tempter says, 'All these will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me;' but America will reply with a voice that shall thunder into the next century, 'Get thee hence!'

"The proposed crime of 1896 would be a real crime. Every obligation would be vitiated by it. All prices would reflect the instant change. The gold room would reopen. All rents would rise. Wages would be the last to respond, and in the measureless panic work would find decreased demand. 'Madness lies that way.' The risk is too portentious. It is a programme of moral nakedness and mendicancy. It would put a mint in every village and by its side a poorhouse. Labor and thrift, turned from the homely ways of betterment, would witness agony, arson, anarchy. The composition of felony reacts upon nations as upon men. 'Whosoever loveth and maketh a lie' is the foe of every home and heart and hand in these broad realms. No accordeon-voiced mercenary offering to make merchandise of us all can make us forget the fable of the fox and the crow. We have dallied with this sorcery long enough—presently we will spurn it.

"The men who charged Round Top and Cemetery Ridge and the men who met them are together now. Buckner and McKinley are equally determined to keep the faith of his dear country and to guard its errand and its heritage. The case of the defendancy of honor and order is closing. The song of Miriam will be struck up. We shall have a Thanksgiving Day the like of which has not been since 1865. A nation which shouldered the great debt of the great war and so rapidly paid so much of it, is not to be sucked down the whirlpool of repudiation! We are told that the only incident in history equal to the scene of that atrocious nomination in Chicago was Napoleon's return from Elba! But be it recalled that a little later there was a rival scene in the story of that sublime egotist—and it was laid at Waterloo!

"Choose ye, fellow citizens, three weeks come tomorrow's sun, whom ye will serve, God or idols. The long roll is beating. Lights are flashing in all the camp. It is the twilight of the morning watch. I saw as it crawled into the city that special train, carrying home from the Buffalo funeral to this island (alas, not Blackwell's) that aggregation of harpies, that menagerie of goodluums, which has so long defied and tainted the moral sense of Manhattan. New York city will renounce them by 50,000 majority and Tammany will go to its own place. This district will send James Sherman to the house, where he has served so well. Black will be our Governor by the largest vote ever cast in this commonwealth. The call is sounding. Answer, thou State of Jay and Hamilton and Dix! Speak loud! Answer Illinois, guarding forever that grave at Springfield! Answer, my Maryland, sacred to Fort McHenry and the Star-Spangled Banner. Answer, thou home of Henry Clay! Answer, Kansas, thou who hast under Populism bled again by one-fifteenth of thy whole population—say how Populism depopulates. Up, Nebraska! Up, California! Up, Tennessee!

"Put your ear to the ground, you who have an ear to hear. The nation's heart beats honest yet. Drugs have not hushed it. They are coming—a multitude that no man can number. They are marching by column. There are the quarrymen and farmers of Vermont, always near the colors! There is Maine, with her tall lumbermen and hardy sailors! Fifty thousand to spare. They carry axes. They are the pioneers. At their head is he, with brow like his own Katahdin and back like a pine mast. A Reed unshaken of the wind. They come! Over them floats a flag with forty-five unquenchable stars, set in the azure of God's providence. They are singing! And the song is:

"Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King."

"Today it is a prayer, tomorrow it shall be an anthem! Of the 3d of November, 1896, as of the day Joshua at Ajalon, it shall be written:

"There was no day like that, either before or after."

A FLAG SONG.

GIVE OUR BANNER TO THE BREEZE.

(Presented to the Republican National Committee for Republican Flag Day, October 31st, 1896.)

Give our banner to the breeze, Will McKinley,
Everywhere between the seas, Will McKinley;
The "Old Glory" and the new,
Every bright star in the blue,
Every stripe we wave for you, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Set "Old Glory" at the prow,
And all patriots will bow,—
Be our color bearer now, Will McKinley.

Shout or battle cry again, Will McKinley,
Over mountain, plain and glen, Will McKinley;
Honor is the glorious word,
Let it everywhere be heard,
And all patriot hearts be stirred, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Though our days of war are past,
With the ballots to be cast,
We will charge them home at last, for McKinley.

We are ready for the fight, Will McKinley,
Every ballot shining bright, Will McKinley,
We are waiting for the charge
While our army still grows large,
Eager for the first discharge, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Be the will and lead the way
Forward to the peaceful fray
Of the third November day, Will McKinley.

Honor be our golden word, Will McKinley,
Be our 'scutcheon never blurred, Will McKinley;
Honor keep our Union true,
While our brave Red, White and Blue
Route repudiation's crew, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Long enough the day shall be
To defend true liberty.—
Keep her honor fair as free, Will McKinley.

See our bright gold ballots shine, Will McKinley,
All along the steady line, Will McKinley,
Let our loyal people see
That "free silver" isn't free,
But a fraud no more to be with McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
When the old time calls the new
Forward, we will charge with you,—
You're our color bearer true, Will McKinley.

If our hands its honor stain, Will McKinley,
All our sires have bled in vain, Will McKinley;
Let the poor of every race,
White or red or black of face,
Feel the blessings of its grace, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Let the flag in honor wave,
Sign of freedom to the slave,
Over every patriot grave, Will McKinley.

Designed for full chorus of children, with flags and ballots. Tune: "When the Boys Begin to Vote." By J. F. Parks—"Campaign Songs."

ALBERT C. HOPKINS,
Union Veteran.

Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D., October 21, 1896.

AT BLAIR PARK.

A Good Programme Set for the Popular Outdoor Resort.

The programme at Blair Park tomorrow is of the usual interesting character. The numbers are as follows:

March, "Pride of the Navy"...Major Hunt
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
"Introduction" and "Bridal Chorus," Lohengrin.....R. Wagner
Duet, for two cornets, "Hear Me, Norma".....Bellini
Song, by Milton Johnson.
Romance, "Day Dreams".....Ellenberg
Cake Walk.
Medley, "In Gay New York".....De Witt
(Containing the popular songs of the day.)
Idyll, "The Forge in the Forest" Michaelis
With birds, bell and anvils.)
Zanfrellas Bros., the Flying Meteors.
Popular selection, "Robin Hood" (by request).....De Koven
(Including the ever popular "O Promise Me" and "The Tinkers' Chorus.")
Balloon Ascension.
Waltzes, "Chinese Lanterns".....Jaxone
"Dance of the Gnomes".....Christom
Galop, "One Minute Too Late".....Collins

A physician who has just returned from a visit to Persia says that the Persians still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremonies. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial they are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the East, and has probably been practiced by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The Cabbies' Strike Effects the Arrivals in London.

A NEW SOCIETY SCANDAL.

The Pope Insults the King and Queen of Italy.

AMERICANS HEADING HOME.

The Thousandth Performance of the "Mikado" Is Tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The weather during the past week settled to some degree. On Thursday, the first yellow fog of the season plunged the metropolis into semi-darkness and made street traveling difficult and dangerous.

London is greatly incommoded by the cab strike. The drivers have started a system of boycotting the railroad stations which has produced scenes of confusion and exasperation at the different depots, where huge piles of baggage are set down by the roadway and crowds of indignant male and female Britons, hampered by bags, traveling rugs, packages, etc., are fretting and fuming, while pushing about in a more or less helpless condition, engaging messengers, porters or anybody at hand to help them out of their difficulties. In fact the muddle and the trouble are so great that the officials of the railroads have been compelled to apply for extra police protection.

Sir John Millais, late President of the Royal Academy, who died August 13th, left a fortune of $250,000 entailed to the holder of the baronetcy.

THE COWLEY CASE.

The so-called "smart set" is taking considerable interest for them, in the suit for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against the Earl, her husband, on the ground of desertion and adultery. The co-respondent in the case is a Mrs. Charington. The affair recalls that the Earl while Viscount Dangan was forced to heavily compensate Phyllis Broughton, the well known actress, for breach of promise. The Dowager Countess Cowley in August a year ago was sued by Mrs. Jacoby, sister-in-law of James A. Jacoby, M. P., for slander in charging the plaintiff with writing anonymous and objectionable letters affecting the character of numerous persons in high society. The case was finally settled by both parties swearing they did not write the letters and did not know who did write them. The divorce case has been postponed until next session.

Now that the fetes in honor of the marriage of the crown prince of Italy to the Princess Helene of Montenegro are over, the extraordinary behavior of the Roman clergy connected with the ceremony is widely criticized. The clergy are paid by the State. Yesterday, it appears, in spite of previous dispatches from Rome to the contrary, that when King Humbert and Queen Margaret entered the Church of Santa Maria Begli Angeli, where the ceremony was performed, they found that no preparations for their reception had been made and they had to sit in the body of the church. Mgr. Piszilli, who officiated, upon being asked to explain, said that the details were arranged by the Pope "who considered their majesties to be no part of the ceremonial." It is added that the astonishment of the king and queen of Italy and the anger of the court was increased tenfold when the usual prayer for the royal house was omitted and it is said that a long time will elapse before the commotion caused by so public an insult in the presence of foreigners subsides.

The project to place the Solent under the control of the war office for the purposes of artillery practice has caused an immense commotion in yachting circles. Admiral Nares, in behalf of the clubs is vigorously opposing the suggestion, pointing out that the project would make navigation almost as dangerous as an attempt to enter a hostile port defended by powerful batteries, as is already the case with the mouth of the Medway.

THE GREEK GAMES.

Advices received here from Athens state that the Greek government will introduce a bill during the coming session of the Boule or Legislative Assembly, of Greece, providing for quadrennial Olympic games in the Stadium. M. Averoff, the wealthy Greek merchant who, in part restored the Stadium for the games of this year, has written to the Crown Prince of Greece offering the sum of 3,500,000 drachmas to reconstruct it in pentelic marble.

Jeanne Nuola, the American singer, by the desire of the Infanta Eulalie, was engaged for the winter season at the Madrid Opera House, but the contract, she has been notified, is canceled owing to the irritation in Spain against the United States for the alleged support given to the insurgents in Cuba. The director of the opera house said: "If an American sang, under patronage of the court, it would lead to a demonstration against the royal family."

Various paragraphs have appeared in the English society papers during the past few weeks in regard to the Boodles Club. A short time ago it was announced that the premises had been sold to the Royal Yacht Squadron and that they would hereafter have the historic club house in St. James for their town house. The last report is that the Royal Thames Club had secured the Boodles. As a matter of fact both reports are entirely without foundation and the only change contemplated in regard to the famous old club is whether it shall remain a proprietary club or whether the members shall buy it and run it themselves. A meeting to decide this question has been called and a decision will be rendered next week. The Boodles is one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in England, and has among its 600 members some of the best known members of the aristocracy and wealthiest landowners in Great Britain. The Boodles was founded in 1762 and has always been a proprietary club.

On December 10th the Prince of Wales will be nominated for election as Grand Master of English Mark Master Masons. This will be the twelfth consecutive office with which he has been ordered. On the following evening the Prince will for the twenty-third consecutive year in United Grand Lodge, be nominated for election as Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Free Masons. The respective elections will be held on March 2d and 3d, 1897.

The Duke of Connaught will represent the queen at the marriage of the Duc d'Orleans and the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria which occurs at Vienna on Thursday, November 5th.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen will visit England during November and will be the guests of Sir George and Lady Baden Powell in Eaton Square.

THE THEATERS.

The revival of "Dion Giovanni," which will shortly be presented at the Grand Opera House, Paris, the exact score as written by Mozart, will be used. The original manuscript of the opera was once offered to the British Museum, which declined and it was quickly purchased by M. de Garcia of Paris.

The Empire ballett, "Monte Cristo," on Monday was the most gorgeous presentation of the kind seen in London. The music is charming and there was a bewildering blaze of 10,000 electric lights in the cave scene.

Among the passengers who sail for New York today on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Storey, Olga Brandon, Mrs. Henry Abbey and E. S. Willard and company.

The one thousandth performance of the "Mikado" at the Savoy Theater takes place tonight. Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the orchestra.

THE LUTHER FESTIVAL.

An Elaborate Programme to Be Presented This Evening.

It is hoped that notwithstanding the great parade in San Francisco and other Saturday engagements, a large audience may assemble tonight at the festival in honor of Luther and the Reformation. The programme is as follows: Order of service at the commemoration by the Protestant Churches of Oakland, California, of the 379th anniversary of the Reformation, on Saturday evening, October 31, 1896, at the First Congregational Church:

I.
Organ voluntary, first concerto, Sebastian Bach, James Pollitt.
II.
Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," (Mendelssohn) sung by the united chorus choirs of the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational, First Unitarian and First Lutheran Churches.
III.
Scripture reading, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor of the First Baptist Church.
IV.
Chorale, "Ein Feste Burg," words and music by Martin Luther, to be sung by the united choirs and congregation.
V.
Invocation, by Rev. C. R. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church.
VI.
Address, by Rev. R. F. Coyle, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian Church.
VII.
Hymn, "The Reformation," sung by the united choirs and congregation.
VIII.
Address, "Sketch of the Life of Martin Luther," by Rev. J. E. Bushnell, D. D., pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.
IX.
Address, by Rev. Professor Frank H. Foster, D. D., of the Pacific Theological Seminary.
X.
Address, by Rev. Alfred Kummer, D. D., pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.
XI.
Anthem, "The Hallelujah Chorus," (Handel) sung by the united choirs.
XII.
Remarks, by Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., President Pacific Theological Seminary.
Offering, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D.
XIII.
Exhibit of stereopticon views, illustrating "The Protestant Reformation and Luther's Life," with remarks by Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor First Unitarian Church.
XIV.
Closing hymn, "America," announced by Rev. F. J. Mynard, rector St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.
XV.
Benediction, by Rev. Dr. Jefferson, President Christian Bible Seminary.

Exercises begin at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free to all.

CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

A Short Talk Intended for Mothers.

Mothers, do you know that many forms of skin disease in your children are attributable to using woolen and cotton underwear? Will you not come to our store and let us show you the new fabric for underwear—Linen-Mesh? Know that it is warmer than wool, that it is cleanlier; that it encourages a normal activity of the skin and prevents eruptive diseases caused by woolens. You can make the change any time. Prices and directions in the Tribune day after tomorrow. Sold only at Flint's Pharmacy, 1171 Broadway. Tel. Main 166.

FINE DRESSMAKING.

Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. L. Eaton, late of San Francisco, has located in rooms 4 and 5, Abrahamson Building, Thirteenth and Washington. Reasonable prices.

A TRIMMED HAT SALE.

A trimmed hat sale is on at Leon Williams' these days, and the ladies have the hats to select from. A trip to 468 Washington tonight will be a money saver.

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ATTORNEYS.

PHIL M. WALSH—Attorney-at-law, City Justices' Court building, SE cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN — Attorney and counselor-at-law, Livermore, Cal.; practices in all courts.

BEN F. WOOLNER—Attorney and counselor-at-law and Notary Public. 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE—Rooms 15 and 16, 905 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY—Attorneys-at-law, Pacific Mutual Building, entrance 630 fourth floor, San Francisco.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA—967 Broadway, northeast cor. of 9th st., Oakland, room 3, telephone No. 33.

JOHNSON & SHAW — Law office, 521 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN — Attorney-at-law, 967 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5.

NYE & KINSELL—Attorneys-at-law, 861 Broadway.

E. M. FITZGERALD — Attorney-at-law, 554½ Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, Oakland.

SAMUEL BELL McKEE JR.—Attorney-at-law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

DENTISTS.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S., 1135 Broadway, rooms 27, 28, 29. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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FOR SALE—Articles of all kinds, new and good as new; take time and see our store and stock in trade; we mean it. Have you ever been to see us. If not, why not? We are the people. We have known mothers to come to our store with babes in their arms; babes have grown up, got married and bought goods of the same Schellhaas. Same store, over twenty years; no need of moving or changing our appearances. 408 Eleventh st. See.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a new first class parlor set of five pieces; original cost $125; parties going East. Call 1204 E. 21st st., near 24th ave.

WANTED—You to know that we are going to have a new store next to our old one. We are offering granite ware at manufacturers' prices; crockery, glassware, tinware, at your own price. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

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S. C. BALDWIN, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar; 4 lessons, 1 per week, $4; 8 lessons, 2 per week, $6; instruments furnished pupils free to take home. Studio, 1003½ Broadway, room 18.

MEDICAL.

BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; latest improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st, next Hibernia Bank; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

DRS. C. C. & G. W. O'DONNELL—Office and residence, 704 Washington st., near Kearney, and 765 Market st., San Francisco; office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.; particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 acres improved land near Oakland. Apply to owner, 1176 E. 14th st., near 23d ave., East Oakland.

PIANO TUNERS.

TOUCH REGULATOR, Oakland invention; will make the keys on pianos heavy or light as the will of the players. Horning Bros., 216 Post st. S. F.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

D. D. CROWLEY, M. D.—Surgeon, office Central block, 1068 Broadway, Oakland.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

SMALLEST Price on Record—$2100—an 8 room modern cottage (two rooms in attic) with lot 37½ x 100, at 776 Harrison street, Oakland. Investigate it. For particulars apply to Albert Schmidt, 620 East Twelfth street, East Oakland.

$500 WILL SECURE YOU a large 9 room modern house; location overlooking Lake Merritt; corner lot 100x130; will take cottage or lots in part payment. Apply to J. S. Johnson, 468 Ninth st.

FOR SALE—At private sale, a house of eight rooms and furniture; sickness cause of sale. Apply 270 Seventh st.

DRESS MAKING.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER to introduce work will go out for $1.50 per day. Mrs. K. E. Alexander, 855 Harrison st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME PARIS, Clairvoyant; ladies 50 cents, gents $1; 10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., Sundays excepted. 1156 Broadway, bet 13th and 14th sts, Oakland.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

IF YOU are looking for nice rooms, clean, large and sunny, call at the Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

FOR RENT—One handsome large suit on first floor; fine for office. Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

THREE OR FOUR sunny front unfurnished rooms to let in a private house, near narrow gauge depot; also parlor, bedroom, grate and bath, for one or two gentlemen, furnished. Apply first 1162 Harrison st.

NICE furnished sunny rooms for rent; single or en suite; also nice flat for housekeeping; from $5 up; with all modern conveniences; within easy reach of local trains. Apply 421 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, all newly furnished; bath and closet on same floor; also rooms for housekeeping; to parties with references. German House, 869 Washington st.

TO LET—602 Fourteenth st., suit of sunny furnished housekeeping rooms, one block from both Metropole and Centennial; no children.

CONVENIENTLY furnished rooms for complete housekeeping; sun all day; rent reasonable. 1011 Webster st.

578 WILLIAM STREET—Private residence with three desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, and those musically inclined preferred; free use of parlor and piano.

FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping for rent cheap. 471 Fifth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS from $1 to $3 a week; also unfurnished rooms for housekeeping at reasonable prices at the Salinger House, entrance 507 Eleventh st.

NICE furnished sunny rooms for rent; single or en suite, for housekeeping; from $5 up; with all modern conveniences; within easy reach of local trains. Apply 421 Sixth st.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

ROOM and first class board from $20 per month, for gentlemen, at the Brunswick Hotel.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table. 156 F. 12th st, cor 3d ave.

ROOMS AND BOARDING WANTED.

TWO responsible young men desire room, board, use of piano, in strictly private family; state full particulars. A. B., box 2, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED by experienced girl, to do upstairs work, etc. Address P. O. Box 57, San Leandro, Cal.

THREE Swedish girls wish situations; are first class cooks; wages $25 to $30; several for general housework, wages $20 to $25; competent second girls, nurses and waitresses; best of references; leave orders at Mrs. L. C. Marvin's Hair Store, 1153 Washington st.; telephone 2014 Red.

AMERICAN GIRL wants situation for light housework or chamberwork. Call at 529 Eighth st., room 16.

A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman wants place; is good cook and baker; has first class references; no objection to short way in country. 772 Seventh st., near West.

A COMPETENT girl, first class cook, would like a situation in a good family. No washing. Address M. C., Box 1, this office.

GIRL wishes position as seamstress and to do second work. Call before 11 A. M. Saturday or any time Monday, or address L. Wilson, 862 Kirkham st., Oakland.

A COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by day; washing or cleaning. E. F., 960 Clay.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Mrs. Cattell, 535 Eighth street near Clay; German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 543.

WANTED — Every day, people who are looking for bargains in carpets, oilcloths, shattings, second hand household goods bought, sold or exchanged by H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 1321 Park st., room 9, upstairs.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 2816 Alameda ave., near Park st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN who speaks English and Spanish, would like a situation as coachman and to take care of horses; is a good teamster. Apply at Capital Hotel, 11th and Franklin sts.

WILL GIVE $20 to man securing me steady employment as salesman or to drive delivery wagon in store; six years' experience in general store; best references; A No. 1 salesman. Address G. G., box 4, this office.

A COMPETENT young man wishes a situation to take care of horses, in fact any kind of work. Address 832 West.

A STEADY young American would like a situation taking care of a small place; thoroughly understands the care and handling of horses; best of references. Address or call, J. B. D., 712 Jefferson st.

MALE HELP WANTED.

PARTNER wanted to furnish capital to manufacture a patented article. Address N Y, box 2, this office.

RELIABLE MAN to handle agents for telephone tablet; pays $5,000 a year; enclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW is your opportunity; $50 month; more in prospect. Address W. P. A., Oakland, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents. $20 a week sure to workers. No capital needed. New goods. New plan. Sells at sight. Every family needs it. Household Specialty Co., box 424, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second hand, high grade bicycle, '95 or '96; must be cheap. Address F. W. Klopfer, Vallejo, Cal.

WANTED—To buy a wood and coal yard cheap for cash. Address A. R., Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, about 100 acres of pasture land, near Berkeley, Temescal or in Piedmont Hills. Address G. Gasner, P. O. Box 413, Oakland, or 45th and Market sts.

WANTED—A baby to wet nurse by a mother who has just lost her infant child. Address L. B., box 2, this office.

WANTED—Horse and buggy suitable for lady to drive; will pay $20 cash. 1617 22d ave., East Oakland.

WANTED—Two seat tan surrey, with or without top; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address E. M., box 2, this office.

IF YOU WANT best prices for second hand furniture, address Golden Gate Furniture Store, Eighth st, bet Broadway and Washington.

I WILL PAY highest prices for good second hand furniture. Address A. B. S., box 2, Tribune office, and I will call.

"WANTED"—Second hand money for new furniture, at H. Schellhaas 408 Eleventh street.

REAL ESTATE.

$7,000—Fine residence, 9 rooms, on Telegraph avenue. A beautiful home. Large lot. Only offered for sale for special reasons. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$4,750—Special bargain, Harrison st. bet. 14th and Durant, 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath, lot 52x150; note the location. You cannot buy a lot for the same money. Will make exceptionally easy terms; you never had such an opportunity. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 204J

$5,000—Just ready for occupancy, a new 10-room, old Colonial style, beautiful home, just finished for an Oakland minister, who finds it too large, and will be sold at actual cost and on terms. Lot 50x140, choice location. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$52.50 per front foot, 100x150, without doubt the best bargain offered this season in a residence lot, worth $100 per foot. To advertise exact location would be an injustice to the neighborhood. If you are a buyer, call at the office for location. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 186

$2,600—New 2-story 8-room house, convenient location, $100 cash and $30 per month. Splendid value and terms. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175J

$2,000—7 acres, Piedmont, all fenced, running water, fine for chicken ranch. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. AB3

$2,400—Modern 5 rooms and bath cottage, 16th st. near Brush. Lot 25x100. Bank loan $1,500. Tenant will take lease at $20 per month. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 174Q

$1,100—$100 cash, $15 per month, house 6 rooms and bath, lot 25x100, on sunny side of Lydia st. near Market. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175H

$33 per foot, Telegraph ave.; only 45 feet at such an unusual bargain; worth double the price. Buy this before the election. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 139

$1,500—For another choice lot 37½x106, an exceptional location, 3 feet above grade of street, within walking distance of 14th and Broadway. Get location from our office. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 119

$3,750—Owing to removal to an interior city, will offer their new 9-room residence on Knox st., lot 40x150, complete in every detail. Terms $500 cash, balance easy. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$5,000—Special bargain, 12-room residence in five blocks of 12th and Broadway. $1,500 recently spent on premises. First class bargain in every respect. Only $1,000 cash. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 170C

EXCHANGES.

$4,500 — Alameda. Beautiful 9-room residence, built for a home; well located; to trade for home in Oakland, less value preferred. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 425C

$5,000—Oakland. 2-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, lot 45x115, all clear; trade for a like property in Berkeley convenient to the University. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 100R

$6,000—San Francisco. 2-story residence, 8 rooms, on McAllister st., less than cost to owner; all clear; trade for Oakland home. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 435D

$10,000—Fruitvale. Residence, 10 rooms, convenient to local trains; to trade for fruit ranch in Alameda County. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 342B

$20,000 — East Oakland. Magnificent 14-room residence, almost new; no better location; to trade for fine home or choice lot in San Francisco or Los Angeles. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 306K

$3,500—East Oakland. New 2-story 8-room residence, all clear; to trade for a home centrally located down town and assume mortgage. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal. 309M

$1750—Beautiful lot 50x132½, situate on Union street near Central avenue, Alameda, in choice residence section; a bargain; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1250 will buy a fine building lot 30x150, situate on San Antonio avenue near Walnut street, Alameda; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1200—A nice five room cottage, bay window, flower garden, chicken houses, etc., situate on Hannah street, sunny exposure, lot 40 foot frontage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$150 cash and $20 per month, including interest, will buy a new modern house, containing seven rooms and bath, situate on Central avenue, Alameda, in a choice residence section, lot 30x125; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2000—Story and a half modern cottage, situate in Alameda, on sunny side of Clinton avenue near Park street, contains six rooms and bath; lot 36x100; will exchange for Oakland property and assume mortgage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2900—Nice modern cottage of five rooms and bath, situate in Berkeley, on Channing way, near Shattuck avenue; lot 50x135; William J. Dingee, real estate agent, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1800—Great bargain for immediate sale; 180x100, situate on East Twenty-fourth street near Eleventh avenue, East Oakland; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$4650—Good modern two story house of eight rooms and bath, situate on Grove street, near Fifteenth street; lot 47½x80; a bargain; $1000 cash, balance to suit; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE BEAUTIFUL STANTON TRACT.

Containing 500 acres, has been subdivided into villa lots of from three to twenty acres, and is now being placed on the market.

This tract is located near Haywards, close to Haywards Electric Road. Quick and cheap transportation between San Francisco and the property.

A rich loam soil, great fruit land, will produce any kind of vegetables; plenty of water; lovely location for a suburban home. The cheapest and best land ever offered in that locality. Prices range from $150 per acre upward. Adjoining lands sell for $600 to $1,000 per acre.

F. J. SULLIVAN,
Room 88, Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—Lessons in short-hand and typewriting in exchange for lessons on violin and piano. Address J. F., box 2, Tribune office.

GROCERIES.

CRAFT & RUSSELL—Grocers; buy at home and save money. 552-554 East Twelfth, cor. Eleventh ave. Tel. 1011 main.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER Depot, C. H. Kucka, proprietor, 462 Twelfth st., Oakland; private entrance for ladies.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A fresh Jersey cow. Apply First and Magnolia sts.

PANSY BLOOM—Some faces no need of disguising; our prices in household goods make leaders; they sway Oakland people. Patronize H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—As executor of the estate of Margaret P. McCourtney, deceased, I will sell at private sale the following personal property: Furniture, farm wagon, double harness, 280 bales of oat hay, plow, mower, sulky, rake forks, wood, feed cutter, etc. Persons wishing to purchase any of such property will please leave name and address, on or before October 28th, at room 57, No. 900 Broadway. Richard J. Montgomery, Executor.

FOR SALE—Cheap; horse, harness and top buggy; horse young and gentle; also good organ. Inquire at 527 San Pablo ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$300, $1000, $1500 $5000 ON REAL ESTATE, Oakland and vicinity; interest 8 and 9 per cent. Loans arranged on shortest possible notice. Hugh M. Cameron, broker, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

MONEY TO LOAN upon mortgage of real estate by G. W. McKeand, corner Sixth and Broadway sts., Oakland.

$20,000 TO LOAN on real estate security, in amounts from $400 to $10,000; interest at current rates. A. K. Percival, 1010 Broadway.

A. J. SNYDER & CO.

467 NINTH ST. - - OAKLAND.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TEL. 224.

VACANT.

$9 a front foot; lot 50x100, on Forty-fourth st.; must be sold; this is a bargain, as it is but a few feet off of Grove st. car line. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$11 a front foot; lot 50x128; in center of Lorin; street macadamized, sewered and guttered; must be sold. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$20 a front foot; on Linden st.; cement sidewalk; street macadamized, etc.; lot 25x132 feet; note depth. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland, Cal.

PRYAL REALTY COMPANY,

(W. A. PRYAL, Mgr.)

966 BROADWAY, : : : OAKLAND.

This week we offer for sale:

A FINE RESIDENCE on Webster st. near Nineteenth st.

Two beautiful cottages on Alcatraz ave. near Shattuck ave., Berkeley.

A five room cottage on Twenty-sixth st. bet. Grove and San Pablo ave.

Several residences and business properties in Temescal.

A couple of homes in Claremont, and many desirable residences and unimproved pieces of land in Berkeley and Oakland.

We sell, rent, collect, insure and care for property.

PRYAL REALTY CO.,

966 Broadway, : : : : : Oakland.

TO MONEY LOANERS.

We have applications for the following sums:

$1,000, at 8 per cent, on corner, central, cottage property for 3 years.

$1,500, on property, improved, on Twenty-sixth st., at 9 per cent; renting for $15 per month.

$800, at 9 per cent, on unimproved property at Golden Gate, assessed at $1,250, valued at $2,250.

$2,400 at 10 per cent and $2,500 at 10 per cent, on ranch property, 2 hours distant from Oakland; worth 3 or 4 times the loan.

$10,000, at 9 per cent, on Piedmont property; worth over $50,000.

$20,000 and $30,000, on S. F. property, at 7 per cent; the latter yielding monthly rental of $600.

TO BORROWERS.

We have money placed with us to loan at 8½, 9 and 10 per cent, on central income property in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

TO INVESTORS.

We have, on Twelfth near Jackson st. a lot 55x100 ft. at $60 per foot.

On Webster st. a rare bargain! 100x150 ft., at $52.50 per foot; the best purchase in the city.

Some choice improved properties at a sacrifice.

TO INSURERS, IN LIFE OR FIRE.

We represent the Mutual Life of N. Y., whose bond or policy is worth more than that of the Bank of England. Paid to policy holders or their estates last year an excess of twenty-three million dollars! Its assets exceed 231 million!

In Fire, the German-American, the leader of all the N. Y. Co.'s in the home field. Its increase for the first half of the present year exceeding any other by nearly $100,000, and its stock in the N. Y. market sells at higher premium than any other.

W. E. BARNARD & SON,
458 Ninth Street.

J. S. COLBURN & CO.,

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE,

1756 SEVENTH ST., WEST OAKLAND.

$1,800—Nice modern cottage of 6 rooms, bath and high basement, on 10th st. near Center; lot 36x100. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Will buy a cottage of 5 rooms and bath on Lincoln st. near Wood st.; lot 25x112½. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$3,000—Cottage of 7 rooms and laundry; high basement; all modern improvements; on Poplar st. near 14th st.; lot 40x125. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,250—House of 5 rooms; lot 27x80, N. E. cor. of Wood st. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Installments of $20 per month, buys cottage of 5 rooms on Atlantic st.; lot 27x144. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

W. P. RYAN,

960 SEVENTH STREET.

Real Estate. Notary Public.

960 Seventh Street Market Street Station, Gregory Block. Tel. Red 1993.

$1850—Cottage of 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; high basement; brick foundation; lot 25x100; one block from Market street station.

Offer Wanted—House of seven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; lot 25x125; situate on Filbert street near Fifth.

$2,400—Upper flat of five rooms and bath; lower flat of five rooms and bath; lot 35x100, on Seventh street near Adeline station.

PROGRESSIVE PHOTOS.

I. W. Taber Is Achieving an International Fame.

Expressions of Appreciation of the Work Done in London.

In this age of progress, an advance must be made in the arts as well as in the sciences and the material affairs of life. This is a self evident axiom, because the people of the day will not be satisfied with the crude efforts of the artist whether in photography or oils of a generation ago.

In the matter of photography the artist who, more than any other in his calling on the coast has appreciated this fact is I. W. Taber, the world famed sun painter of San Francisco.

For years Mr. Taber has devoted himself to his profession, not merely in the filling of orders of thousands of most discriminating patrons and in bringing the beauty and grandeur of nature's work into the home circle, but in making discoveries and improvements which have made photography the desideratum that it is at the present time.

All the recent advances made in this art have been made by Mr. Taber, and have made his name a household word abroad as well as at home.

The latest advance in the art made by Mr. Taber is his discovery of bas-relief photography. Theretofore the limit of the photographer was reached when he produced on a card a perfectly plain and flat likeness of the subjects. Now, however, Taber has devised a system by means of which the outlines of the subject stand out in relief, giving a correct idea of the fullness or attenuation of the form. This is the greatest of all of Mr. Taber's advances, and of course he took occasion to protect his discovery by having it patented. He then went to Europe, only to find, however, that his invention had been patented there by a man named Davey. He discovered also that Davey was a brother of the manager of his San Francisco studio and that it was from Mr. Taber's studio the London Davey had obtained the information and illustrations necessary to patent the process in England.

Mr. Taber realized that he had been treacherously betrayed by his manager in San Francisco and accordingly discharged him by cable, and now another manager is coming from the East to take hold of Mr. Taber's studio.

Mr. Taber, however, was not to be discouraged by the perfidy of his employee. He took the steps to show the English officials that it was he who had discovered the bas-relief process of photography, and accordingly the letters patent which had been issued to Davey were revoked.

Mr. Taber stands well in England as will appear from the following article, which is from the pen of a writer in Table Talk of London:

"In the Book of Panegyrics that will one day be written on the improvements and inventions of our nineteenth century, it may be taken for granted that the art of photography will occupy no obscure or unimportant position. For to assert that photography has contributed in no small degree to our material prosperity, as well as to our esthetic development, is but to enunciate an obvious platitude.

"If we were asked off-hand to determine under which of the two categories 'art' or 'craft' we should place photography, we should probably experience some difficulty in giving a prompt and decisive answer, for while the hand that executes may be, and often is, that of the artisan, skilled perhaps, the mind that guides and devises must be that of the artist, if any measure of success is to be attained. Between the tyro in the trade and the connoisseur there is as wide and impassable a gulf fixed as there is between the street crayon drawer and the president of the Royal Academy. Put the ordinary man down with a camera before a beautiful view, and in nine cases out of ten he will take it from the least lovely standpoint; the artist, on the contrary, will catch the sweetest expression that the scene has to give.

"And if any one deserves the title of 'artist' in the true sense of the word, in the field of photography, it is surely Mr. Taber of San Francisco, for he has done more perhaps than any other man to perfect the art. We may regard painting and photography as sister arts, each striving by different means to attain the same result, namely, the reproduction of nature. Where one fails the other steps in and fills the gap. Whereas painting gives us color and the general effect, photography approximates more closely to nature, and reproduces line for line and detail for detail. Two things there were, it was thought, that photography could not adequately reproduce, depth and color. To attain these results has ever been the photographic riddle of the sphinx, and although the platinotype of today is immeasurably in advance of the early photograph on tin, the progress in England has only been in one direction, that of finish and permanency. But San Francisco in the person of Mr. Taber has come to our assistance, and by his new bas-relief process one of the problems has been solved, and photography can now give us depth. Mr. Taber has quite a miniature gallery at his room at the 'Cecil,' consisting of both portraits and landscapes reproduced by the new process, which gives an effect like that of a cameo. Amongst others I noticed portraits of the two rival candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, of H. M. Stanley and a host of others too numerous to mention, for the list of celebrities who have sat for Mr. Taber is almost interminable.

"The inventor of the new process has been in London some five months, and hopes to develop his ideas here and in Paris, and perhaps Berlin as well. He is an enthusiast on the subject of photography, to which he has devoted forty years of his life. He first began in New York, but soon moved to the more congenial climate of San Francisco, where the clear atmosphere and even temperature render the conditions of photography so much better. In 1866 he introduced the Rembrandt process, which marked so great an advance in the art. I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Taber his opinion on the other great question, that of color photography. There have been so many promises and so few performances in this matter that he naturally acknowledges to being somewhat skeptical about the possibility of a solution to the question, at any rate, at present.

"Mr. Taber has also been a public character, for during four years he served as Commissioner of the Yosemite Valley, an office of some importance."

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Expressmen often are careless and clumsy in handling furniture. It is a big satisfaction to have your work done well, that is, done safely and promptly. The People's Express Company is the safest, swiftest agency for this work. Uniform prices, fair to everybody. Telephone us when you need our services. Office, corner Ninth and Broadway.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Nearly every one knows that Oakland is a leading city for fine photographs, but possibly there are a few people that still go to San Francisco for their pictures. Perhaps it would be interesting for them to know that many people of San Francisco find it to their advantage to have their photographs made by F. A. Webster of 1069 Broadway, Oakland.

Mother's Mush—Made in Oakland.

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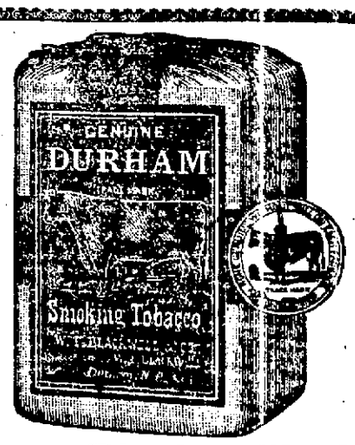

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BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of $250,000 in presents.

HERE'S A FEW GROCERY PRICES

Golden Gate Flour, 50 lb sack	$1.00
Bay City Flour " "	.95
Choice Creamery Butter, per sq	.45
Costa Rica Coffee, per lb	.35

If these prices suit, call up Telephone Red 1412, for quick service.

J. S. WIXSON,
251 B Street, Corner Hollis, Oakland.

The AMERICAN BREWERY

Makers of the Finest Steam and Lager Beer in the Market.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR IT!

QUART BOTTLES LAGER.....$1.00 per Doz.
PINT BOTTLES LAGER.....50c per Doz.
BEST ALE AND PORTER.....$1.00 per Doz.

Free Delivery in All Parts of Alameda County.

RASPILLER & WOHLFROM, Props.
WEST BERKELEY, CAL.

Clear, Mild, Fragrant Havana
La Flor de Piedmont
10¢ STRAIGHT 2 for 25¢
For Sale in Leading Cigar Stores

BROWN & McKINNON —OLDEST— Merchant Tailors IN OAKLAND.

We carry a full line of desirable staple goods and latest novelties.

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SUNSET DAIRY.

Our milk has been tested and found to have the Highest Per Centage of Butter Fats. Address orders to

F. A. MORRELL,
SUNSET DAIRY, P. O. Box 581, Oakland, Cal

ICE CREAM 5c a dish. All kinds of soft drinks mixed by an expert. Finest Candies and Confections. Branch San Francisco store.

THE EUCALYPTUS ICE CREAM PARLORS

George Edwards, Prop. 480 Seventh Street

Dashaway Stable!

F. R. WILLIAMSON, Prop.

370 ELEVENTH STREET

Between Franklin and Webster,

OAKLAND, CAL.

Livery, Sale & Boarding Stable

Special Attention Given to Boarders and Country Patrons.

TEL. 645.

FOR RENT, ROOM 60x70 FT.

With or Without Power. Convenient Offices.

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THE OAKLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MOTOR CO.

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WILHELM'S FINE STATIONERY, PICTURES, MIRRORS S.W. COR 12TH-CLAY

ART STORE MOULDINGS, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, ETC. OAKLAND, CAL.

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PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 20, 1896.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-first session, beginning on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1895, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following prescribed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 23.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

Section 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Section 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be observed.

Amendment Number Three.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 5½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding or any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Guerretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State: provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1893, the said amendments are submitted, to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State on

Tuesday, November the Third, A. D. 1896

The said amendments are respectively designated—

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon, the words:

"For the Amendment Number One," and "Against the Amendment Number One."

"For the Amendment Number Two," and "Against the Amendment Number Two."

"For the Amendment Number Three," and "Against the Amendment Number Three."

"For the Amendment Number Four," and "Against the Amendment Number Four."

"For the Amendment Number Five," and "Against the Amendment Number Five."

"For the Amendment Number Six," and "Against the Amendment Number Six."

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, the day and year first written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
(Seal) Secretary of State
By W. T. SESNON, Deputy.

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MIDY

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

ANTONIO ENOS D. MILLER, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOAQUINA ROZA MARSHALL, Executrix, Et Al., Defendants. | No. 11,046.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, in the above entitled action, wherein Antonio Enos D. Miller, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Joaquina Roza Marshall, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Marshall, deceased, Abel Marca and Antone Gracia de Rosa, defendants, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, for the sum of six thousand one hundred and ninety and 85-100 dollars, besides interest thereon from the date of said decree, and wherein defendant and cross-complainant Abel Marca was awarded judgment for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, which said judgment and decree was, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, recorded in Judgment Book 27 of said Court, at page 61, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Louise street distant thereon one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Louise street with the northerly line of B street, running thence northerly along said line of Louise street fifty (50) feet; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet; thence at right angles southerly fifty (50) feet and thence at right angles easterly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet to the point of beginning; being subdivisions B. and C. in lot number eleven (11) in block number seven hundred and ninety-nine, as the same are delineated and so designated on the plat entitled "Map No. 2 of Watts Tract, Oakland," filed November 17, 1876, in the County Recorder's Office of said Alameda County.

2nd. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern line of B street with the eastern line of Louise street and running thence northerly along said line of Louise street one hundred (100) feet; thence at a right angle easterly thirty-three (33) feet; thence at a right angle southerly one hundred (100) feet to the northern line of B street and thence westerly thereon thirty-three (33) feet to the point of beginning, being lot J in block 800 as said lot and block are laid down and so numbered and delineated on the map of the B street subdivision of the Watts tract, on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Alameda County, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on

MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896,

At ten o'clock A. M. of that day, in front of the Broadway entrance of the Court House of the County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States.

Oakland, October 10th, 1896.

W. S. HARLOW,
A Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court.

LEGAL

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within 10 months after the first publication of this notice to the said executrix, at the office of A. A. Moore, southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth street (over Union Savings Bank), City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

HARRIET F. BAKER,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Walker Baker, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 7th, 1896.
A. A. MOORE, Att'y for said Executrix.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Kelly, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of Fitzgerald & Abbott, 866 Broadway, Oakland, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of John Kelly, deceased.

JAMES DAILY,
Executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 16th, 1896.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of W. M. Watson & Co., 1006 and 1008 Washington street, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with said estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

LOUISE F. O'BRIEN,
Executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 17, 1896.
RODGERS & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of George E. De Golia, 957 Broadway street, rooms 10 and 11, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

OWEN F. ROONEY,
Executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 27th, 1896.
GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, Attorney for Executor, Oakland, Cal.

PROPOSALS for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park. Bidders will state location and full particulars and description of property and conditions upon which the property will be sold.

The amount appropriated for the purchase of said property is $10,000.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within ten days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $2,500.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS for furnishing blankets to the Police Department.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing blankets for the Police Department of the City of Oakland, for a period ending June 30, 1897.

All blankets furnished to be in accordance with the following specifications, to-wit:

Blankets, three point, six pound, 50 pair more or less. Bidders to submit samples.

The blankets to be furnished at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the Police Department.

Blankets furnished to be subject to the approval of the Chief of Police and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond not to exceed $100.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Thomas Smith, deceased, and for the issuance to Michael Smith of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Saturday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, Oct. 26, 1896.
(Seal.) FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By J. P. COOK, Deputy Clerk.
M. COONEY, Attorney for Petitioner, rooms 102 & 103, Phelan Bld'g, San Francisco, Cal.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Second and Webster streets, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, Wednesday, November 4, 1896, at the hour of 4:30 P. M.

Oakland, October 15, 1896.

EDW. BARRY,
Secretary of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company.

LEGAL

RESOLUTION

Reciting Proceedings Had Before Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, in the Matter of the Proposed Incorporation of the Town of Emeryville, and Fixing Time When, and Designating Place Where, Reports Will Be Acted Upon.

Whereas, By a resolution of this Board duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of this Board held on the 26th day of October, 1896, the matter of the correctness of the description of the boundaries of the proposed municipal corporation designated in the petition for said proposed corporation as the Town of Emeryville was submitted to the County Surveyor of the County of Alameda, with instructions to report as to the correctness of the same in writing before Thursday, October 29th, 1896, and also to report at the same time as to the correctness of the description of the boundaries as set forth in the petition filed in the same proceeding for a change of boundaries for said proposed corporation to be known as the Town of Emeryville, and to file said reports with the Clerk of this Board.

And Whereas, The said County Surveyor, in accordance with the resolution of this Board hereinbefore referred to, filed with the Clerk of this Board the reports called for by said resolution and hereinbefore referred to, on the 28th day of October, 1896.

And Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda are required by law to fix at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports a day for the hearing of said reports, and at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports to cause notice to be published in some newspaper published in the County of Alameda, that the said reports will be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the said Board,

Now therefore be it Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, that Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Alameda, in the annex to the Hall of Records of said County, be and the same are hereby fixed as the time and place when and where said reports and each of them will be acted upon by this Board.

And be it further Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed and required to publish a copy of this resolution in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Alameda.

And be it further Resolved, That said copy of this resolution be published in said newspaper and in the regular issues of said newspaper on the 29th day of October, 1896, the 30th day of October, 1896, and the 31st day of October, 1896.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Church, Talcott, Johnston, Pelcuze, Chairman Bailey—5.

Noes—None.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, California, at its meeting held this 29th day of October, 1896.

(Seal.) FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, Department Four, of late June 25, 1894, in the matter of the estate of Jasoh A. Rose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, executor of said estate, will sell on or after the 20th day of Nov., 1896, at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property of decedent's estate, to-wit:

All those certain pieces of real property situate in the township of Murray, County of Alameda State of California, bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point where the center line of county road No. 1633 intersects course No. 10 of the survey of the Rancho Santa Rita and being the line dividing the Ranchos Santa Rita and the Rancho El Valle de San Jose; thence along the center line of said county road N. 15 deg. 7 min. W. 69 chains 19 links to the southeast corner of lands of August Harms; thence S. 63 deg. 40 min. W. 42 chains 16 links to the most northerly corner of plot No. 1 of the subdivision of the Bernal portion of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose and being also the western end of course No. 10 of the Santa Rita Rancho; thence south 6 deg. 32 min. E. 76 chains 80 links along the line dividing aforesaid ranchos to the place of beginning. Containing 188 50-100 acres and being a portion of the Rancho Santa Rita and also being the same property conveyed by Samuel B. Martin to Lewis Atkinson by deed dated May 1, 1879, and recorded in Liber 184 of Deeds at page 153, Alameda County Records.

2nd. Being a portion of plot No. 4 of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose, and beginning on the south line of said plot No. 4 at a point distant thereon 12.77 chains easterly from the southwesterly corner of said plot, running thence along said south line S. 89 deg. 22 min. E. 79.05 chains, thence N. 0 deg. 16 min. E. 20.20 chains to the southeast corner of land of A. J. Silver, thence N. 89 deg. 39 min. W. 15.13 chains; thence N. 72 deg. 40 min. W. along the center of an avenue 74.15 chains to the west line of said plot No. 4, thence along said west line S. 18 deg. W. 13.82 chains and S. 22 min. E. 11.00 chains, thence leaving said west line S. 44 deg. E. 18.49 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 258.90 acres.

3d. Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Main street in the Town of Pleasanton distant thereon 100 feet six inches north from the north line of Neal street; thence northerly along said line of Main street 150 feet 9 inches; thence easterly parallel with Division street 248 feet 5 inches; thence at a right angle southerly 150 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 260.78 feet to the place of beginning, being lots 2, 3 and 4, the south 100 feet of lots 7 and 8 and the north 50 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A, as shown on a map entitled "Map of the Town of Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal., Surveyed for Joshua A. Neal Dec. 1, 1869, Revised from Survey of 1866," filed in the Recorder's office of Alameda County Feb. 24th, 1870, and recorded in Liber 5 of Maps, page 35.

Said property described 3d is known as the Rose Hotel property, and will be sold in one parcel, and with it will be sold the furniture contained in the hotel situate thereon.

4th. The southerly 100 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A in said Town of Pleasanton, as shown on said map.

Parcels other than the hotel property will be sold as a whole or in subdivisions to suit purchasers.

Bids or offers in writing for said property or any parcel thereof will be received by me at my residence in San Leandro, Cal., or may be left at the law office of my attorney, Stephen T. Nye, 801 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the sale is made.

L. C. MOREHOUSE,
Executor of the last will and testament of Jason A. Rose, deceased.

Notice of Public Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,554, to order the following described work and improvement done, to-wit:

That Cypress street in said city, from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, be opened and widened to an uniform width of 60 feet, as follows: that the eastern and western lines of Cypress street be produced northerly from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street.

And for further particulars, reference is hereby expressly made to said resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland.

Oakland, October 23th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896 in Fruitvale Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Fruitvale Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Fruitvale Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Fruitvale Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, for the year 1896, will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the said Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

All the taxes assessed and levied in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, October 10th, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Doran, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Nicholas Doran, deceased, and for the issuance to James Long and James McAllister of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 2d day of Nov., A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Oct. 31, 1896.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
GEO. E. DE GOLIA, Att'y for Executors.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance levying a tax on all real estate and personal property in the City of Oakland for the fiscal year of 1896-97, and apportioning the same among the several funds.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

A tax of $1.01 is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, and the tax so levied and the money arising therefrom shall be and is hereby set apart and apportioned among the several department funds requiring municipal expenditures for the fiscal year of 1896-97 and herein named as follows:

General Fund	.1175 cents
Salary Fund	.07 cents
Fire Fund	.15 cents
Police Fund	.0925 cents
Street Fund	.12 cents
Park Fund	.0175 cents
Sewer Fund	.0150 cents
Fire & Police Telegraph Fund	.0150 cents
High School Fund	.0950 cents
School Fund	.02 cents
Street Light Fund	.15 cents
Free Library Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Redemption Fund	.04 cents
Park & Boulevard Fund	.0275 cents

SECTION II.

A tax of nine cents is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, except in that portion of the city which was annexed in 1891, and the tax so levied and arising therefrom shall be and hereby is set apart and apportioned as follows:

Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
Bond Redemption Fund	.05 cents

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—10.

Noes—Mr. Kaufman—1.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,548, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That College avenue in said city, from the sewer in Broadway to the center line of Academy place produced southerly, be sewered with an 8-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, and that 4 Y branches of 6-inch opening be constructed thereon; also that a brick manhole be constructed thereon at each of the following points: at the sewer in Broadway and at the center line of Academy place produced.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,549, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That Thirty-second street in said city, from the western line of Grove street to the eastern line of West street, be graded, curbed with wood and macadamized with class "C" macadam, and that gutters thereon be constructed three feet in width, of broken rock and grouted; also that all manhole covers be brought to grade.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1896.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1896.

To all taxpayers in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said County of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and County taxes for the year 1896, on all property within the County of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours, after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1896

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said County, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda County for the year 1896 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the said Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the first Monday in October, 1896, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 10th day of October, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice of Executor's Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, made on the 14th day of September, 1896, in the matter of the estate of F. H. Meyers, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on and after Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1896, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the County of Alameda, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 16, 57, 58 and 60 in the Rock Island Tract.

Bids or offers for said real estate will be received by the undersigned at the office of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory, No. 206 Sansome St., in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, or may be delivered to the undersigned personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda.

Dated October 20th, 1896.

W. H. CHICKERING,
Executor of the last will and testament of F. H. Meyers, deceased.

PROPOSALS for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 23rd, 1896.

In accordance with Resolution No. — of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works, at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel, in and for the City of Oakland.

All work done and materials and apparatus furnished to be in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, to which reference is hereby made for full particulars and description of the said work.

The said work to be commenced within five days and be completed within sixty days from the date of contract for the same.

Bidders will state in proposals prices for the said work according to the following schedule, to-wit:

1st. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of mud, measured in the cut.

2nd. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of hardpan, measured in the cut.

(Note.—By measuring in cut is meant that the actual space from which the mud or hardpan is excavated to be the basis upon which the rate per cubic yard applies.)

The estimated amount of dredging to be done is 12,822 yards hardpan and 4,200 cubic yards mud.

All work done and material furnished to be subject to the approval of the City Engineer and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 10 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $3,000.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR.,
Secretary.

Per R. E. ANDREWS.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00. The work to be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

SECTION II.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—11.

Noes—None.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

LEGAL

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896, in Golden Gate Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Golden Gate Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Golden Gate Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Golden Gate Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of

An Astonishing Statement.

SO REMARKABLE THAT, FOR FEAR OF DISBELIEF, SOME OF THE FACTS ARE WITHHELD.

A Correspondent who Interviews a Woman in Regard to Her Recovery from Illness is so Impressed with the Story and Regards it so Wonderful that He fears to Write the Whole Facts.

READ HIS LETTER AND THE WOMAN'S STORY.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

WYOMING, WISCONSIN, June 6th, 1896.

Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of recent date, I called on Mrs. Jane Culver, of Wyoming, Wis., yesterday. I had heard much about her case before I went to see her. She has so long been regarded by her family and all her neighbors as a hopeless invalid that her present state of health is nothing less than a marvel in this (Wyoming) valley.

For more than a year past, and up to the month of March last Mrs. Culver had lain actually at the point of death. Her neighbors and friends expected daily to be called upon to perform the "last and offices" for her, and when they learned that she had actually arisen from her bed and could "sit up," it was felt that little less than a resurrection had happened in their midst.

Yet imagine the astonishment when a week or two later it was announced in the "valley" that she could *walk*, and when she was, at last, really able to meet and shake hands with friends in the door, yard, or upon the street, it was felt that truly a miracle had been wrought in their midst.

I found Mrs. Culver, a pleasant faced, attractive little woman, about her household work when I called on June 5th. She was, in fact, pickling over gooseberries, and her first remark after greeting was that in all her fifty-eight years she could not recall so "early" a season for fruit and garden stuff as the present. She talked freely of her long, sad illness—the dreary track of pain and weakness over which for twenty years her body had been racked, and told with evident happiness of her wonderful cure. "The truth is," she said, "I was dead and am alive again." And there was no lack of enthusiasm in her voice as she spoke of the sovereign remedy which had wrought such wonder work for her. She was surrounded by the members of her family, her husband, daughter and grandchildren, and Pink Pills was certainly the burden of their happy conversation during my visit.

But her cure, after all, is best summed up in her own simple and succinct statement, which she made in the hope of doing good to others.

Mrs. Culver is a woman of education and refinement. Her husband was postmaster at Wyoming during President Harrison's administration. Among those of their neighbors who can further attest the facts in her case are the present postmaster and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Knickerbocker, and scores of others living here in the town and valley of Wyoming.

P. S.—I must confess that I had an idea that patent medicine testimonials were mostly fakes, manufactured in the good-humored spirit of humbuggery which delights the world at large. In this case which I have looked up myself I have found at the first trial a cure so astonishing that I have been afraid to write the facts just as the actual history of the case demanded. I have been truly [illegible]

and thus spoil this splendid testimonial. I can send you a hundred names of persons who will vouch for the facts as here stated.

"Yours sincerely and with admiration and respect for Pink Pills.

(Signed) "F. W. C."

The above letter is a reply to a request from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company asking Mr. Calkins to interview the lady mentioned and write up her case for publication. Not the least interesting part of it is Mr. Calkins' own straightforward statement of astonishment at Mrs. Culver's story.

The interview with Mrs. Culver follows:

"I am very glad to add my testimony to the growing evidence of Pink Pill cures. The facts in my case are simply these. Twenty years ago I began having rheumatism—rheumatic pains in my shoulders. This developed later on into what the doctors called chronic neuralgia of the heart. In fact I had a complication of diseases and was doctored and advised for many ailments. I grew steadily worse. Insidiously disease fastened upon me. My liver and kidneys were affected. I had palpitation of the heart until my limbs would grow rigid and my friends would think me dying.

"I sought remedies and medical advice far and near. From Wisconsin to New York I tried physicians of every school. Allopathy, homeopathy, electric and even clairvoyants and Indian herb doctors. During the years that my husband was post master at Wyoming we had access to heaps of advertising, and through circulars freely distributed, I tried all sorts of remedies and consulted many physicians. Year by year I grew steadily worse, until last year, 1895, I became a bed-ridden invalid, and in March of this year my physician said all I had to do was to close my eyes and die. I was nothing but a skeleton.

"About the 20th of March a neighbor who had been troubled with rheumatism and had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in and asked me to try them. I had read much about them, but was discouraged with trying new remedies. I commenced their use, however, and in a few days began feeling better. The neuralgia pains fled from the region of my heart and stomach. In one week I was able to sit up for an hour or two at a time. In a little more than two weeks I could walk, and in May I began doing housework. I am now able to do my work and am free from the frightful pains and awful weakness from which I suffered so many years. I owe this state of health to Pink Pills and to nothing else.

"My best wish is that this simple and true statement will induce others suffering as I did to give the pills a trial.

(Signed) "MRS. JANE CULVER."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

We the undersigned, husband and daughter of Mrs. Jane Culver, have read her statement as above and declare the same to be true.

(Signed) DAVID W. CULVER.
MATTIE CULVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, [illegible]

Christian Endeavor Work.

John Willis Baer, the Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has sent word that he will not start for California until after the election. Of course we are sorry to have to wait but still every true Endeavorer believes that the coming election should have the first place just now, and will be all the more ready to greet our beloved Secretary when he does come because of the reason for his delay.

The Gospel Temperance Mission meetings will be led on Monday, November 2, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First M. E. Church, on Tuesday, November 3, by the Missionary Committee of Oakland Christian Union, and Thursday, November 5, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Market Street Congregational Church.

* * *

A cordial invitation has been extended by the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union to Oakland Endeavorers to attend the Quarterly Convention of that Union on Friday, November 6 at the First Baptist Church, San Francisco. All who can, should attend this convention in order to become better acquainted with the Christian Endeavorers of San Francisco, with whom we will have so much to do, in preparing for the '97 Convention.

* * *

The rain interfered with the meetings of the Oakland City Christian Endeavor Union, and the Press Committee and they both adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, November 9.

* * *

Topic for Sunday, November 8. "The Most Interesting Thing I Know About Foreign Missions. Acts 17:16-31. "To my mind the most interesting thing about a mission field is a self supporting native church. It is the product of a three-fold agency, the educational, evangelistic and medical work, and if these agencies cannot be divorced it seems to me that churches are to consider themselves as continuing to be exponents of missionary progress.

"Long years of patient preaching, dispensing of medicines, and evangelistic work precede the development of such a church; and the history of it in China would bring to light a record of steadfast effort against bigoted opposition and superstitious hatred.

"A few years ago I opened a chapel in a region where the gospel had not been heard. Soon after a blind woman heard through our workers of the hospital at Canton. She went to Canton and after a successful operation went home a Christian. Today there are eighteen Christian women living near that chapel, converted chiefly through that woman who first heard the truth in a Christian hospital.

"A few Christian Endeavor Societies are sustaining a gospel medical boat under my care. In five years we have reached 35,000 patients, and preached in more than 1,500 villages, and distributed more than 20,000 tracts. Is any contributor to that work poorer for giving two cents a week for such a work? Who can say how many self-supporting churches owe their origin to the removal of prejudice by the patient work of physicians supported by earnest workers in the home land?

"A self supporting church is most interesting because it is a captured battery turned against an enemy. Most of its members were once devoted partisans of the idolatrous army. In the city where our converts have outgrown the seating capacity of the chapel, the deluded worshipers of wood and stone spend more than $10,000 annually in connection with idolatrous rites in a single temple. If our entire host of Christian Endeavorers lead in the movement, "according to the working in due measure of every part," the end of the twentieth century will see antiquarians looking for what will then be the most interesting thing in this once idolatrous nation,—a heathen temple."

Selections from a letter by Rev. A. A. Fulton, Presbyterian Missionary at Canton, China.

* * *

When the membership in a Christian Endeavor Society becomes so large, that each member cannot, without making the committees unwieldy, be a member of some committee, then it is time to divide the society. This has been done in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church. These two divisions are known as Division A. and B. In their own church but in order to distinguish them more clearly in the County and City Unions, where division A. recorded as the Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church, Division B, has adopted the name of the Volunteer Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Their officers for the coming six months are President, Earnest W. McCandlish; Vice President, Robert Lynas; Recording Secretary, Miss M. L. Kerr, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Henrietta Humboldt, and Treasurer, Walter Keene.

The young people of the Presbyterian Church intend to work hard to increase their numbers but instead of adding to their own societies, will make another division. These divisions are not forced in any way and are to be always voluntary.

To Pray for Good Returns.

The members of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" will hold a meeting from 2 to 4 P. M. tomorrow, in the Mizpah Parlor of the M. E. Church, corner Fourteenth and Clay streets. This meeting is for prayer that in the election to be held next Tuesday, the hearts of our voters may be directed to God's will and vote for righteousness. Everyone interested both men and women are cordially invited to attend.

They are telling this story of how Prince Bismarck came to choose Dr. Schweninger for his personal physician: At their first interview the Prince lost his temper and growled. "Don't ask so many questions" to which Schweninger replied, "What you need is a horse doctor; he asks no questions." Whereupon Bismarck scowled, and presently tugged at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out into the street. But the command was, "Fetch the doctor's things from the station."

GOOD SHOWS ANNOUNCED.

The Frawley Company Present Four Plays Next Week.

L. R. Stockwell to Be Seen in "The Magistrate" at the Oakland.

The theater goers of Oakland will hail with delight the good news that the splendid Frawley Company are to play a limited engagement at the Macdonough Theater prior to their departure for Honolulu, where they go in a fortnight to open the new Royal Hawaiian Opera House.

The first play will be the "Charity Ball," which is probably the best of the dramatic works of Belasco and DeMille, appealing most strongly to the play-going public and fitted in every way to call forth both smiles and tears.

Woman's love and devotion furnish the basis for its graver passages, and the social and business foibles of the people supply material for most effective comedy work.

The second play will be the "Two Escutcheons," a rare, most delightful comedy from the German by Augustine Daly. This is the play that made a positive sensation when first produced at the Columbia Theater by the Frawley Company.

Then the company will put on "The Great Unknown," another highly successful and pleasing comedy and said to be the very funniest of all the Frawley Company presentations. It is full of absurd situations and complications, and all brought about in a purely legitimate manner.

The last play will be "The Wife," which is too well known to require comment. It is the play, however, that had the longest run of any of the many successful productions at the Lyceum Theater in New York City.

The dates are Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinee, November 5th, 6th and 7th. The prices will be 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1, and for the matinee, 25, 50 and 75 cents for reserved seats. The box sheet will be open on Monday next at 9 A. M.

Julia Marlowe-Tabor will be the next attraction at the Macdonough. She will present "Romeo and Juliet" on November 9th, "As You Like It" the following evening and "Twelfth Night" on Wednesday, November 12th.

THE OAKLAND.

L. R. Stockwell, whose popularity and name as a comedian is on every tongue, closes tomorrow night a successful week at the Oakland Theater in "Mr. Potter of Texas" and will open his second week at that house on Monday next in "The Magistrate," with the Bacon Company of players supporting. New and special scenic paraphernalia is in preparation for this high class comedy and an elaborate production of one of Arthur Prince's master piece is expected. As an illustration of the popularity of "The Magistrate" it was played with great success by the late John T. Raymond. Augustine Daly's Company played the amusing comedy at his home theater, New York, for the past ten years, it proving one of his most popular successes. This comedy is peculiarly adapted to Mr. Stockwell's humor as a comedian.

The third and last week of Mr. Stockwell will be that time-honored production of "Uncle Tom" in spectacular with Stockwell in his famous character of "Marks, the Lawyer."

A special wire will be run direct to the stage of the Oakland Theater and election returns in full will be announced each evening until the result is known.

THE BALDWIN.

Next week will be the last one of Julia Marlowe-Tabor at the Baldwin Theater. The engagement has been a great success and the house has been packed nightly. The bill for next week is a double one, the shows to be presented being "Chatterton" and "The Love Chase." Both are new and many good things are said of them. The engagement has been one of the best in the history of the house and the artistic attractions have been hugely enjoyed by the better class of theater goers.

THE TIVOLI.

"The Gypsy Baron" will take the place of Ferris Hartman's "Babes in the Wood" at the Tivoli Opera House next week. The opera has a touch of the romantic about it and gives opportunity for many new and decidedly interestnig songs. The scenery has been specially prepared and a clever performance is assured.

THE ORPHEUM.

An unusually good show is promised at the Orpheum next week. It will combine the best and latest Eastern as well as local attractions and some features will be particularly entertaining.

The Detroit Brothers, Mays and Hantee, the Nelsons, Horns and twenty-five other artists are on the programme and if such an aggregation cannot please the most exacting person, then nothing can.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

The Corinne Extravaganza Company this year carry sixty persons, including sixteen great dancers.

Among the plays to be produced here this season is "The Prodigal Father," a farce comedy in three acts that is said to be very funny.

A welcome figure in the revival of "A Parlor Match" is that of Minnie French, who will be so pleasantly remembered as the Innocent Kid. Bill Hoey has a new song called "The Diamond King," which has already become as famous as "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Nellie McHenry's new play, "A Night in New York," was highly praised in Boston last week at the Tremont Theater by the entire press.

The Stanford University entertainment on Thanksgiving night at the California Theater will introduce several comedians who have never before appeared in public and whose acts and specialties are said to be wonderfully novel and original.

Georgia Cayvan received over 300 telegrams of congratulations the day following her first appearance as a star at Palmer's Theater.

The Holland Brothers are said to be doing the banner business of the season on the road as joint stars. Their first play here will be "A Social Highwayman," when they come to the Columbia Theater.

John Phillip Sousa prior to his departure for Berlin, was presented with a solid silver loving cup at Hammerstein's Olympia in New York City. The presentation speech was made by De Wolf Hopper.

The chorus of ladies with the Corinne Extravaganza Company is the one particular feature upon which the management of the organization pride themselves. It is said to be the handsomest assemblage of pretty young girls with fresh strong voices that has ever been seen with an operatic company.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" was presented for the first time at Sydney, Australia, last Saturday night. A cable received by Manager Frank McKee states that it is as big a success there as "A Trip to Chinatown."

Nell Burgess will shortly appear in a new comedy by Alice E. Ives, with the quaint and catchy title "Odd Miss Podd." He will not appear in "The County Fair" at all this season, and has let the play out on royalties.

Manager W. A. Brady has obtained six Esquimaux dogs and two young Polar bears, brought from Alaska by Lieutenant Peary. He has also engaged the celebrated explorer's Esquimaux guide to drive the dogs in one of the big scenes of "Under the Polar Star."

"Romeo and Juliet" has been added to Otis Skinner's repertory this season. Mr. Skinner first played Romeo at the Globe Theater, London, in 1890, when the vigor, passion and originality of his performance somewhat startled the London critics, who accorded him unstinted praise for his interpretation. In the present revival the Juliet is Mr. Skinner's young wife, professionally known as Maud Durbin. She is the only representative of the part known to us of late years to whom Shakespeare's line, "She's not fourteen" does not seem mal apropos.

Many women are as unprepared for the birth of their babies as if they were found on the doorstep in the good, old-fashioned way. Nine-tenths of all the suffering incident to the coming of baby is absolutely unnecessary. It is unnatural that this great function should be fraught with so much danger and distress. This was Dr. Pierce's conviction thirty years ago, and he set about to find a way to set the trouble right. The result was the preparation and introduction of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicine of its kind devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skillful specialist in the treatment of the diseases of women,—the only medicine in the world that frees the period of gestation from its discomforts, and makes parturition safe and practically painless. It is an absolute specific for all forms of female weakness and disease. It may be obtained at drug stores, and any woman who would like to know all about it, or who would like to have advice about her health, should write to Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any woman who is sallow and bilious and headachey, who does not sleep well, and who is troubled with any form of indigestion can do no better thing than to try the effect of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the only positive and permanent cure for constipation. They stimulate the action of the liver and assist Nature in getting rid of impurities. You do not become a slave to their use. Take them until the regular, healthy action of the bowels has been restored, and then quit. They are the only remedy of their kind that is a real remedy. They do not cause griping or any other unpleasant feeling. Don't let your druggist impose upon you and substitute something which he says is "just as good."

Silver and Gold.

No feature of the campaign is more worthy of careful consideration by voters than the methods by which the Populist-Democrats have attempted to obtain support.

Fraud, deceit, forgery, and appeals to passion have been their stock in trade. From the beginning of the campaign inflammatory appeals to prejudice and passion, attempts to array citizen against citizen, falsehood, fraud and forgeries, have been the chief weapons of the men at the head of the silver movement.

Professing that the campaign was carried on for the benefit of the masses they have been forced, step by step, to admit that it is managed and paid for by the silver mine owners. Absolute proof that the Silver Kings of the Rocky Mountains are subscribing millions to this movement has been produced and made public, and finally Senator Jones, the head of their campaign, admitted in a recent interview that their money came from the silver men.

Another evidence of the absolute dishonesty of the practices to which they resort to deceive the people is the numerous false publications which they have set afloat and kept in circulation. One of these was a leaflet, "The Grip of Gold," which purported to give an extract from the London "Financial News," saying that the adoption of free coinage by the United States would insure the commercial supremacy of this country. An investigation showed the publication to be absolutely false and the editor so denounced it. Nevertheless its circulation continued, the date being changed to an earlier one, when those making use of it saw that they had been driven from the false position at first taken. To substantiate the last-named publication Congressman Colleen stated that he had himself quoted the article in Congress, but an examination of the speech to which he referred shows that his quotation is not identical or closely similar to the one in question.

Finding that this forgery would no longer fool the people, another one equally pernicious and inflammatory was devised. This was in the form of a letter addressed to Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne Indiana, purporting to come from a Wall street Republican, in which the working people of the United States were spoken of in the most contemptuous terms, and the statement made that the Republican party intended to reduce them to a state of absolute subjection and place the control of tariff, finance and the general government in the hands of bankers and wealthy men of the nation. This letter was dated "711 Wall street, New York," and signed "J. Francis Forsythe." An investigation showed that there was no such number as "711 Wall street," and no person of that name could be found. When the forgery and fraud became apparent, the date of the letter was changed to "71 Wall street," and it was kept in circulation. This proving no better, the date was again changed to "10 Wall street." And so the men who are attempting to deceive the people go on dodging from pillar to post, issuing forged and fraudulent and untruthful statements to excite the prejudice and deceive the voters.

The latest effort at deception, however, is the most to be condemned, because it not only offers false statements to the public, but attempts to induce the masses themselves to become falsifiers. This is the statement that thousands of voters of the country are not honest in their professions of friedship to McKinley. Populist-Democratic leaders constantly assert that the laboring men who are wearing McKinley badges are asserting their loyalty to him are lying and that they intend to keep up this deception until election day and vote against him.

This impeachment of the great mass of the American voters is an insult to them. It insists that hundreds of thousands of men who are announcing themselves for the Reublican candidate are fostering a system of deliberate fraud and falsehood. Even the Populist-Democratic candidate for the Presidency himself openly advises this. In his speech at Toledo, Ohio, September 2d, he said: "Let him (the voter) wear the opposition button if he will; let him contribute to the campaign fund if he will, but let him remember that there is one day in the year that he is his own master and can use a pencil as he pleases. I am willing for you to be Republicans every day in the year if you will just be Democrats on election day."

Here is the essence of the entire campaign. Deceit, fraud, lying, confession of absence of manhood and integrity are all consolidated in this single sentence of the leader of this campaign of deceit.

The Populist-Democratic campaign has been one of shams and hypocrisy, fraud and forgeries from the beginning. Mr. Bryan's apparently impromptu speech with which he captured the Chicago Convention was afterward shown to have been prepared and carefully rehearsed for this occasion, and that the most prominent feature of it—the striking sentence with which it concluded—he had actually appropriated from another.

Thus the campaign, which began with deception and appeals to passion, is now being closed with advice to the people that they lay aside the manhood and self-respect which has always been the glory of American citizenship, and join with these leaders in false statements and false professions as a fitting finale to the attempt to enrich by national action a few millionaires, and scheming politicians, whose money and falsehood and forgeries have been the mainspring of their campaign.

What do the voters think of such men?

The Influence of the Czar.

It is not good manners to criticise a guest, especially one whose presence is an honor, but this one is a public character as well as a guest, and there is something which appeals irresistibly to the imagination in the contrast between the figure of that slight young man with the weary face and the sad, anxious eyes, and the tremendous position to which providence and events have raised the Czar. He is not only autocrat of the Russian people; that is of 100,000,000 of white men, who if called upon, would elect him master and guide by 90 per cent majority, not only commander-in-chief of 5,000,000 soldiers, not only lord of the whole northern world so completely that his telegraphed order would be a sufficient sentence of death of any man living between the Baltic and Japan, but he disposes of the armies and fleets of France, and throughout Europe he is for the moment the final referee.

The German Emperor, to all other men so defiant, is to him all complaisance, and the head of the house of Hapsburg, who thinks of himself still as heir of the Caesars, anxiously meditates whether the coldness of his recent visitor speeches did or did not conceal a dangerous reserve. The King of Italy, a sovereign with a descent of a thousand years, permits the marriage of his son with the daughter of a petty Prince in the Balkans—a sheik, rather than a King, because the alliance will conciliate the Czar, while the Sultan for the moment recognizes the existence of no other monarch, and, if bidden in an autograph letter, would abandon even the delight of slaughtering Christians who are unarmed. Even in Britain, which the Russian troops cannot reach, there is a disposition to defer to power so vast, and in a hall hung with Crimean trophies the aged Queen receives one who to her is a boy with a feeling that on his fiat depends issues almost immeasurably great.—From the London Spectator.

WOMEN AT THE RACE TRACK.

The Saunterer in today's Town Talk tells all about women at the race track, apropos of the recent opening of Oakland's new track. Who goes, why they go, and what they do there is told by one who knows whereof he speaks. There is a good deal of political talk in this week's edition, which will interest all voters. Other departments, however, have not been neglected, and will be found as readable as usual. The day of destiny—November 3rd—is not far off, and if you would know how the political land lies, from a Democratic point of view, you ought to read this week's Town Talk and be thoroughly posted as to the great issues of the day. There is some excellent fiction in this bright weekly. Read it and enjoy it.

SICK HORSES AND DOGS.

If your horse or dog is sick, secure the services of Dr. A. E. Buzard, veterinary surgeon; a graduate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England; has had twenty years of great experience. His fees are reasonable. Office fees, advice and medicine, $1. Office and residence, 572 Twelfth street, Oakland, between Clay and Jefferson streets. Telephone Red 3051.

Why Do You Persist?

In buying poor candles when you can buy the finest and purest for the same price at Lehnhardt's, 1159 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

There's a Limit to Excellence.

We have reached the limit. No better milk than ours. No fresher, firmer, purer butter. No more substantial cream. No better service. The Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Co. will satisfy you. 1259 Broadway. Tel. 264.

Best whisky for medicinal purposes at Bouquet Bros., Galindo Hotel bar.

The Press Clipping Bureau

510 Montgomery street, San Francisco, furnishes all newspaper clippings on all subjects, business and personal.

The Redwood Carpenter makes fences strong. Go to 410 Ninth and you won't go wrong.

Have just received a large assortment of early spring flowering bulbs. Now is the time to plant. H. M. Sanborn, 517 Fourteenth street.

CASTORIA.

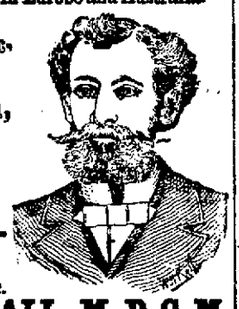
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

20 Years in Europe and Australia.

ONE OF The Most Successful

Catarrh, Lung AND Throat Specialists

In the West.



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LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. No disease peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control. Regulating Medicines Warranted Quick, Safe and Sure.

THROAT—Catarrhal sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsils and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phlegm in the throat, which causes hawking.

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RUPTURE—Piles, fistula, varicocele, hydrocele, and swellings and tenderness quickly cured.

PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN a special study and practice for many years—over 1000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of PRIVATE DISEASES cured in a few hours. Ulcers, tumors, blotches on the face or body cured without giving mercury or other poisons.

All diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Eyes, Ears and Skin, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Brain Softening, Youthful Errors, etc.

Dr. T. D. Hall's Reinvigorator.

A Most Wonderful Cure for Nervous Debility, Wasting Away, Impotency, Losses, and all weaknesses arising from errors of youth and excesses.

$2.00 per bottle, 3 bottles $5.00.

DR. T. D. HALL'S Medical and Surgical Institute

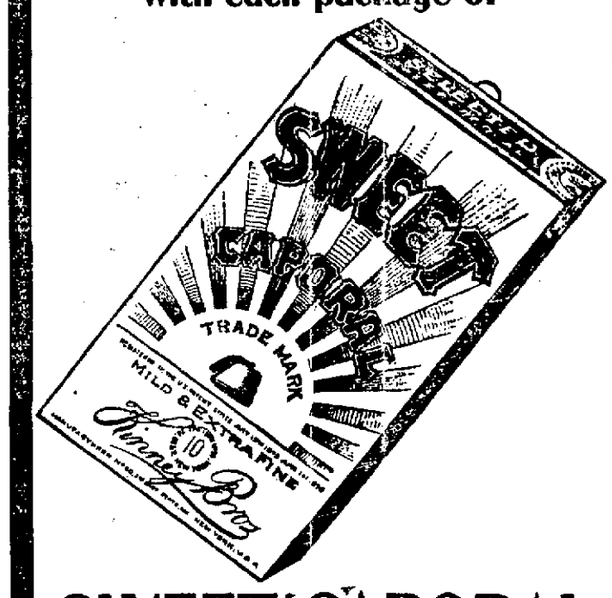
855 BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9. Consultation Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



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REMOVED TO SEVENTH ST., near Market

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Particular Attention paid to Boarders. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Horses a Specialty. Telephone 418.

Hacks at All Hours. N. E. RIGNEY, Prop

SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT 463 Twelfth St. Continues to be the Leading Restaurant of Oakland. Same Proprietors as of old. MARCOVICH & KISICH. Telephone

JACKSON'S NAPA SODA 75c per Dozen, delivered anywhere in the county. See that Jackson's name is on each bottle. GEO. ADAMS, Tel. Main 1017. 313 TENTH STREET

FANCY PILLOWS AND COMFORTS Made very reasonably. Will call for Orders. MRS. S. BANKHEAD, Lusk Avenue and Forty-second Street. P. O. Address, Temescal.

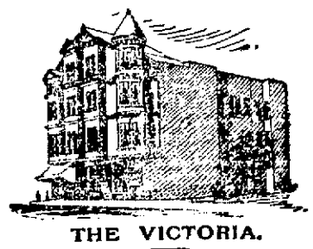
OLD SCANDINAVIAN DAIRY

PURE SWEET MILK AND CREAM

DELIVERED TWICE DAILY.

Send Orders to P. O. Box 632, East Oakland. S. NIELSEN, Proprietor

HOTELS.



THE VICTORIA.

First class family rooming house. Recently renovated and re-furnished and ownership changed. Single rooms from $5 to $12. No transients. Gas stoves furnished free for light housekeeping. Laundry and bath accommodations. 805½ Clay street. MRS. SHOO, Proprietress.

HOTEL CRELLIN

The Most Favorably Located and Leading Hotel of Oakland. Corner Tenth and Washington streets, Oakland.

HOWARD SPRINGS The Ideal HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT

Is most picturesquely situated amidst the pine forests of LAKE COUNTY—the real SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA. Elevation 2300 feet; no fog or nasty insects; climate perfect. HOWARD Springs is well remembered by thousands who have been cured by its natural hot mineral baths and fine medicinal drinking waters, while it still remains the MECCA for as many rest and pleasure seekers. Excellent hunting and fishing, reliable saddle and driving horses. The place has changed hands, has been renovated and greatly improved.

Accommodations, Table and Service Strictly First Class. Postoffice and Telephone on premises. Rates $10 and $12. Special terms for families. Round Trip $10. Tickets at S.P. Co's offices. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS PROF. JULES HEUGEN, Manager. Howard Springs, P. O. Putah, Lake Co. Cal.

RESTAURANTS.

BALTIMORE RESTAURANT And OYSTER HOUSE. Square Meals at Square Prices. 463-465 SEVENTH ST. Private Rooms for Ladies and Families. M. MARCOVICH, Proprietor.

MAISON PIEDMONT Restaurant and Bakery. FINE CONFECTIONERY, WEDDING CAKES and ARTISTIC PASTRY a Specialty. Meals served on the American or European Plans. Private Dining Rooms for Ladies. M. C. Casanrang, Prop. 902 Washington Street, cor. Eighth. All Orders Delivered.

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THE PACIFIC Oyster and Chop House 469 Eleventh Street, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON, OAKLAND, CAL. The Best Appointed Oyster House in the City. Open all night. Private Rooms for Ladies and Banquets. Telephone No. 1004. DAVIS & HAIN, Proprietors.

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AYRES' COLLEGE 325 Montgomery Street, - - San Francisco. Day and evening sessions; 4 months' course; individual instruction in Shorthand; Typing, Bookkeeping, Spelling, Punctuation, Telegraphy, etc. Over 350 graduates placed in positions in 1895. LIFE SCHOLARSHIP $50. Send for catalogue.

MISS HORTON'S SCHOOL. Corner Twelfth and Filbert streets, Oakland. Twelfth year opened Aug. 3, 1896. Pupils of both sexes. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar and High School grades. Accredited by the University of California. See or address SARAH W. HORTON, Principal, 466 Eighteenth Street.

You Won't Get Any Business

Unless you ADVERTISE. That's a sure thing.

Oakland Tribune.

The Next President

Will be forecast in THE TRIBUNE'S election dispatches on Tuesday next.

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

MARK HANNA FORECASTS THE ELECTION'

He Says McKinley Will Get 311 Votes in the Electoral College and Bryan 78.

26 MORE VOTES ARE PROBABLY FOR M'KINLEY.

Missouri and Texas the Only Ones Placed in the Doubtful Column.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Chairman Hanna today issued the following signed statement:

"I am confident that the strength of McKinley and Hobart in the Electoral College as a result of next Tuesday's election will not be less than 311 votes.

"This estimate is made upon figures just received from the chairmen of the State Committees, the result of final polls taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest credence.

"These polls indicate that the vote by States will be as follows:

MCKINLEY SAFE.

California, 9.
Connecticut, 6.
Delaware, 3.
Illinois, 24.
Indiana, 15.
Iowa, 13.
Kentucky, 13.
Maine, 6.
Maryland, 8.
Massachusetts, 15.
Michigan, 14.
Minnesota, 9.
New Hampshire, 4.
New Jersey, 10.
New York, 36.
Nebraska, 8.
North Carolina, 11.
North Dakota, 3.
Ohio, 23.
Oregon, 4.
Pennsylvania, 32.
Rhode Island, 4.
South Dakota, 4.
Tennessee, 12.
Vermont, 4.
West Virginia, 6.
Wisconsin, 12.
Wyoming, 3.
Total, 311.

BRYAN.

Alabama, 11.
Arkansas, 8.
Colorado, 4.
Florida, 4.
Georgia, 13.
Louisiana, 8.
Mississippi, 9.
Montana, 3.
Nevada, 3.
South Carolina, 9.
Utah, 3.
Idaho, 3.
Total, 78.

PROBABLY SAFE FOR McKINLEY.

Kansas, 10.
Virginia, 12.
Washington, 4.
Total, 26.

DOUBTFUL.

Missouri, 17.
Texas, 15.
Total, 32.

(Signed), "M. A. HANNA."

A DEMOCRATIC DISPLAY.

There Will Be a Big Parade in Oakland This Evening.

Arrangements for a Huge Wind-Up of the Local Campaign.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans under the auspices of the Democratic County Central Committee, will hold their last grand rally this evening at the Tabernacle, where a reception will be given to Hon. Warren B. English.

Speeches will be made by W. W. Foote, William Craig, Democratic and People's Party Presidential Elector, M. F. Tarpey and M. T. Miller, President of the University of California Bryan Club.

Judge E. M. Gibson will be Chairman of the meeting and the Delta Epsilon Quartette from the U. C. will give vocal selections.

Everything has been done by the committee to make this a fitting finale of the campaign.

The meeting will be preceded by a large street parade, which promises to eclipse all former efforts. Skyrockets, Roman candles and red fire have been provided in abundance and when the parade moves up Broadway it will be one mass of light and shooting stars. Grand Marshal Dr. G. W. Simpson has arranged the following formation of parade:

Marshal and sixteen Aides on white horses.
Band.
Hancock Fire Brigade.
Aides.
Drum Corps.
Young Men's Democratic Club.
Speakers' carriages with escort.
Drum and Fife Corps.
Aides.
Alameda Drill Corps.
Aides.
Army and Navy Veteran Bryan League.
Float, "Foreclosure of Mortgage."
Aides.
Drum Corps.
Aides.
Populist Zouaves.
Float, "California."
Aides.
Central Bryan Club.
Float, "Mark Hanna's Sack."
Aides.
Fiftieth Assembly Bryan Club.
Float, "Cigar Industry."
Aides.
Haywards Club.
Coming Generation Club.
West Oakland Bryan Club.
Floats.

The line of march will be: Form on Eighth, east and west of Broadway; up Broadway to Sixteenth, countermarch down to Fourteenth, Fourteenth to Washington, down Washington to Twelfth, Twelfth to Tabernacle.

The following will act as Aides: Aides of Divisions, M. W. Holmes, D. Crowley, Claus Meinert, John R. Alley, Ed Rigney. Aides, Sheriff White, Charles White, Colonel J. L. Lyon, O. M. Sanford, J. B. Porter, Charles W. Logan, B. Moyers, J. Dutton Jr., Fred Sinclair and Earl Stimpson.

The Popcorn intend making lots of noise as they have secured the old Felton engine which will precede the parade and whistle.

The "California" float was arranged by Mrs. James Hopkirk and Mrs. G. W. Arbuckle. In the front of the float will be Miss Etta Reichart, who will represent California, and by her side Miss Ella Copp will represent the "Horn of Plenty." In the center of the float will be Mrs. G. W. Arbucle, representing gold, and Mrs. James Hopkirk will represent "silver" by her side. Miss Eva Copp will represent "Columbia."

Chairman C. H. Brosnahan and the members of the Democratic County Committee have left nothing undone to make the affair a huge success.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Substantial Progress Is Noted Among the Leading Securities.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The market today exhibited decided strength and under heavy purchases to cover values made further substantial progress upward.

The feeling at 11 o'clock was quite confident as to the general situation, the bulls being encouraged at the failure of the market to respond to depressing reports from London of uneasiness in the financial and political situation, owing to the demoralization of Kaffir securities.

Profit taking by traders brought about a reaction soon after 11.

The bank statement failed to affect prices.

Silver is 65 and lead 2.60.

WHEAT IS QUIET.

A Firmer Feeling Prevails on All of the Exchanges.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Wheat today was firmly held. In some cases 3d advance was asked, but the market was quiet. Eleven thousand quarters, November delivery, of California sold at 33s 9d.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Wheat, Oct. and Nov., 70¾; Dec., 72⅝@¾. Corn, Oct. and Nov. 24½; Dec., 25⅛@¼.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wheat quiet, May 1 44½. Barley dull, May 90½.

A GOOD MAN CHOSEN.

Dr. W. P. Mathews Is Elected as the State Librarian.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 31.—The State Library trustees today elected Dr. W. P. Mathews State Librarian, to succeed Dana Perkins, deceased.

Doctor Mathews has been deputy Librarian for a long time.

He represented Tehama County in the Legislature for several sessions and was always a prominent digue.

A West Oakland Blaze

A fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling shortly before 11 o'clock last night and the rear portion was burned off before the flames were extinguished. The building was unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

Flora's All Right.

M. R. Flora, the house mover who was arrested charged with insanity, has been discharged from custody.

The Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists will have an open air meeting tonight at City Hall Park.

PARADE POINTERS.

General Orders Are Issued by Grand Marshal Gaskill.

THE FORMATION OF COLUMNS.

How the Various Divisions Are to Be Formed.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

Monday Night's Event to Be Complete in Every Detail.

Monday evening will witness a magnificent industrial parade of the sound money men of Alameda County. Thousands of voters will march in line, shouting for McKinley, Hobart and prosperity. Elaborate floats will give a brilliant coloring to the uniforms of the ward and township clubs, while several bands of music will fill the air with patriotic strains.

Headquarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 908 Broadway, Oakland, Oct. 31, 1896:—

General Orders No. 1—The duties imposed upon the grand marshal of the parade in honor of the Republican nominees, McKinley and Hobart, render it necessary to make the following announcements for the information of those who will take part in the grand parade and the people generally:

Marshals of divisions and aids will report, mounted, to the chief of staff at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp at these headquarters. The various divisions must be in their assigned positions at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Marshals of divisions will report promptly to chief of staff through an aid when their divisions are formed.

The signal to advance will be given at 8:30 P. M. sharp.

Organizations not prepared to move in time will fall in on left of line.

Route of Procession—The line of march will be up Broadway to Twelfth street, to Jackson, to Durant, to Harrison, to Fourteenth, to San Pablo avenue, to Grove, to Twenty-first street, to San Pablo av. to Fourteenth, to Washington, to Eighth. The reviewing stand will be on the west side of Washington street in the opening of Eighth street.

The formation for the marching column will be a column of fours, open order or platoons. The man on the left will be responsible for the distance, which distance will be equal to the front of a four or platoon, as the case may be. The man on the left of the sub-division will march directly in the rear of the man in front of them.

The guide will be toward the left.

The distance between divisions must not exceed sixty feet only for band and mounted staff.

The distance between different companies and organizations must not exceed fifteen feet. All drill corps are requested to preserve the order in column as indicated above.

No fancy movements will be permitted, as they break up the column.

FORMATION.

First Division will form on Second street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Second Division will form on Second street right resting on Broadway facing south.

Third Division will form on Third street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Fourth Division will form on Third street, right resting on Broadway facing south.

Fifth Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Sixth Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

Seventh Division will form on Fifth street right resting on Broadway facing north.

Eighth Division will form on Fifth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south.

Ninth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

Tenth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south.

Eleventh Division will form on Seventh street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

REGALIA.

Following will be the uniform of Marshals and Aids:

Grand Marshall, gold sash; Chief of Staff, red, whit and blue sash; Chief Aaid, white sash, Marshalls of Divisions, red sash, Aid, blue sash. All Marchalls and Aids will wear black alpine hats looped up on right side; wear rosettes of same color as Gambette dark clothes and leggings. Sashes will be furnished as far as possible at headquarters of Grand Marshall, Monday P. M. at 1 o'clock.

Hats, gauntletts and rosettes can be purchased of M. J. Keller & Company.

All Marchalls and Aids will report to Chief of Staff at Headquarters of Grand Marshall, Blake & Moffitt Building, 908 Broadway Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock P. M. for instructions.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

Piece of artillery.
Steam whistle.
Wagon and fireworks.
Wagon and fire works.
Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshall V. W. Gaskill.
Chief of Staff Webb N. Pearce.
Chief and Aid of Cal Ewing.
Aids:
Frank H. Mason.
E. W. Roberts Jr.
D. C. Brown.
Daniel Doody.
Fred Boquet.
J. Slavich.
A. W. Palliami.
J. W. Harris.
E. R. Pearch.
A. M. Baerott.
Victor Remdel.
Henry Watkinson.
R. S. Kitchener.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Captain W. R. Thomas.
Aids—Chas. H. Gray, E. W. Woodward, H. W. Richardson.
Homer's Band.
Carriage containing General Fredericks, commander in chief Army and Navy League; Col. McElroy, Oakland Camp.
Float, 45 young ladies representing the United States.
Float, with veteran and ex-soldiers.
Two floats, with disabled veterans.
Alameda Camp.
Berkeley Camp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. J. S. White.
Aids—W. A. Mitchell, Dr. J. M. Dunn.
Band.
Young Men's Republican League.
Citizens.
Float, borax industry.
Third Ward Republican Club.
Fifth Ward Republican Club.
Seventh Ward Republican Club.
Attorney at law A. A. Moore and party, with four horse drag.
Float, California Cotton Mills, 250 employes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—D. W. Martin.
Aids—M. W. Dunton, J. J. Lerri.
Band.
Alameda Drill Corps.
Alameda Regular Republican Club.
Alameda Republican Club.
Alameda Veteran Republican Club.
Float, representing terra cotta industry.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Chas. Mautalen.
Aids—H. Bercovich, Wm. Watkinson, Albert Kayser, W. D. Heitmann.
Drum Corps.
Forty-eighth Assembly Drill Corps.
First Ward Republican Club.
Fourth Ward McKinley and Hobart Club.
Fourth Ward Republican Club.
Sixth Ward Republican Club.
Float, Oakland Iron Works.
Judson Mfg. Co., 160 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Geo. H. Mason.
Aids—P. L. Kosciolowski, Dr. R. H. Allen.
Band.
Plumed Knights San Francisco.
Bear Club, San Francisco.
Phoenix Drill Corps, San Francisco.
National Republican League, San Francisco.
Two floats, Union League.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal P. J. Keeler.
Aides, J. A. Bliss, H. A. Weitzel.
Mounted Cavalcade.
Piedmont and Oakland Township.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshall, Major J. F. Hayes.
Aides, W. J. Dewey, J. T. Vaughn, I. L. Cavasso, F. D. Cushing, H. N. Guard, M. F. Bosworth, T. J. Fish.
Drum Corps.
Merchants and Employees.
Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries.
Represented as follows:
Brick Industry, Hemillard Brick Co., five teams, Express Companies, Wells, Fargo & Co., ten teams, Whitney Co., three teams, People's Express, four teams.
Float.
Representing Flour and Wheat Industry.
Lumber Business.
Puget Sound Lumber Co., one six horse team, one four horse team.
Oakland Lumber Co., one four horse team, two two horse teams.
Burnham Standford Co., three two horse teams.
Eagle Box Factory, two two horse teams with men.
Mohn & Mole one two horse team.
California Door Co., float and forty men.
Coal Industry:
Chas R. Allen, one four horse wagon and twenty men.
Oregon Improvement Co., six carts and forty men.
J. P. Taylor, two four horse teams.
Hickmott Canning Co., one four horse team and forty men.
Wagon with Red Fire.
Guerney Refrigerator Float.
W. B. Fuller & Co., three two horse teams.
Geo. W. Arper, 4 teams coal oil.
Theo Gier Wine Co., 6 two-horse teams.
Santa Rosa Wine Co., 1 team.
R. J. Boyer, 1 team.
Hook Bros & Co., 3 teams.
Uhl Bros., 1 team.
Pierce Hardware Co., 2 teams.
E. R. Tutt, 4 teams.
Walker Smith, 1 team.
H. D. Cushing, 4 teams.
Max Schultz, 4 teams.
Walter Meese, 1 team.
A. & M. Schuster, 1 team.
Oak and Fruit and Produce Co., 4 teams.
W. A. Rouse & Co., 6 teams.
Contra Costa Water Co., 1 team.
Wentworth Shoe Co., 2 teams, 30 men.
J. F. W. Schst & Bros., 1 team.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Don F. Miller.
Aids—W. Mackey, A. H. Trathur, A. M. Benham, Ben Ferris, C. K. King.
Band.
Alliance.
Escorting Sound Money League.
Real Estate and Insurance Companies represented.
Drum Corps.
Afro-American League.

NINTH DIVISION.

Marshal Geo. C. Hunt.
Aids Albe P. Lead, W. H. Friend.
Band.
National Republican League.
Second Ward Republican Club.

TENTH DIVISION.

Marshal T. W. Joffries.
Aids Geo. W. Anderson, Alexander McAdam.
Band.
Temescal Drill Corps.
Railroad Men's Republican Club.
Float representing Trades.
One Piece Artillery.
Drum Corps.
Regular Italian Republican Club.
Niles Republican Club.
Mt. Eden Drill Corps.
Liberty Band.
Livermore McKinley and Hobart Club.
San Lorenzo Republican Club.
Haywards Republican Club.
McKinley and Hobart Club of Pleasanton.
McKinley and Hobart Club of San Leandro.
Newark Republican Club.
Centerville Republican Club.
Mission San Jose Republican Club.
Fruitvale Republican Club.
Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn Township.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal Dr. J. A. D. Hutton.
Aids H. M. Wattebury, Geo. H. Phillips, A. Smith, James Kearney.
Band.
University Republican Club of Berkeley.
Young Men's Republican Club of Berkeley.
West Berkeley Republican Club.
Berkeley Republican Club.
McKinley League.
Golden Gate McKinley Club.
Lorin McKinley Club.
Bay District Republican Club.

(Official) G. W. GASKILL, Grand Marshal.
WEBB N. PIERCE, Chief of Staff.

You would n't drink such tea as you are now drinking, if you knew what tea can do, and how cheap good tea is.

Your grocer pays your money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best.*

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 429

REED'S VISIT.

The Details Will Be Arranged at a Meeting Tonight.

RACE-TRACK PREPARATIONS.

There Will Be Accommodations for All Who Come.

PLANS FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

He Will Pass Through Oakland in a Four-in-Hand.

Preparations for Reed's day in Oakland were laid off today, for everybody went to San Francisco to witness the demonstration there. Tonight, however, there will be a meeting of the Central and Executive Committees, at which the final arrangements will be perfected.

As it now stands, Reed will be driven through the streets of Oakland before going to the track. "We don't want any one to say we side tracked him," said County Central Committeeman Riley today. "So he will be met at the train and everybody who desires to see the Maine orator can do so by standing on Broadway shortly after the arrival of the 1:35 train."

The method of receiving Reed is another matter which will be determined tonight. Some of the leaders think a military escort, with band, etc., should be at the train awaiting the speaker, while others want no demonstration until evening. At present the concensus of opinion seems to be that a committee shall meet the train and take the speaker in a four-in-hand to the park.

There the meeting is supposed to begin at 2 o'clock sharp, Attorney Wm. Chickering will preside and introduce the speaker of the day. After his remarks Rev. Anna Shaw will close.

The accommodations which the city can offer is a source of satisfaction to the committee. By throwing open the lower portion of the grand stand 5,000 people can be under cover and listen to the speeches. Seats for 100 have been provided on the speaker's stand. The tickets for these have been distributed and a plan for putting in twenty-five more seats is now under contemplation. This, like the other matters, will be decided tonight. In fact nothing new has developed since yesterday, even the band, glee club, etc., which will be at the park, have not yet been selected.

The Southern Pacific has arranged to carry passengers from Oakland, Alameda and Fruitvale, via Oakland Pier, to Shell Mound and return for 20 cents. There will be plenty of room for all trains will be run from the pier to Shell mound as often as necessary to carry the crowd quickly and comfortably.

AN INDEPENDENT'S STAND.

D. C. Brown Issues a Notice to the Fourth District Voters.

The following card was issued today.

Gentlemen.—The law provides two ways by which a candidate may have his name placed upon the ticket, either to go before a convention, and receive the nomination, or upon a petition of the voters. My friends advised the latter course, and my judgment approved, consequently I took no part in either the primaries or the convention and come before you as a nominee of the people, to whom and to whom alone, if elected, I owe allegiance and whom I shall faithfully serve if chosen.

I was a member of the Board one time, from January 1, 1889 to January 3, 1893. I took my seat with no obligation, but to serve the whole people of this county to the best of my ability, and my every official act was in their interest, as I understood it. I am in favor of a wise, just, honest and economical distribution of the people's money. I am in favor of just and equal taxation. I believe (and have always so acted), that the most humble citizen should have the same consideration from a Supervisor, that is awarded the wealthiest.

I am enthusiastically in favor of good roads. I am in favor of a public park of not less than 500 acres and of purchasing the land as soon as possible. I believe in holding out all possible inducements to all legitimate business enterprises, especially for some manufacturers to locate in our county, and ask your support and vote on November 3rd and I promise to so conduct myself while in office as to merit commendation by approval.

Finally, I wish to state that I have endeavored to make a clean, manly and honorable canvass and my competitors have acted in like manner.

Yours truly,
D. C. BROWN.

LEAVITT'S CANDIDACY.

Prominent Citizens Endorse Him for the Assembly.

The following circular was issued today.

To the voters of the 48th Assembly District: Gentlemen—The undersigned, residents and electors of the 48th Assembly District respectfully urge upon you the necessity of casting your ballot on the 3rd of November next for the Republican nominee for Member of the Assembly from the 48th District, Mr. Frank W. Leavitt.

To the end that the principles of the National Republican Party may be sustained and enforced, it is requisite that the Legislature of California should be Republican, and that, therefore, Mr. Leavitt, who is a Republican of undoubted honesty and capability, should be elected to represent the 48th District of the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Leavitt heartily endorsed the action of our representatives in Congress on the Funding Bill and will certainly vote for a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Leavitt is uncontrolled by corporate influences and is under no obligations to any, but the people of his own District and they alone have any influence upon his vote.

If elected it shall be the earnest purpose and aim of Mr. Leavitt, without regard to any religious sect or creed, to represent the interests of the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people.

He stands pledged and committed to vote for a bill in the interest of the State University, a bill in the interest of good roads, a resolution calling upon Congress to improve Oakland Harbor, which if improved properly, will make this city one of the largest manufacturing cities in the State of California, and such measures as may best secure and protect the best interests of the working man.

Mr. Leavitt also stands for a good primary law, something that is vastly essential at this time. And we further guarantee that Mr. Leavitt will vote first, last and all the time for decent, honest and economical administration of the affairs of State and all such measures as shall promote its moral, commercial and industrial prosperity.

We most respectfully submit to your sound judgment and discretion the above reasons for urging his candidacy.

Respectfully,

E. S. Denison, J. G. McCall, R. W. Church, Firm D. Hinds, Daniel Doody, Charles Raab, William Watkinson, Fred A. Davis, L. L. Bromwell, G. W. Hoguet, Eugene Lynch, Howard Osgood, W. R. Thomas, C. L. Ingler, L. G. Wolfe, W. J. Henderson.

DEFIED THE RAIN.

Enthusiastic Republicans Go to the San Francisco Parade.

In spite of the drizzling rain, the Republicans gathered in goodly numbers at First and Broadway at 12:15 today and the El Capitan carried away a crowd of cheering enthusiasts who waved bright banners as the boat moved away.

The Alliance men went over on the regular trains, although a brave handful were on the El Capitan. They wore long coats over their gay uniforms and rubber boots replaced the leather ones.

The Army and Navy League, headed by Banner Carrier Henderson and Major McElroy and Major Hussey, marched to the boat through the drizzling rain and mist. Each man carried a banner and wore McKinley badges.

Most of the men on the boat wore not only McKinley badges, but yellow chrysanthemums.

Many of the Sound Money business men went over on the boat.

Musical Notes.

The Friday Morning Club met that week as usual for its members' morning. Among the numbers rendered was the Kreutzer Sonate played by Miss Rosenberg and Mr. Zech of San Francisco. A trio of Bohm's, played by Miss Pauline Collins, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Howard, was also greatly enjoyed.

Otto Bendix offers as his programme for next Friday morning at the Unitarian Church parlors Bach's organ prelude and Fugue, Beethoven's Waldstein Sonate and Schumann's Carnival.

A testimonial concert to Miss Flora C. Kendall, pianist, tendered by the Friday Morning Club under the auspices of the Starr King Fraternity, will be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 10th at the Unitarian Church at 8 o'clock.

A delightful programme is offered for Donald de V. Graham will assist, as well as the favorite Friday Morning Club Quartette consisting of Miss Margie Gaskill, Mrs. H. P. Carlton, Mrs. J. G. Allen and Mrs. W. H. Harries.

A Salvation Speaker.

At the Salvation Army barracks at Twelfth and Washington streets, tomorrow, Commissioner Edward Higgins, the renowned Salvation Army globe trotter, will give three lectures. Commissioner Higgins has been in the Army for the past twenty years and at the present time is International Traveling Commissioner. His official capacity has taken him to nearly every spot on earth and as he is a fluent and forcible speaker, his meeting promises to be both interesting and instructive.

Dr. Nice, editor of the German-American War Cry, is travelling with Commissioner Higgins. He is an excellent violinist and will render some selections.

You Know

We have been telling plain truth in plain phrase about patent preparations and plausible pharmacists for some time past. Have you read between the lines? Do you now know we sell as cheaply as the cheapest and that the principal differences between drug stores are the honesty of the proprietors and the purity of their prescriptions drugs?

Arthur J. Dibert & Co.
1111 BROADWAY
Bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts.
Tel. Main 27.

Our . . . . .
STOP THAT COUGH SYRUP
Is in season now.

A. H. BLOW

Will occupy this space on the classified page Tuesday next and thereafter three times weekly with announcements of honest real estate bargains.

AN ARMY IN LINE.

Thirty Thousand Marchers in the San Francisco Parade.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Twelve Divisions Pass in Review Before Tom Reed.

ENTHUSIASM IS EVIDENT.

The Streets Crowded With Huge Throngs of Sightseers.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The Republican parade here this afternoon was the largest ever seen in this city in connection with a political campaign.

During the morning there was a drizzling rain but at noon the clouds disappeared and the sun shone until the procession had been dispersed after marching through the principal down-town streets.

From an early hour the streets have been filled with marching divisions of bands, placards, wagons bearing advertisements of candidates and national flags.

The parade was marshalled by Colonel George Stone, President of the Union League Club, assisted by a small army of mounted aides.

Speaker Reed reviewed the procession.

All the wholesale and retail stores closed their doors at noon, that their employes might join in the parade.

In the line were factory employes, bankers, insurance men, produce and stock exchange members, lawyers, merchants, clerks, University students, rail road and hotel men, artisans and all the Republican Clubs of the city.

It is estimated there were 30,000 men in line.

Each of the twelve divisions had one or more bands and most of the marching thousands carried small flags.

There were many banners in line relating to the McKinley gold standard and protection.

The sidewalks along the route were densely packed and spectators mingled their cheers with those of men in line.

ORATOR OGLESBY.

He Starts Up a Small-Sized Riot With a Speech.

There was a lively time this morning in front of the Republican Army and Navy League headquarters caused by Chancellor Oglesby, a colored advocate of Blackstone, insisting on talking Bryanism. He procured a box and mounting it began his oration.

"Down with the nigger," yelled a score of voices and there was some talk of a lynching, when Deputy Sheriff Charles White appeared and advised the would-be orator to move across the street. Later the scene of action was transferred to the corner of Eighth and Broadway, where Oglesby was informing a crowd that he would talk anywhere he saw fit, when ex-Sheriff Hussey suggested that he would not talk in front of the League headquarters. White again interrupted, took Oglesby's side of the case, and told Hussey that he was liable to the law for his actions. Hussey walked away and grim and grizzled war was averted.

STILL AFTER BURRIS.

John Gooby Is Keeping Close Watch on the Ex-Attorney.

John Gooby of Alameda is still on the trail of ex-Attorney Burris and this morning presented blms if at the office of Prosecuting Attorney Melvin to ask for two complaints. The first would charge Burris with feloniously disposing of a claim to which he had no title, and the second, a misdemeanor for wilfully removing a sign from a piece of property belonging to Gooby on Linden street.

Gooby has had one complaint on the former charge which was dismissed on a technicality and the Prosecuting Attorney refused to issue either complaint until he could thoroughly look into the merits of the cases.

The Banks' Showing.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The weekly bank statement is: Reserve increase, $2,502,325; loans, decrease, $3,569,100; specie, increase, $2,545,600; legal tenders, decrease, $552,700; deposits, decrease, $2,006,900; circulation, decrease, $14,800. The banks hold $17,402,425 in excess of the requirements.

COAL, $7.50 PER TON.

BEAVER HILL is the best cheap coal in the market. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all coal dealers.

A Coal Oil that will not smoke, smell nor char the wick is what you want—Try *Buswell's Palace Brilliant.* Government inspector's stamp of 150° fire test on every barrel.

Buswell's Paint Co
Cor. 4th and Broadway
Branch—1070 Bdwy, near 12th.

You Won't Get Any Business

Unless you ADVERTISE. That's a sure thing.

Oakland Tribune.

The Next President

Will be forecast in THE TRIBUNE'S election dispatches on Tuesday next.

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

MARK HANNA FORECASTS THE ELECTION

He Says McKinley Will Get 311 Votes in the Electoral College and Bryan 78.

26 MORE VOTES ARE PROBABLY FOR M'KINLEY.

Missouri and Texas the Only Ones Placed in the Doubtful Column.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Chairman Hanna today issued the following signed statement:

"I am confident that the strength of McKinley and Hobart in the Electoral College as a result of next Tuesday's election will not be less than 311 votes.

"This estimate is made upon figures just received from the chairmen of the State Committees, the result of final polls taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest credence.

"These polls indicate that the vote by States will be as follows:

MCKINLEY SAFE.

California, 9.
Connecticut, 6.
Delaware, 3.
Illinois, 24.
Indiana, 15.
Iowa, 13.
Kentucky, 12.
Maine, 6.
Maryland, 8.
Massachusetts, 15.
Michigan, 14.
Minnesota, 9.
New Hampshire, 4.
New Jersey, 10.
New York, 36.
Nebraska, 3.
North Carolina, 11.
North Dakota, 3.
Ohio, 23.
Oregon, 4.
Pennsylvania, 32.
Rhode Island, 4.
South Dakota, 4.
Tennessee, 12.
Vermont, 4.
West Virginia, 6.
Wisconsin, 12.
Wyoming, 3.
Total, 311.

BRYAN.

Alabama, 11.
Arkansas, 8.
Colorado, 4.
Florida, 4.
Georgia, 13.
Louisiana, 8.
Mississippi, 9.
Montana, 3.
Nevada, 3.
South Carolina, 8.
Utah, 3.
Idaho, 3.
Total, 78.

PROBABLY SAFE FOR McKINLEY.

Kansas, 10.
Virginia, 12.
Washington, 4.
Total, 26.

DOUBTFUL.

Missouri, 17.
Texas, 15.
Total, 32.

(Signed), "M. A. HANNA."

A DEMOCRATIC DISPLAY.

There Will Be a Big Parade in Oakland This Evening.

Arrangements for a Huge Wind-Up of the Local Campaign.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans under the auspices of the Democratic County Central Committee, will hold their last grand rally this evening at the Tabernacle, where a reception will be given to Hon. Warren B. English.

Speeches will be made by W. W. Foote, William Craig, Democratic and People's Party Presidential Elector, M. F. Tarpey and M. T. Miller, President of the University of California Bryan Club.

Judge R. M. Gibson will be Chairman of the meeting and the Delta Epsilon Quartette from the U. C. will give vocal selections.

Everything has been done by the committee to make this a fitting finale of the campaign.

The meeting will be preceded by a large street parade, which promises to eclipse all former efforts. Skyrockets, Roman candles and red fire have been provided in abundance and when the parade moves up Broadway it will be one mass of light and shooting stars. Grand Marshal Dr. G. W. Simpson has arranged the following formation of parade:

Marshal and sixteen Aides on white horses.
Band.
Hancock Fire Brigade.
Aides.
Drum Corps.
Young Men's Democratic Club.
Speakers' carriages with escort.
Drum and Fife Corps.
Aides.
Alameda Drill Corps.
Aides.
Army and Navy Veteran Bryan League.
Float, "Foreclosure of Mortgage."
Aides.
Drum Corps.
Aides.
Populist Zouaves.
Float, "California."
Aides.
Central Bryan Club.
Float, "Mark Hanna's Sack."
Aides.
Fiftieth Assembly Bryan Club.
Float, "Cigar Industry."
Aides.
Haywards Club.
Coming Generation Club.
West Oakland Bryan Club.
Floats.

The line of march will be: Form on Eighth, east and west of Broadway; up Broadway to Sixteenth, countermarch down to Fourteenth, Fourteenth to Washington, down Washington to Twelfth, Twelfth to Tabernacle.

The following will act as Aides: Aides of Divisions, M. W. Holmes, D. Crowley, Claus Meinert, John R. Elley, Ed Rigney. Aides, Sheriff White, Charles White, Colonel J. L. Lyon, O. M. Sanford, J. B. Porter, Charles W. Logan, B. Meyers, J. Dutton Jr., Fred Sinclair and Earl Stimpson.

The Popocrats intend making lots of noise as they have secured the old Felton engine which will precede the parade and whistle.

The "California" float was arranged by Mrs. James Hopkirk and Mrs. G. W. Arbuckle. In the front of the float will be Miss Etta Reichart, who will represent California, and by her side Miss Ella Copp will represent the "Horn of Plenty." In the center of the float will be Mrs. G. W. Arbucle, representing gold, and Mrs. James Hopkirk will represent "silver" by her side. Miss Eva Copp will represent "Columbia."

Chairman C. H. Brosnahan and the members of the Democratic County Committee have left nothing undone to make the affair a huge success.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Substantial Progress Is Noted Among the Leading Securities.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The market today exhibited decided strength and under heavy purchases to cover values made further substantial progress upward.

The feeling at 11 o'clock was quite confident as to the general situation, the bulls being encouraged at the failure of the market to respond to depressing reports from London of uneasiness in the financial and political situation, owing to the demoralization of Kaffir securities.

Profit taking by traders brought about a reaction soon after 11.

The bank statement failed to affect prices.

Silver is 65 and lead 2.60.

WHEAT IS QUIET.

A Firmer Feeling Prevails on All of the Exchanges.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Wheat today was firmly held. In some cases 3d advance was asked, but the market was quiet. Eleven thousand quarters, November delivery, of California sold at 33s 9d.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Wheat, Oct. and Nov., 70¾; Dec., 72⅝@¾. Corn, Oct. and Nov. 24⅛; Dec., 25⅛@¼.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wheat quiet, May 1 44½. Barley dull, May 90½.

A GOOD MAN CHOSEN.

Dr. W. P. Mathews Is Elected as the State Librarian.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 31.—The State Library trustees today elected Dr. W. P. Mathews State Librarian, to succeed Dana Perkins, deceased.

Doctor Mathews has been deputy Librarian for a long time.

He represented Tehama County in the Legislature for several sessions and was always a prominent figure.

A West Oakland Blaze

A fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling shortly before 11 o'clock last night and the rear portion was burned off before the flames were extinguished. The building was unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

Flora's All Right.

M. R. Flora, the house mover who was arrested charged with insanity, has been discharged from custody.

The Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists will have an open air meeting tonight at City Hall Park.

PARADE POINTERS.

General Orders Are Issued by Grand Marshal Gaskill.

THE FORMATION OF COLUMNS.

How the Various Divisions Are to Be Formed.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

Monday Night's Event to Be Complete in Every Detail.

Monday evening will witness a magnificent idustrial parade of the sound money men of Alameda County. Thousands of voters will march in line, shouting for McKinley, Hobart and prosperity. Elaborate floats will give a brilliant coloring to the uniforms of the ward and township clubs, while several bands of music will fill the air with patriotic strains.

Headquarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 908 Broadway, Oakland, Oct. 31, 1896:—

General Orders No. 1—The duties imposed upon the grand marshal of the parade in honor of the Republican nominees, McKinley and Hobart, render it necessary to make the following announcements for the information of those who will take part in the grand parade and the people generally:

Marshals of divisions and aids will report, mounted, to the chief of staff at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp at these headquarters. The various divisions must be in their assigned positions at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Marshals of divisions will report promptly to chief of staff through an aid when their divisions are formed.

The signal to advance will be given at 8:30 P. M. sharp.

Organizations not prepared to move in time will fall in on left of line.

Route of Procession—The line of march will be up Broadway to Twelfth street, to Jackson, to Durant, to Harrison, to Fourteenth, to San Pablo avenue, to Grove, to Twenty-first street, to San Pablo av, to Fourteenth, to Washington, to Eighth. The reviewing stand will be on the west side of Washingtoth street in the opening of Eighth street.

The formation for the marchaig column will be a column of fours, open order or platoons. The man on the left will be responsible for the distance, which distance will be equal to the front of a four or platoon, as the case may be. The man on the left of the sub-division will march directly in the rear of the man in front of them.

The guide will be toward the left.

The distance between divisions must not exceed sixty feet only for band and mounted staff.

The distance between different companies and organizations must not exceed fifteen feet. All drill corps are requested to preserve the order in column as indicated above.

No fancy movements will be permitted, as they break up the column.

FORMATION.

First Division will form on Second street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Second Division will form on Second street right resting on Broadway facing south.

Third Division will form on Third street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Fourth Division will form on Third street, right resting on Broadway facing south.

Fifth Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Broadway facing north.

Sixth Division will form on Fourth street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

Seventh Division will form on Fifth street right resting on Broadway facing north.

Eighth Division will form on Fifth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south.

Ninth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

Tenth Division will form on Sixth street, right resting on Broadway, facing south.

Eleventh Division will form on Seventh street, right resting on Broadway, facing north.

REGALIA.

Following will be the uniform of Marshals and Aids:

Grand Marshall, gold sash; Chief of Staff, red, whit and blue sash; Chief Aaid, white sash; Marshalls of Divisions, red sash; Aid, blue sash. All Murchalls and Aids will wear black alpine hats looped up on right side; wear rosettes of same color as ——— Gambette dark clothes and leggings. Sashes will be furnished as far as possible at headquarters of Grand Marshall, Monday P. M. at 1 o'clock.

Hats, gauntletts and rosettes can be purchased of M. J. Keller & Company.

All Marchalls and Aids will report to Chief of Staff at Headquarters of Grand Marshall, Blake & Moffitt Building, 908 Broadway Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock P. M. for instructions.

FORMATION OF COLUMN.

Piece of artillery.
Steam whistle.
Wagon and fireworks.
Wagon and fire works.
Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshall V. W. Gaskill.
Chief of Staff Webb N. Pearce.
Chief and Aid of Cal Ewing.
Aids:
Frank H. Mason.
E. W. Roberts Jr.
D. C. Brown.
Daniel Doody.
Fred Boquet.
J. Slavich.
A. W. Palliami.
J. W. Harris.
E. R. Pearch.
A. M. Baerott.
Victor Remdel.
Henry Watkinson.
R. S. Kitchener.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Captain W. R. Thomas.
Aids—Chas. H. Gray, E. W. Woodward, H. W. Richardson.
Homeier's Band.
Carriage containing General Fredericks, commander in chief Army and Navy League; Col. McElroy, Oakland Camp.
Float, 45 young ladies representing the United States.
Float, with cannon and ex-soldiers.
Two floats, with disabled veterans.
Alameda Camp.
Berkeley Camp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. J. S. White.
Aids—W. A. Mitchell, Dr. J. M. Dunn.
Band.
Young Men's Republican League.
Citizens.
Float, borax industry.
Third Ward Republican Club.
Fifth Ward Republican Club.
Seventh Ward Republican Club.
Attorney at law A. A. Moore and party, with four horse drag.
Float, California Cotton Mills, 250 employes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—D. W. Martin.
Aids—M. W. Dunton, J. J. Lerri.
Band.
Alameda Drill Corps.
Alameda Regular Republican Club.
Alameda Republican Club.
Alameda Veteran Republican Club.
Float, representing terra cotta industry.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Chas. Maustalen.
Aids—H. Bercovich, Wm. Watkinson, Albert Kayser, W. D. Heitmann.
Drum Corps.
Forty-eighth Assembly Drill Corps.
First Ward Republican Club.
Fourth Ward McKinley and Hobart Club.
Fourth Ward Republican Club.
Sixth Ward Republican Club.
Float, Oakland Iron Works.
Judson Mfg. Co., 160 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Geo. H. Mason.
Aids—P. L. Kosciolowski, Dr. R. H. Allen.
Band.
Plumed Knights, San Francisco.
Bear Club, San Francisco.
Phoenix Drill Corps, San Francisco.
National Republican League, San Francisco.
Two floats, Union League.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal P. J. Keeler.
Aides, J. A. Bliss, H. A. Weitzel.
Mounted Cavalcade.
Piedmont and Oakland Township.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshall, Major J. F. Hayes.
Aides, W. J. Dewey, J. T. Vaughn, I. L. Cavasso, F. D. Cushing, H. N. Guard, M. F. Bosworth, T. J. Fish.
Drum Corps.
Merchants and Employees.
Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries.
Represented as follows:
Brick Industry: Remillard Brick Co., five teams; Express Companies, Wells Fargo & Co., ten teams, Whitney Co., three teams, People's Express, four teams.
Float.
Representing Flour and Wheat Industry.
Lumber Business.
Puget Sound Lumber Co., one six horse team, one four horse team.
Oakland Lumber Co., one four horse team, two two horse teams.
Burnham Standford Co., three two horse teams.
Eagle Box Factory, two two horse teams with men.
Mohn & Mole, one two horse team.
California Door Co., float and forty men.
Coal Industry:
Chas R. Allen, one four horse wagon and twenty men.
Oregon Improvement Co., six carts and forty men.
J. P. Taylor, two four horse teams.
Hickmott Canning Co., one four horse team and forty men.
Wagon with Red Fire.
Guerney Refrigerator Float.
W. B. Fuller & Co., three two horse teams.
Geo. W. Arper, 4 teams coal oil.
Theo Gier Wine Co., 6 two-horse teams.
Santa Rosa Wine Co., 1 team.
R. J. Boyer, 1 team.
Hook Bros. & Co., 8 teams.
Uhl Bros., 1 team.
Pierce Hardware Co., 2 teams.
E. R. Tutt, 4 teams.
Walker Smith, 1 team.
H. D. Cushing, 4 teams.
Max Schultz, 4 teams.
Walter Meese, 1 team.
A. & M. Schlueter, 1 team.
Oakland Fruit and Produce Co., 4 teams.
W. A. Rouse & Co., 6 teams.
Contra Costa Water Co., 1 team.
Wentworth Shoe Co., 2 teams, 30 men.
J. F. W. Schest & Bros., 1 team.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Don F. Miller.
Aids—W. Mackey, A. H. Trathur, A. M. Benham, Ben Ferris, C. K. King.
Band.
Alliance.
Escorting Sound Money League.
Real Estate and Insurance Companies represented.
Drum Corps.
Afro-American League.

NINTH DIVISION.

Marshal Geo. C. Hunt.
Aids Albe P. Lead, W. H. Friend.
Band.
National Republican League.
Second Ward Republican Club.

TENTH DIVISION.

Marshal T. W. Jeffries.
Aids Geo. W. Anderson, Alixeander McAdam.
Band.
Temescal Drill Corps.
Railroad Men's Republican Club.
Float representing Trades.
One Piece Artillery.
Drum Corps.
Regular Italian Republican Club.
Niles Republican Club.
Mt. Eden Drill Corps.
Liberty Band.
Livermore McKinley and Hobart Club.
San Lorenzo Republican Club.
Haywards Republican Club.
McKinley and Hobart Club of Pleasanton.
McKinley and Hobart Club of San Leandro.
Newark Republican Club.
Centerville Republican Club.
Mission San Jose Republican Club.
Fruitvale Republican Club.
Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn Township.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal Dr. J. A. D. Hutton.
Aids H. M. Wattebury, Geo. H. Phillips, A. Smith, James Kearney.
Band.
University Republican Club of Berkeley.
Young Men's Republican Club of Berkeley.
West Berkeley Republican Club.
Berkeley Republican Club.
McKinley League.
Golden Gate McKinley Club.
Lorin McKinley Club.
Bay District Republican Club.

(Official) G. W. GASKILL, Grand Marshal.

WEBB N. PIERCE, Chief of Staff.

You would n't drink such tea as you are now drinking, if you knew what tea can do, and how cheap good tea is.

Your grocer pays your money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best.*

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 429

REED'S VISIT.

The Details Will Be Arranged at a Meeting Tonight.

RACE-TRACK PREPARATIONS.

There Will Be Accommodations for All Who Come.

PLANS FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

He Will Pass Through Oakland in a Four-in-Hand.

Preparations for Reed's day in Oakland were laid off today, for everybody went to San Francisco to witness the demonstration there. Tonight, however, there will be a meeting of the Central and Executive Committees, at which the final arrangements will be perfected.

As it now stands, Reed will be driven through the streets of Oakland before going to the track. "We don't want any one to say we side tracked him," said County Central Committeeman Elley today. "So he will be met at the train and everybody who desires to see the Maine orator can do so by standing on Broadway shortly after the arrival of the 1:35 train."

The method of receiving Reed is another matter which will be determined tonight. Some of the leaders think a military escort, with band, etc., should be at the train awaiting the speaker, while others want no demonstration until evening. At present the concensus of opinion seems to be that a committee shall meet the train and take the speaker in a four-in-hand to the park.

There the meeting is supposed to begin at 2 o'clock sharp. Attorney Wm. Chickering will preside and introduce the speaker of the day. After his remarks Rev. Anna Shaw will close.

The accommodations which the city can offer is a source of satisfaction to the committee. By throwing open the lower portion of the grand stand 5,000 people can be under cover and listen to the speeches. Seats for 100 have been provided on the speaker's stand. The tickets for these have been distributed and a plan for putting in twenty-five more seats is now under contemplation. This, like the other matters, will be decided tonight. In fact nothing new has developed since yesterday, even the band, glee club, etc., which will be at the park, have not yet been selected.

The Southern Pacific has arranged to carry passengers from Oakland, Alameda and Fruitvale, via Oakland Pier, to Shell Mound and return for 20 cents. There will be plenty of room for all trains will be run from the pier to Shell mound as often as necessary to carry the crowd quickly and comfortably.

AN INDEPENDENT'S STAND.

D. C. Brown Issues a Notice to the Fourth District Voters.

The following card was issued today:

Gentlemen.—The law provides two ways by which a candidate may have his name placed upon the ticket; either to go before a convention, and receive the nomination, or upon a petition of the voters. My friends advised the latter course, and my judgment approved, consequently I took no part in either the primaries or the convention, and come before you as a nominee of the people, to whom and to whom alone, if elected, I owe allegiance and whom I shall faithfully serve if chosen.

I was a member of the Board one time, from January 1, 1889 to January 1, 1893. I took my seat with no obligation, but to serve the whole people of this county to the best of my ability, and my every official act was in their interest, as I understood it. I am in favor of a wise, just, honest and economical distribution of the people's money. I am in favor of just and equal taxation. I believe (and have always so acted), that the most humble citizen should have the same consideration from a Supervisor, that is awarded the wealthiest.

I am enthusiastically in favor of good roads. I am in favor of a public park of not less than 500 acres and of purchasing the land as soon as possible. I believe in holding out all possible inducements to all legitimate business enterprises, especially for some manufacturers to locate in our county, and ask your support and vote on November 3rd, and I promise to so conduct myself while in office as to merit commendation by approval.

Finally, I wish to state that I have endeavored to make a clean, manly and honorable canvass and my competitors have acted in like manner.

Yours truly,
D. C. BROWN.

LEAVITT'S CANDIDACY.

Prominent Citizens Endorse Him for the Assembly.

The following circular was issued today:

To the voters of the 48th Assembly District: Gentlemen: The undersigned, residents and electors of the 48th Assembly District respectfully urge upon you the necessity of casting your ballot on the 3rd of November next for the Republican nominee for Member of the Assembly from the 48th District, Mr. Frank W. Leavitt.

To the end that the principles of the National Republican Party may be sustained and enforced, it is requisite that the Legislature of California should be Republican, and that, therefore, Mr. Leavitt, who is a Republican of undoubted honesty and capability, should be elected to represent the 48th District of the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Leavitt heartily endorsed the action of our representatives in Congress on the Funding Bill and will certainly vote for a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Leavitt is uncontrolled by corporate influences and is under no obligations to any, but the people of his own District and they alone have any influence upon his vote.

If elected it shall be the earnest purpose and aim of Mr. Leavitt, without regard to any religious sect or creed, to represent the interests of the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people.

He stands pledged and committed to vote for a bill in the interest of the State University, a bill in the interest of good roads, a resolution calling upon Congress to improve Oakland Harbor, which if improved properly, will make this city one of the largest manufacturing cities in the State of California, and such measures as may best secure and protect the best interests of the working man.

Mr. Leavitt also stands for a good primary law, something that is vastly essential at this time. And we further guarantee that Mr. Leavitt will vote first, last and all the time for decent, honest and economical administration of the affairs of State and all such measures as shall promote its moral, commercial and industrial prosperity.

We most respectfully submit to your sound judgment and discretion the above reasons for urging his candidacy.

Respectfully,

E. S. Denison, J. G. McCall, R. W. Church, Firm D. Hinds, Daniel Doody, Charles Baab, William Watkinson, Fred A. Davis, L. L. Bromwell, G. W. Hoguet, Eugene Lynch, Howard Osgood, W. R. Thomas, C. L. Ingler, L. G. Wolfe, W. J. Henderson.

DEFIED THE RAIN.

Enthusiastic Republicans Go to the San Francisco Parade.

In spite of the drizzling rain, the Republicans gathered in goodly numbers at First and Broadway at 12:15 today and the El Capitan carried away a crowd of cheering enthusiasts who waved bright banners as the boat moved away.

The Alliance men went over on the regular trains, although a brave handful were on the El Capitan. They wore long coats over their gay uniforms and rubber boots replaced the leather ones.

The Army and Navy League, headed by Banner Carrier Henderson and Major McElroy and Major Hussey, marched to the boat through the drizzling rain and mist. Each man carried a banner and wore McKinley badges.

Most of the men on the boat wore not only McKinley badges, but yellow chrysanthemums.

Many of the Sound Money business men went over on the boat.

Musical Notes.

The Friday Morning Club met that week as usual for its members' morning. Among the numbers rendered was the Kreutzer Sonate played by Miss Rosenberg and Mr. Zech of San Francisco. A trio of Bohm's, played by Miss Pauline Collins, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Howard, was also greatly enjoyed.

Otto Bendix offers as his programme for next Friday morning at the Unitarian Church parlors Bach's organ prelude and Fugue, Beethoven's Waldstein Sonate and Schumann's Carnival.

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A testimonial concert to Miss Flora C. Kendall, pianist, tendered by the Friday Morning Club under the auspices of the Starr King Fraternity, will be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 10th at the Unitarian Church at 8 o'clock.

A delightful programme is offered for Donald de V. Graham will assist, as well as the favorite Friday Morning Club Quartette consisting of Miss Margie Gaskill, Mrs. H. P. Carlton, Mrs. J. G. Allen and Mrs. W. H. Harries.

A Salvation Speaker.

At the Salvation Army barracks at Twelfth and Washington streets, tomorrow, Commissioner Edward Higgins, the renowned Salvation Army globe trotter, will give three lectures. Commissioner Higgins has been in the Army for the past twenty years and at the present time is International Traveling Commissioner. His official capacity has taken him to nearly every spot on earth and as he is a fluent and forcible speaker, his meeting promises to be both interesting and instructive.

Dr. Nice, editor of the German-American War Cry, is traveling with Commissioner Higgins. He is an excellent violinist and will render some selections.

You Know

We have been telling plain truth in plain phrase about patent preparations and plausible pharmacists for some time past. Have you read between the lines? Do you now know we sell as cheaply as the cheapest and that the principal differences between drug stores are the honesty of the proprietors and the purity of their prescriptionn drugs?

Arthur J. Dibert & Co.
1111 BROADWAY.
Bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts.
Tel. Main 87.

Our . . . . .
STOP THAT COUGH SYRUP
Is in season now.

A. H. BLOW

Will occupy this space on the classified page Tuesday next and thereafter three times weekly with announcements of honest real estate bargains.

AN ARMY IN LINE.

Thirty Thousand Marchers in the San Francisco Parade.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Twelve Divisions Pass in Review Before Tom Reed.

ENTHUSIASM IS EVIDENT.

The Streets Crowded With Huge Throngs of Sightseers.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The Republican parade here this afternoon was the largest ever seen in this city in connection with a political campaign.

During the morning there was a drizzling rain but at noon the clouds disappeared and the sun shone until the procession had been dispersed after marching through the principal down-town streets.

From an early hour the streets have been filled with marching divisions of bands, placards, wagons bearing advertisements of candidates and national flags.

The parade was marshalled by Colonel George Stone, President of the Union League Club, assisted by a small army of mounted aides.

Speaker Reed reviewed the procession.

All the wholesale and retail stores closed their doors at noon, that their employes might join in the parade.

In the line were factory employes, bankers, insurance men, produce and stock exchange members, lawyers, merchants, clerks, University students, rail road and hotel men, artisans and all the Republican Clubs of the city.

It is estimated there were 30,000 men in line.

Each of the twelve divisions had one or more bands and most of the marching thousands carried small flags.

There were many banners in line relating to the McKinley gold standard and protection.

The sidewalks along the route were densely packed and spectators mingled their cheers with those of men in line.

ORATOR OGLESBY.

He Starts Up a Small-Sized Riot With a Speech.

There was a lively time this morning in front of the Republican Army and Navy League headquarters caused by Chancellor Oglesby, a colored advocate of Blackstone, insisting on talking Bryanism. He procured a box and mounting it began his oration.

"Down with the nigger," yelled a score of voices and there was some talk of a lynching, when Deputy Sheriff Charles White appeared and advised the would-be orator to move across the street. Later the scene of action was transferred to the corner of Eighth and Broadway, where Oglesby was informing a crowd that he would talk anywhere he saw fit, when ex-Sheriff Hussey suggested that he would not talk in front of the League headquarters. White again interrupted, took Oglesby's side of the case, and told Hussey that he was amenable to the law for his actions. Hussey walked away, and grim and grizzled war was averted.

STILL AFTER BURRIS.

John Gooby Is Keeping Close Watch on the Ex-Attorney.

John Gooby of Alameda is still on the trail of ex-Attorney Burris and this morning presented himself at the office of Prosecuting Attorney Melvin to ask for two complaints. The first would charge Burris with feloniously disposing of a claim to which he had no title, and the second, a misdemeanor for wilfully removing a sign from a piece of property belonging to Gooby on Linden street.

Gooby has had one complaint on the former charge which was dismissed on a technicality and the Prosecuting Attorney refused to issue either complaint until he could thoroughly look into the merits of the cases.

The Banks' Showing.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The weekly bank statement is: Reserve, increase, $3,[illegible],325; loans, decrease, $3,886,100; specie, increase, $2,546,800; legal tenders, decrease, $562,700; deposits, decrease, $[illegible]; circulation, decrease, $14,800. The banks hold $17,462,425 in excess of the requirements.

COAL, $7.50 PER TON.

BEAVER HILL is the best cheap coal in the market. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all coal dealers.

A Coal Oil that will not smoke, smell nor char the wick is what you want—Try *Buswell's Palace Brilliant.* Government inspector's stamp of 150° fire test on every barrel.

Buswell's Paint Co.
Cor. 4th and Broadway
Branch—1070 B'dwy, near 14th.

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

PROFESSOR ROSS ON FINANCE.

A Powerful Non-Partisan Lecture by the Gifted Logican From Leland Stanford University.

MONETARY ISSUES ARE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED.

A Speech That Teems With All the Salient Points of the Campaign.

It was an unusually select and dignified audience that filled the Macdonough Theater last night from parquet to gallery, when Prof. E. A. Ross of Stanford University delivered a lecture, from the silver standpoint of the financial question.

The gentleman is one of the most able talkers who have made their appearance this campaign. He is not a magnetic orator, but inside of five minutes he can crowd more telling points into his speech than any two of the up-to-date campaign speakers. He rattled off facts, quoted figures and made pertinent comparisons for two hours and his audience was as attentive as it was enthusiastic. In all, the meeting was one of the best the silver people have arranged and members of all three of the leading parties joined in the cheering at its close.

A. P. HAYNE.

A Neat Introductory to the Event of the Evening.

When the big audience had been seated Dr. E. H. Woolsey rapped for order and in a neat speech, introduced A. P. Hayne of the State University as chairman of the evening. Mr. Hayne took the speaker's stand amid much applause and in introducing the speaker said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me in being chosen to preside over this meeting, consisting as it does of all parties united under the banner of free silver, and carried by our intrepid leader, William J. Bryan.

"The campaign is now drawing to a close. It has been one of the most curious in the history of the country. As a general characterization we may say it has been, on the Republican side at least, one of violent hysterics. Grave and dignified statesmen, local and otherwise, have performed antics that would not have been deemed credible a few months ago.

"We saw some months ago the Republicans at their primaries electing silver delegates to the State Convention. We saw the chosen few of the many statesmen painting a silver streak—16 to 1—across the continent. We also saw these same noble-minded men come out of the clutches of Mark Hanna just as noisy for gold—not only this, but we hear through the press of the land with a few noble exceptions, branding all who dare to own that they have manliness enough to live up to their convictions as 'anarchists,' dishonest persons and such like.

"Well, if we are anarchists we surely are good company, for have we not with us the example of the leaders of the McKinley forces—Have we not Grant, Garfield, James G. Blaine, and even that man of huge personality, Major McKinley? These are our fellow anarchists.

"They didn't think the country would go to ruin under free silver and on election day a majority of the people will be found to think the same way.

"The gold advocates behave like school girls in a dark room, each fighting the other into hysterics with their own fears.

"They get together and cry 'anarchy,' 'ruin,' 'repudiation' and all that bosh we hear in the papers, but just the same Bryan will be elected by a big majority.

"It has been my good fortune since the campaign began, to have visited almost all parts of the State, and I can assure you that California will give Bryan the largest majority ever given since its admission to the Union.

"It is customary to clothe a silverite in a red shirt, put long whiskers on him, and sprinkle a few bits of hay over him. To paint him as an ignorant horse of too low an intellect to be argued with. That we have in our ranks men who give the lie direct to such statements is the object of this meeting. We want to show that we have not only honest scientific theories, but also that we can use them and use them to the confusion of our enemies. With this end in view, I have the honor of introducing to you one of the most eminent men of the country—one who has fought valiantly for the cause of silver, and to whom, if successful, the country at large will owe a lasting debt. I take great pleasure in presenting Professor E. A. Ross of Stanford University."

PROFESSOR ROSS.

An Able Address Delivered in an Emphatic Manner.

The cheers and applause which greeted the speaker of the evening were long and loud. When quiet had resumed, he said: "The Secretary of Agriculture says the people are not competent to pass upon the money question, and that it ought to be turned over to a commission of experts composed of five bankers, five commercial men and two professors like Professor McLaughlin of the University of Chicago. Now rather than see this question submitted to a body composed of five who are interested in appreciating money, or five others who are closely dependent upon these bankers, and of two gentlemen enjoying fixed salaries, I should decidedly prefer to make the people of the United States a jury upon this matter. For my part I believe the average man can understand the money question. I do not dilute monetary science in order to speak to the public. I shall give you tonight the very best I have.

"Money has two functions, to be a medium of exchange and to be a standard of value in the payment of debt. Money fulfills the first function best when all its parts circulate at a parity; when its value is uniform in all parts of the country; when it can be conveniently handled in any sum; and when it can be used in international trade. The present money of the United States, composed of gold, greenbacks and of bank notes, silver and silver certificates kept at a parity with gold, has all the qualities of a medium of exchange, and nobody finds fault with it. But as a standard of value it shows the gravest defects; while it is sound "money," it is not honest money.

Thomas B. Reed makes a tremendous mistake when he says a fixed value of the dollar interferes with the medium of exchange. If you pile enough value on the dollar you can purchase any quantity. If Reed had hired a meadow from some one on the conditions of taking away twenty loads of hay a year, I guess he would be particular how many loads were removed. Reed says, justly too, that more hay rakes does not make more hay, but I will show you that more money begets more wealth.

"An honest dollar, like an honest gallon, or an honest yard-stick, is simply a just standard. A just measure of value you get in the same way that you get a just measure of capacity. It makes no difference how many pecks there are in a bushel—three, four or eight. If we had an eight-peck bushel, prices and transactions would adjust themselves to it as they now do to the four-peck bushel. The main thing is, that when you have once got a given number of pecks in a bushel, that you stick to that number. It is not absolute size, but change, that makes a bushel unjust and dishonest. Likewise a just measure of value means a measure that is constant, be there much or little value in it. It must not change from time to time, or somebody will be cheated.

"But how can you keep your measure of value constant? "A very simple thing." I hear some people say: "Keep in your dollar the same number of grains of metal and you are sure to have a constant measure of value. If year after year the dollars are made of the same weight of gold or silver, the dollar will be honest.

"But is this so? What keeps the yard-stick constant? Is it its weight, its size or shape? In England there is a bar of metal known as the standard yard, and from time to time copies of this yard are taken to be used in the custom houses and elsewhere. These copies are taken in the presence of scientific men, to insure accuracy. Now, suppose some day they find that somebody has lopped a piece off the end of this bar, might not some muddle-headed person say, "True the bar is shorter, but being still of the same substance and thickness, they can safely neglect any loss in length and can practically regard the important thing about this bar is just its length and not its thickness or the material of which it is made.

"So with the dollar. Its weight has nothing to do with its value. Many things have two values. Take coal for instance. It has a purchasing value and a heating value. Coin has only one value, for no one thinks of getting a dollar for anything else than its purchasing power."

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

"Carl Shurz has made many able speeches this campaign and so I will devote some of my time to criticizing him. He has made many extravagant statements which need a correction and when I refer to them tonight it will be for this purpose.

"When we see that hundreds of similar things change in value in relation to the dollar, then we are forced to conclude that the dollar is responsible. The important thing about a dollar is not its weight and substance, by any means. You tell me the dollar has all the time been 23.2 grains of fine gold and my answer is: 'Well, what of it?'

"The important thing about the dollar is its value, and this depends upon its use. One man wants a dollar to melt into rings, in which case you can insure him a constant value, only by keeping the same quantity of metal in it. But this is the one man in 10,000.

"Everybody else wants a dollar, not to melt it, but to pass on, to buy things. It is of value for its purchasing power. That being the case it is as irrelevant to point out that the dollar is year by year of the same weight and metal as it is to point out that the standard yard is still of the same thickness and material. What do we care for thickness and material so long as the yard is constant in length, or for weight or material, so long as a dollar is constant in purchasing power?

"Some say, 'Well, it is a pretty good thing to get more value than one bargained for.' These people are pleased to receive five quarts of oil, we will say for example, for a gallon, but they must remember that some of us have the oil to sell and where one is the gainer the other is the loser.

"We must keep things equal. Imagine the farmer coming to town to sell potatoes and being given the ordinary bushel basket. With disgust he says, 'No sir; I have to buy costly shirts and expensive clothing—that is the articles cost me much money and I want to measure my potatoes in a basket which is smaller, yet I want you to call it a bushel, just the same.' Would such a thing be fair? There is one ratio of standard size. You can say the boy is one-third the weight of the man or that the man weighs three times as much as the boy, but still you preserve the same ratio of 3 to 1. This must be the same with purchasing power and prices.

"As the universal use of the dollar is to buy things with, a constant measure of value is a dollar of constant and uniform purchasing power. This means power to purchase whatever we want—provisions, fuel, clothing or labor. If from time to time, the miller got fewer dollars for his flour, the baker fewer dollars for his loaves, the miner fewer dollars for his coal, we should say that the dollar has gained in its purchasing power. If, on the other hand, a man can buy less clothing and furniture or fewer shirts and car rides for his dollar, we should conclude that the dollar has decreased in its general purchasing power.

"The exchange ratio of things depends on the law of supply and demand. This applies to anything, horses, wood, hides, etc., and all are dependant on the rule. So in the supply and demand of money and goods, you must look to determine the price.

"This is a very important factor. You see, like Reed's hay-rakes, it does not cut any figure how many there are, there is no more hay, if the same amount is scattered through them all and with the dollar, there will not be any more value, but there will be more purchasing power.

"The law of quantity says that money, like anything else must depend on supply and demand. Never until people had little petty notions to support for the gold theory, did they gainsay this proposition.

"A paper across the bay, the other day in commenting on my speech of Friday night, said, Professor Ross really believes that money has something to do with prices. If money has not what in the name of the world has? I am not ashamed to own to just that belief."

"Just here the question comes up: 'Does one article count as much as another? If the dollar fetches one-half as much wheat as formerly, but buys twice as much indigo, shall we say that these two balance each other and that the dollar is the same in purchasing power? No; because people spend more money for wheat than for indigo and hence they are not compensated for the dearness of wheat by getting twice as much indigo. It is therefore an honest dollar that stays constant in its power to purchase for the average man. If the average man receives a yearly income of, say, $600, and that keeps him in the same condition of comfort from year to year, you have what I call an honest dollar.

"Have we a dishonest dollar? This question depends upon movements of prices. We find that in gold countries prices have sunk about 40 per cent below the level of the years 1867 to 1877. That is, a dollar is a 167-cent dollar. In the United States we find that it is a 163-cent dollar. Mr. Schurz says it is impossible to ascribe this great fall in prices to money insufficiency, because some things fall more than 40 per cent and some less. If a side wind struck a fleet of boats crossing the ocean, some might be blown more than 200 miles out of their course and some less; yet it would not be fair to infer there had not been a side wind blowing the fleet 200 miles to one side.

THE DOLLAR AND PRICES.

"Nobody even quotes purchasing power, but we all know about prices. What, now, is the relation of purchasing power to price? Purchasing power and price are the same things seen from different sides. In comparing it purchasing power means the power of the dollar over goods; price means the power of goods over the dollar. We can say that the price of the hat is $3, or that the purchasing power of the dollar is one-third of the hat, like the example of the weights of the boy and the man. In both cases we simply express the exchange ratio. It is clear, then, that as purchasing power goes down prices go up and vice versa. If purchasing power is constant so are prices. Therefore to obtain honest dollars you must have a uniform level of prices.

"Suppose we increase our credits, prices will rise. Suppose we increase our exchange, prices will fall. Suppose the government wanted to control prices in some way and keep them on a level basis, what would be done? It could not control prices. The only way is for the government to control money and on that alone we must rely to constitute value.

"What is an honest dollar? It is a serious thing to have a dishonest dollar in any country. If you make a contract to deliver any goods and before the time of filling that contract something takes place to interfere, some one is cheated. Any change that takes place to vary the weight of a 2,000 pound ton which has been contracted for, cheats some one.

"Is the government under any obligations to guarantee an honest dollar? We find that all civilized governments feel under obligations to guarantee the yard-stick, the pound or gallon, and one found using a measure different from the legal pattern can be punished. Thousands of dollars have been spent in sending men to find the length of a degree on the earth's surface in order to derive from it a scientific system of measures. If the government undertakes to guarantee measures of weight or capacity, how much more is it bound to guarantee an honest dollar? Granting this obligation, how is it to be discharged? How shall the government go about it to maintain an honest dollar? Why simply by controlling some one of the six factors that control the price level.

THE VARIOUS POINTS.

"Let us take them up separately. In the first place, the government cannot control the quantity of wealth to be exchanged, nor can it control the number of transactions each article gives use to. It cannot govern the use of barter, nor can it determine the extent to which men shall resort to credit. In fact, to maintain a price level by altering the demand for money work to suit the existing supply would be as absurd as paring a boy's feet. There yet remain the two factors of supply—number of dollars and the rapidity of circulation. Can the government control the former? Yes. The government can certainly affect the number of dollars—that is, the volume of lawful money in the country. The ways in which this may be done I will later speak of.

"I have defined an honest dollar and shown how the government may secure it. I now ask the question—is the maintaining of an honest dollar a serious matter?

"This calls us to consider some of the consequences of a dishonest dollar. If two men agree to a contract, and between the time of making and fulfilling, as I illustrated before, any change takes place in the legal acceptance of the terms used, or of the units of measure mentioned in the contract, one party is bound to be cheated and thus the unfairness is again evident.

"Every debt, every bond, every deposit in the bank, is a contract to deliver the dollar at some future date. I say that if between the time of making the contract and its liquidation some change takes place in the dollar, cutting off some of it, or piling on more there is bound to be a cheat somewhere—either the debtor or creditor will suffer.

"You don't have to be creditor to make a profit. Suppose instead of loaning out the dollar at interest, you put it in the ground, deriving no benefit from it. When you find that its purchasing value has increased and increased, you will dig it up and by using it, would not you benefit by the profit? You can't do this with other commodities.

"We now find that in this country prices have fallen in the last twenty-three years amout 50 per cent. There is no getting around the conclusion that in gold standard countries the fall of prices in the last twenty-three years has been about 40 per cent. Sixty dollars will go as far as $100 formerly would—that is the purchasing power of gold has increased 66 2-3 per cent. If this application were uniform it would be equivalent to an annual increase in the value of the unit of about 2½ per cent. Of course the movement has been irregular. In periods of prosperity prices have run along on a level, only to crash down suddenly, when the commercial crisis arrived. It is therefore fair to assume that as the gold standard has behaved in the past so it will behave in the future, and if gold has got on an average 2½ per cent more valuable year by year since the world passed to the gold standard, it will continue to appreciate 2½ per cent year by year in the future.

STOP THE APPRECIATION.

"What we are striving for is not to depreciate the dollar, but to stop this appreciation. The gold standard cost farmers $80,000,000 a year and could not cost the debtors of the nation less than three or four hundred millions a year. Besides a squeeze of debtors a gold standard with its falling prices perpetually upsets the calculations of business men, and it is the parent of innumerable bankruptcies. If you don't believe that, consider that during the six years before 1873 there were 3,000 failures a year. During the six years of falling prices after 1873 they averaged 8,000 a year. Note that the number of failures increased 50 per cent in the year 1893. The difference between a panic year and a regime of falling prices is simply one of degree. How, therefore, can Mr. Schurz imply that free silver means ruin to the employer? As to the effect of rising prices on enterprise let me quote from Took, one of the greatest writers we have, who says: 'We have the fullest warrant that any partial inconvenience that might ensue from the fact of the American supplies of the XVI century in raising prices was compensated and repaid a hundred fold by the activity, expansion and vigor which they impressed for more than one generation upon every enterprise and every art which dignifies human life or increases human happiness.'

"All thinking people unite in saying that the general drift of prices has been downward during the last three years. Why in the past three months, prices have fallen 21 per cent. The dollar of today, then is worth $1.26. That is the kind of a yard stick we have and that is what honest money means.

"The gold men say and justly too, that farmers have peculiar hardships worked upon them. This is said to be due to the opening up of new land, paritally, and to the over-production of wheat. It is also true that part of this is due to international competition. While we are all sorry for the farmer, we cannot say we will stop this international competition, for we cannot. But, that part of the farmers' ruin caused by the 2½ per cent appreciation of the dollar and the 2½ per cent depreciation of his products,—that we must stop and we must protect him. I think, however, that this fall of prices is beneficial to all concerned in opening the eyes of the American farmers to what is taking place.

"I have a friend, who is a psychologist. He tells me that if a frog is placed in water and heat very gradually applied it can be boiled before it knows it, without any inconvenience at all. From 1873 to 1893 the American farmer has been slowly boiling and if it had not been for the sudden rise of temperature in 1893, we don't know how long he woud have stood it. He might have been boiled dead.

"The gold standard has been insufficient to maintain prices in the past and it will be in the future. How long can the golden States stand with this enormous burden on their backs?

"Take 2½ per cent of $19,000,000,000 and you will find $53,000,000 is the excessive burden on the farmer every year on account of this standard. But just think of $53,000,000 more of farm products, sold to offset this appreciation of standard. I have seen a farmer so crazy for a mere $400 mortgage. I have seen the way the farmers' struggle to sustain their homes and it is sorrowful to think of the burdens they must bear for the maintenance of the standard.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

"Our actual total debt is $22,000,000,000, two sevenths of all the wealth in the United States and when it is said that this appreciates in burden, 2½ per cent per year, it shows that that mass is drawing an unseen interest of $500,000,000 yearly.

"Germany pays $180,000,000 a year for her standing army. Our debtors alone claim three times as much as Germany's Army.

"In the period from 1867 to 1893 prices were practically on a line and the business failures averaged 3,000; for six years later, 8,000. Since 1888 they have stayed above 10,000. This means a collapse of industrial machinery and a smashing of enterprise. The result is that just so many more enterprises must be started in order to keep up production. A part of our energy, therefore, is used up in creating enterprises that ought to be devoted to running enterprises.

"The collapse of business is a serious thing. In 1883 there was as much land, as many farms, shops, mills, furnaces and railroads, as many tools, machines, engines, and dynamos, as much muscle, skill, talent, and ambition as the year before. Yet there was an industrial paralysis leading to a great falling off in production. On all sides were seen unemployed labor, idle machinery, rusting side-tracks and empty stores. What was the trouble? Nothing more or less than the fact that many of the enterprises by which the productive powers of the nation are kept employed, had collapsed. Now, the paralysis we saw then on a vast scale, is something that inevitably goes with falling prices. The persistent sinking of prices is nothing less than a chronic commercial crisis, and so we shall find it yielding the same results.

"Now, let's see. You say this is all well enough, but wages — how about wages? They are more sluggish, you argue, and won't go down so fast. In 1893 prices fell. Was it not true that the laborers' wages were also affected? Then 350,000 men, willing to work and most of them with families, were thrown out of employment. Wages had been very little affected, yet labor got its full share of the burden and got it promptly, but it came, not in the form of falling wages, but in the form of narrowing out the field of employment. Not lower wages, but discharge, is the first effect of falling prices on the workingmen. I tell you the laborer suffers along with industry.

"And now the only cure advanced is the cry of more sound money to cure the times, on the same theory of curing a man with the hair of the dog that bites him.

MONEY AND LABOR.

"Two of the deepest thinkers, two of the best and greatest writers who have treat-on this matter, wrote about forty years ago. They said the fullest warrant would be given the effect of the supply in raising the purchasing price of silver, and that it had raised one hundred fold more that one generation ago.

"Some of the gold men have said that the purshasing power of gold never fluctuates; that the purchasing power of silver goes up and down, but that gold stays at a fixed value. In this respect, I want to say that five silver dollars will buy as much as a five dollar gold piece. It will buy as much now and it would buy as much ten years ago.

"If the products of the people increase every year, anything that caused the increase is in part responsible for the hard times or for the increased purchasing power of money. We must take a long forecast, and not move in the old ruts any longer. It is getting more important every day. We can't stand what we stood one hundred years ago. They say we have a larger per capita amount of money today than ever before in the history of the country. Why should we take the per capita as an index to the amount needed? What do we take as an index to the miles of railroad needed? Do we take the number of miles already in existence, or do we take the amount of goods to be transported? The money needed depends upon the amount of business transacted. Money has almost become a nuisance. They say that 94 per cent of the entire business of the United States depends upon credit. Credit is done between two or three persons, while your dollar passes through about fifty hands in a year, according to statisticians. Now, I want to say that instead of 94 per cent, or 13-14 of the business being done by credit, 50 per cent, or one-half of the business, is done by credit, and the other half is done by cash.

"They excuse the fall in the prices of products by saying that it is due to the lowering in the cost of production. I say that the lowering in the cost of production has no real tendency to take from the price of products. Take the sewing machine. Say it takes one-half as much labor as it did to do the sewing by hand. The dollar formerly paid for this labor is set free and goes into other channels. A lowering in cost of poduction here and there, you will find, is followed by a reign of high prices. The value of money increases by the demand placed upon it. I say that the fall in prices has exceeded the fall in the cost of production.

"They talk about each generation surrendering the result of its labor to the generation following. Here is an example: Take a table, for instance. Suppose I have use for a table. I borrow one from you. After using it a number of years I bring it back and say, 'Here's your table; I have finished with it.' But no, you want two tables when I bring it back. You say that the table I bring back to you is worth only half as much as it was when you gave it to me. Or suppose your table burned up and I made you one exactly like it. You would demand two tables in return, because you would consider that the fall in the price of tables would warrant you to demand tables equal to the price of the table you lent me. But had the table increased in price, you would not be willing to accept one-half of the original table.

"In 1891, wages had fallen 9 per cent. Since then wages have fallen 11 per cent. So it is not true that wages were higher in 1892 than ever before in the history of the United States.

"As the locomotive took the place of the stage coach, as electric lights have taken the place of candles, so shall a double standard system take the place of gold. The system of evolution must be followed out.

GOLD THE EUROPEAN STANDARD.

"Yes, gold is on top, but it has been helped there. Silver was not quietly supplanted; it was kicked out. If the practice quietly grew up among business men of making and meeting contracts of gold, why was it necessary to pass the demonetization laws of 1871-3?

"Did the railroad need a law in order to drive out the stage coach? Did the electric light ask aid of the Government in its struggle with the kerosene lamp?

"Again, the gold men urge that their standard is surely prevailing in Europe, that Austria is nearly on a gold standard, that Roumania has adopted it, and that the formerly bimetallic members of the Latin Union seem to have reconciled themselves to the present situation. He argues, therefore, that we must conform to general practice. This going over of nation after nation to the gold standard is, however, an argument against it. As regards the metric system, every nation that adopts it is a new reason for our adopting it; on the other hand, every nation that goes to the gold standard and enlarges its monetary stock of this metal, instead of furnishing a new reason for our going over to it, gives us a new ground for rejecting it. For the two or three nations, the gold standard might be very just, but when a dozen are scrambling for the scanty supply of that metal, every new nation that joins in the scrimmage aggregates the injustice of the gold standard. The increasing strain that comes with the swinging into line of the minor countries is just the point that should give us pause.

"After all the gold talk, I impeach the gold standard and say it is bad money. We diagnose the disease and what is the remedy? The only thing is to return to the system of past years—the system of bimetallism. It prevailed from 1873 to 1893. France had it and there was a time when $4 worth of silver could be purchased for $1 of gold. In spite of the tremendous fluctuations and the amount of production, the ration still remained at 15 to 1.

"At one time France had a ratio of 15½ to 1 while ours was 15 to 1. France was a large nation and as a consequence drew our gold there. Then we changed to 16 to 1 and the reverse occurred for we got the gold.

"The effect of bimetallism is to support the world's business on a combined mass of gold and silver, which fluctuates less than either metal alone. Moreover, only the two together can give up a broad enough basis. The gold man's ideal is a narrow foundation of gold supporting a dizzy superstructure of credit, the upperstories of which topple down whenever a financial earthquake comes. We favor a lower, broader and stabler structure.

"The fact that under the ratio of 15 to 1, that we had for forty-two years, our money was practically all silver, and that under the ratio of 16 to 1, adopted in 1834, it became nearly all gold, is frequently brought forward to show that bimetallism won't work. The fact shows just the opposite.

"When two bimetallic systems have different ratios, the biggest system will prevail if the theory of bimetallism is true; and this is just what happened. We had the little system, and so paid the penalty for disregarding the bigger French sytem in fixing our ratio. It's an old story about the wheelbarrow colliding with the locomotive.

"Ever since the nations slammed the door in the face of silver, Europe has had a hard time and throughout the effected world there has been a falling in prices as in everything else.

GOLD FALLACIES.

"The gold men set up a man of straw and then knock him down. That has been their way of argument. They say that we didn't have any silver in 1873, or up to 1873. They say that up to that time there was only $8,600,000 coined and that all the silver coin we have with the exception of that $8,000,000, has been coined since 1873. What does that prove? They misrepresent this question, they continue to knock down their man of straw.

"What is that crime of '73? It was either a crime or a blunder, and sometimes a blunder is worse than a crime. It was an act which deliberately demonetized the silver dollar and it was secretly accomplished.

"The gold men say, let us have the free and unlimited coinage of silver; free silver is a good thing, but we must accomplish it only through an international agreement. Now, let us look at this argument in a rational way. We have sent to Europe three commissions to confer with commissions from the great European countries, and what have we accomplished toward a double standard? They are afraid to tackle the question without the consent of England. Germany is ready to adopt a double standard as soon as England is ready. But England will never be ready. England is a creditor nation. She has loaned from five to ten billions of dollars. The interest from England's loans amount to $25,000,000 a year. Why, in the United States alone she has $75,000,000, and yet we beseech her to abandon her gold standard policy.

Look at the nations that had war vessels in the Mediterranean during the Armenian massacres. In the midst of that slaughter if the various nations could have come, to an international agreement, they could soon have put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of Christians that occurred daily in Armenia. But did they come to an agreement? You know that it is almost impossible to come to an international agreement, and yet they beseech us to wait for such an agreement before we give silver the place it rightfully owns. We have had many men working and talking for an international agreement in the past. I am one of them. I have fought in the past for an international agreement. But I say that not one of these recent shouters has given any material aid to such an agreement.

"They say that silver is at present coined at the ratio of 32 to 1 and they ask how we propose to bring the ratio down to 16 to 1. In the first place the present ratio is not 32 to 1 but 25½ or 26 to 1. We must make an addition to our currency. An addition not in gold but in silver. By coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 part of our gold would go to Europe. That would decrease the price of gold in Europe. It would also give room for silver to get into circulation in America by taking the place of the gold that had left.

"It is some times said that we intend to double the value of $4,000,000,000 of silver at one stroke. This is absurd. The silver coin in the gold countries and in the gold and silver countries is already on a parity with gold at ratios between 15 and 16 to 1. The mass of silver to be lifted in purchasing power is only the $1,845,000,000, as shown by the report of the Director of the Mint. This takes in all the silver standard countries. Can any one doubt that without losing all our gold the currency of a great nation like this can permit so extensive a substitution of silver for gold as shall pull down the purchasing power of gold and boost up the purchasing power of silver until they meet?

IS IT REPUDIATION?

"They do a lot of talking about repudiation. They say that when the debtor is allowed to pay his debts in cheaper money than he received, it is repudiation. But what is it when he is forced to pay his debts in dearer money than he received? That's what I call extortion. I believe in moderate repudiation, moderate extortion and a great deal of justice.

"Silver will buy more in China today than ever before. Is silver a fluctuating standard? I say it is not more so than gold. By looking at the purchasing power of the two metals in the past is the way to judge. They say as a reason for not wishing more silver that it is so heavy. We had $140,000,000 of gold in the Treasury of the United States and we issued certificates, and have we not silver certificates also. Would $1,000 worth of silver certificates weigh any more than $1,000 worth of gold certificates?

"They talk about national dishonor. Carl Schurz makes this one of his main points of argument. They ought to know that in 1878, before the great refunding act was passed Congress declared that the bonds could be paid in silver. Yet they talk to us of dishonor, utterly oblivious of the fact that at that very time Congress refused to say that bonds must be redeemed in gold, but left it to the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. Don't talk to us of national dishonor at this time, for there is nothing in it.

"We are accused of attempting to injure our pensioners by stopping the increase in value of their pensions. To no class could we so cordially concede an appreciating dollar as to our veterans. But the pensions amount to only $141,000,000 annually, while annual interest charges on the total public and private debt in this country is $1,100,000,000 or more than eight times as much. We could better afford to raise the face value of pensions 20 per cent every year than endure the gold standard on their account. Those who faced shot and shell for their country will never stand in the way of her prosperity.

THE WORKINGMAN'S INTEREST.

"The workingman is told that his wages will remain the same, while the prices of everything else will advance. It is hard to see any basis for this assertion. On what grounds can we exempt one commodity from a general advance? Why should the price of labor be stationary any more than that of potatoes or kerosene? They tell us that the workingman wants appreciating money because his wages, though they fall, do not fall as fast as the prices of wheat he buys. I have already pointed out that this, trailing of wages behind prices does the workingman no good. Low prices, first result in shut-downs, and give hundreds of thousands of working men their walking papers. Later the burden borne by these discharged men is transferred by means of lower wages to the general body of wage earners.

"But this is not all. Even if you keep your job you gain nothing. If wages trail after prices there are some things that trail after wages. House rent, fees for doctors, taxes, etc., and every article in the retail market—these remain on the former level after your wages have fallen.

"The situation at present is different—don't blame any one for his opinions. I don't blame any one for his opinions. I say nothing against the candidates of either party. This is a campaign of measures and not men. One half of the world is looking to this Nation for freedom from the iron bands of an appreciating standard.

"America, without the consent or agreement of any nation, must of her own volition establish these principles of arbitration and money reform. Europe is under a spell and America must be the one to break it and set the world free from slavery in every form.

"We insist that this whole question is a matter of justice—of simple, strict, elementary justice. The American wealth producer should not be the object of mawkish sentimentality or blubbering philanthropy. The head poultices and little pills of charity he abhors. He wants not alms, but opportunity. To the well-meaning men who offer him help, but deny him justice, he says—as said the sturdy Diogenes to Alexander: "Get out of my sunshine."

Great applause followed the termination of Professor Ross's able address.

The University of California Quartette then sang several songs and with three rousing cheers for Bryan and silver the meeting was ended.

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DIED.

MORDHORST—In this city, October 31, 1896, Carl William, beloved son of Carl and Bertha Mordhorst, a native of Oakland, aged 1 year and 3 months.

BRODIGAN—In Fruitvale, Alameda Co., October 30, 1896, T. Brodigan, beloved husband of Ann Brodigan, a native of Ireland, aged 72 years and 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend funeral services SUNDAY, November 1, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Swinborn, Fruitvale.

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PROFESSOR ROSS ON FINANCE.

A Powerful Non-Partisan Lecture by the Gifted Logican From Leland Stanford University.

MONETARY ISSUES ARE THOROUGHLY REVIEWED.

A Speech That Teems With All the Salient Points of the Campaign.

It was an unusually select and dignified audience that filled the Macdonough Hall last night from parquet to gallery, when Prof. E. A. Ross of Stanford University delivered a lecture, from the silver standpoint of the financial question.

The gentleman is one of the most able talkers who have made their appearance this campaign. He is not a magnetic orator, but inside of five minutes he can crowd more telling points into his speech than any two of the up-to-date campaign speakers. He rattled off facts, quoted figures and made pertinent comparisons for two hours and his audience was as attentive as it was enthusiastic. In all, the meeting was one of the best the silver people have arranged and members of all three of the leading parties joined in the cheering at its close.

A. P. HAYNE.

A Neat Introductory to the Event of the Evening.

When the big audience had been seated Dr. E. H. Woolsey rapped for order and in a neat speech, introduced A. P. Hayne of the State University as chairman of the evening. Mr. Hayne took the speaker's stand amid much applause and in introducing the speaker said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me in being chosen to preside over this meeting, consisting as it does of all parties united under the banner of free silver, and carried by our intrepid leader, William J. Bryan.

"The campaign is now drawing to a close. It has been one of the most curious in the history of the country. As a general characterization we may say it has been, on the Republican side at least, one of violent hysterics. Grave and dignified statesmen, local and otherwise, have performed antics that would not have been deemed credible a few months ago.

"We saw some months ago the Republicans at their primaries electing silver delegates to the State Convention. We saw the chosen few of the many statesmen painting a silver streak—16 to 1—across the continent. We also saw these same noble-minded men come out of the clutches of Mark Hanna just as noisy for gold—not only this, but we hear through the press of the land with a few noble exceptions, branding all who dare to own that they have manliness enough to live up to their convictions as 'anarchists,' dishonest persons and such like.

"Well, if we are anarchises we surely are good company, for have we not with us the example of the leaders of the McKinley forces—Have we not Grant, Garfield, James G. Blaine, and even that man of huge personality, Major McKinley? These are our fellow anarchists.

"They didn't think the country would go to ruin under free silver and on election day a majority of the people will be found to think the same way.

"The gold advocates behave like school girls in a dark room, each fighting the other into hysterics with their own fears.

"They get together and cry 'anarchy,' 'ruin,' 'repudiation' and all that bosh we hear in the papers, but just the same Bryan will be elected by a big majority.

"It has been my good fortune since the campaign began, to have visited almost all parts of the State, and I can assure you that California will give Bryan the largest majority ever given since its admission to the Union.

"It is customary to clothe a silverite in a red shirt, put long whiskers on him, and sprinkle a few bales of hay over him. To paint him as an ignorant horse of too low an intellect to be argued with. That we have in our ranks men who give the lie direct to such statements is the object of this meeting. We want to show that we have not only honest scientific theories, but also that we can use them and use them to the confusion of our enemies. With this end in view, I have the honor of introducing to you one of the most eminent men of the country—one who has fought valiantly for the cause of silver, and to whom, if successful, the country at large will owe a lasting debt. I take great pleasure in presenting Professor E. A. Ross of Stanford University."

PROFESSOR ROSS.

An Able Address Delivered in an Emphatic Manner.

The cheers and applause which greeted the speaker of the evening, were long and loud. When quiet had resumed, he said: "The Secretary of Agriculture says the people are not competent to pass upon the money question, and that it ought to be turned over to a commission of experts composed of five bankers, five commercial men and two professors like Professor McLaughlin of the University of Chicago. Now rather than see this question submitted to a body composed of five who are interested in appreciating money, or five others who are closely dependent upon these bankers, and of two gentlemen enjoying fixed salaries, I should decidedly prefer to make the people of the United States a jury upon this matter. For my part I believe the average man can understand the money question. I do not dilute monetary science in order to speak to the public. I shall give you tonight the very best I have.

"Money has two functions, to be a medium of exchange and to be a standard of value in the payment of debt. Money fulfills the first function best when all its parts circulate at a parity; when its value is uniform in all parts of the country; when it can be conveniently handled in any sum; and when it can be used in international trade. The present money of the United States, composed of gold, greenbacks and of bank notes, silver and silver certificates kept at a parity with gold, has all the qualities of a medium of exchange, and nobody finds fault with it. But as a standard of value it shows the gravest defects; while it is sound "money," it is not honest money.

Thomas B. Reed makes a tremendous mistake when he says a fixed value of the dollar interferes with the medium of exchange. If you pile enough value on the dollar you can purchase any quantity. If Reed had hired a meadow from some one on the conditions of taking away twenty loads of hay a year, I guess he would be particular how many loads were removed. Reed says, justly too, that more hay rakes does not make more hay, but I will show you that more money begets more wealth.

"An honest dollar, like an honest gallon, or an honest yard-stick, is simply a just standard. A just measure of value you get in the same way that you get a just measure of capacity. It makes no difference how many pecks there are in a bushel—three, four or eight. If we had an eight-peck bushel, prices and transactions would adjust themselves to it as they now do to the four-peck bushel. The main thing is, that when you have once got a given number of pecks in a bushel, that you stick to that number. It is not absolute size, but change, that makes a bushel unjust and dishonest. Likewise a just measure of value means a measure that is constant, be there much or little value in it. It must not change from time to time, or somebody will be cheated.

"But how can you keep your measure of value constant? "A very simple thing." I hear some people say: "Keep in your dollar the same number of grains of metal and you are sure to have a constant measure of value. If year after year the dollars are made of the same weight of gold or silver, the dollar will be honest.

"But is this so? What keeps the yard-stick constant? Is it its weight, its size or shape? In England there is a bar of metal known as the standard yard, and from time to time copies of this yard are taken to be used in the custom houses and elsewhere. These copies are taken in the presence of scientific men, to insure accuracy. Now, suppose some day they find that somebody has lopped a piece off the end of this bar, might not some muddle-headed person say, "True the bar is shorter, but being still of the same substance and thickness, they can safely neglect any loss in length and can practically regard the important thing about this bar is just its length and not its thickness or the material of which it is made

"So with the dollar. Its weight has nothing to do with its value. Many things have two values. Take coal for instance. It has a purchasing value and a heating value. Coin has only one value for no one thinks of getting a dollar for anything else than its purchasing power."

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

"Carl Shurz has made many able speeches this campaign and so I will devote some of my time to criticizing him. He has made many extravagant statements which need a correction and when I refer to them tonight it will be for this purpose.

"When we see that hundreds of similar things change in value in relation to the dollar, then we are forced to conclude that the dollar is responsible. The important thing about a dollar is not its weight and substance, by any means. You tell me the dollar has all the time been 23.2 grains of fine gold and my answer is: 'Well, what of it?'

"The important thing about the dollar is its value, and this depends upon its use. One man wants a dollar to melt into rings, in which case you can insure him a constant value, only by keeping the same quantity of metal in it. But this is the one man in 10,000.

"Everybody else wants a dollar, not to melt it, but to pass on, to buy things. It is of value for its purchasing power. That being the case it is as irrelevant to point out that the dollar is year by year of the same weight and metal as it is to point out that the standard yard is still of the same thickness and material. What do we care for thickness and material so long as the yard is constant in length, or for weight or material, so long as a dollar is constant in purchasing power?

"Some say, 'Well, it is a pretty good thing to get more value than one bargained for.' These people are pleased to receive five quarts of oil, we will say for example, for a gallon, but they must remember that some of us have the oil to sell and where one is the gainer the other is the loser.

"We must keep things equal. Imagine the farmer coming to town to sell potatoes and being given the ordinary bushel basket. With disgust he says, 'No sir; I have to buy costly shirts and expensive clothing—that is the articles cost me much money and I want to measure my potatoes in a basket which is smaller, yet I want you to call it a bushel, just the same.' Would such a thing be fair? There is one ratio of standard size. You can say the boy is one-third the weight of the man or that the man weighs three times as much as the boy, but still you preserve the same ratio of 3 to 1. This must be the same with purchasing power and prices.

"As the universal use of the dollar is to buy things with, a constant measure of value is a dollar of constant and uniform purchasing power. This means power to purchase whatever we want—provisions, fuel, clothing or labor. If from time to time, the miller got fewer dollars for his flour, the baker fewer dollars for his loaves, the miner fewer dollars for his coal, we should say that the dollar has gained in its purchasing power. If, on the other hand, a man can buy less clothing and furniture or sewer shirts and car rides for his dollar, we should conclude that the dollar has decreased in its general purchasing power.

"The exchange ratio of things depends on the law of supply and demand. This applies to anything, horses, wood, hides, etc., and all are dependant on the rule. So in the supply and demand of money and goods, you must look to determine the price.

"This is a very important factor. You see, like Reed's hay-rakes, it does not cut any figure how many there are, there is no more hay. If the same amount is scattered through them all and with the dollar, there will not be any more value, but there will be more purchasing power.

"The law of quantity says that money, like anything else must depend on supply and demand. Never until people had little petty notions to support for the gold theory, did they gainsay this proposition.

"A paper across the bay, the other day in commenting on my speech of Friday night, said, Professor Ross really believes that money has something to do with prices. If money has not what in the name of the world has? I am not ashamed to own to just that belief."

"Just here the question comes up: 'Does one article count as much as another? If the dollar fetches one-half as much wheat as formerly, but buys twice as much indigo, shall we say that these two balance each other and that the dollar is the same in purchasing power? No; because people spend more money for wheat than for indigo and hence they are not compensated for the dearness of wheat by getting twice as much indigo. It is therefore an honest dollar that stays constant in its power to purchase for the average man. If the average man receives a yearly income of, say, $600, and that keeps him in the same condition of comfort from year to year, you have what I call an honest dollar.

"Have we a dishonest dollar? This question depends upon movements of prices. We find that in gold countries prices have sunk about 40 per cent below the level of the years 1867 to 1877. That is, a dollar is a 167-cent dollar. In the United States we find that it is a 163-cent dollar. Mr. Schurz says it is impossible to ascribe this great fall in prices to money insufficiency, because some things fall more than 40 per cent and some less. If a side wind struck a fleet of boats crossing the ocean, some might be blown more than 200 miles out of their course and some less; yet it would not be fair to infer there had not been a side wind blowing the fleet 200 miles to one side.

THE DOLLAR AND PRICES.

"Nobody even quotes purchasing power, but we all know about prices. What, now, is the relation of purchasing power to price? Purchasing power and price are the same things seen from different sides. In comparing it purchasing power means the power of the dollar over goods; price means the power of goods over the dollar. We can say that the price of the hat is $3, or that the purchasing power of the dollar is one-third of the hat, like the example of the weights of the boy and the man. In both cases we simply express the exchange ratio. It is clear, then, that as purchasing power goes down prices go up and vice versa. If purchasing power is constant so are prices. Therefore to obtain honest dollars you must have a uniform level of prices.

"Suppose we increase our credits, prices will rise. Suppose we increase our exchange, prices will fall. Suppose the government wanted to control prices in some way and keep them on a level basis, what would be done? It could not control prices. The only way is for the government to control money and on that alone we must rely to constitute value.

"What is an honest dollar? It is a serious thing to have a dishonest dollar in any country. If you make a contract to deliver any goods and before the time of filling that contract something takes place to interfere, some one is cheated. Any change that takes place to vary the weight of a 2,000 pound ton which has been contracted for, cheats some one.

"Is the government under any obligations to guarantee an honest dollar? We find that all civilized governments feel under obligations to guarantee the yard-stick, the pound or gallon, and one found using a measure different from the legal pattern can be punished. Thousands of dollars have been spent in sending men to find the length of a degree on the earth's surface in order to derive from it a scientific system of measures. If the government undertakes to guarantee measures of weight or capacity, how much more is it bound to guarantee an honest dollar? Granting this obligation, how is it to be discharged? How shall the government go about it to maintain an honest dollar? Why simply by controlling some one of the six factors that control the price level.

THE VARIOUS POINTS.

"Let us take them up separately. In the first place, the government cannot control the quantity of wealth to be exchanged, nor can it control the number of transactions each article gives use to. It cannot govern the use of barter, nor can it determine the extent to which man shall resort to credit. In fact, to maintain a price level by altering the demand for money work to suit the existing supply would be as absurd as paring a boy's feet. There yet remain the two factors of supply—number of dollars and the rapidity of circulation. Can the government control the former? Yes. The government can certainly affect the number of dollars—that is, the volume of lawful money in the country. The ways in which this may be done I will later speak of.

"I have defined an honest dollar and shown how the government may secure it. I now ask the question—is the maintaining of an honest dollar a serious matter?

"This calls us to consider some of the consequences of a dishonest dollar. If two men agree to a contract, and between the time of making and fulfilling, as I illustrated before, any change takes place in the legal acceptance of the terms used, or of the units of measure mentioned in the contract, one party is bound to be cheated and thus the unfairness is again evident.

"Every debt, every bond, every deposit in the bank, is a contract to deliver the dollar at some future date. I say that if between the time of making the contract and its liquidation some change takes place in the dollar, cutting off some of it, or piling on more there is bound to be a cheat somewhere—either the debtor or creditor will suffer.

"You don't have to be creditor to make a profit. Suppose instead of loaning out the dollar at interest, you put it in the ground, deriving no benefit from it. When you find that its purchasing value has increased and increased, you will dig it up and by using it, would not you benefit by the profit? You can't do this with other commodities.

"We now find that in this country prices have fallen in the last twenty-three years amout 30 per cent. There is no getting around the conclusion that in gold standard countries the fall of prices in the last twenty-three years has been about 40 per cent. Sixty dollars will go as far as $100 formerly would—that is the purchasing power of gold has increased 66 2-3 per cent. If this application were uniform it would be equivalent to an annual increase in the value of the unit of about 2½ per cent. Of course the movement has been irregular. In periods of prosperity prices have run along on a level, only to crash down suddenly, when the commercial crisis arrived. It is therefore fair to assume that as the gold standard has behaved in the past so it will behave in the future, and if gold has got on an average 2½ per cent more valuable year by year since the world passed to the gold standard, it will continue to appreciate 2½ per cent year by year in the future.

STOP THE APPRECIATION.

"What we are striving for is not to depreciate the dollar, but to stop this appreciation. The gold standard cost farmers $60,000,000 a year and could not cost the debtors of the nation less than three or four hundred millions a year. Besides a squeeze of debtors a gold standard with its falling prices perpetually upsets the calculations of business men, and it is the parent of innumerable bankruptcies. If you don't believe that, consider that during the six years before 1873 there were 3,000 failures a year. During the six years of falling prices after 1873 they averaged 8,000 a year. Note that the number of failures increased 50 per cent in the year 1893. The difference between a panic year and a regime of falling prices is simply one of degree. How, therefore, can Mr. Schurz imply that free silver means ruin to the employer? As to the effect of rising prices on enterprise let me quote from Took, one of the greatest writers we have, who says: 'We have the fullest warrant that any partial inconvenience that might ensue from the fact of the American supplies of the XVI century in raising prices was compensated and repaid a hundred fold by the activity, expansion and vigor which they impressed for more than one generation upon every enterprise and every art which dignifies human life or increases human happiness.'

"All thinking people unite in saying that the general drift of prices has been downward during the last three years. Why in the past three months, prices have fallen 21 per cent. The dollar of today, then is worth $1.26. That is the kind of a yard stick we have and that is what honest money means.

"The gold men say and justly too, that farmers have peculiar hardships worked upon them. This is said to be due to the opening up of new land, paritally, and to the over-production of wheat. It is also true that part of this is due to international competition. While we are all sorry for the farmer, we cannot say we will stop this international competition, for we cannot. But, that part of the farmers' ruin caused by the 2½ per cent appreciation of the dollar and the 2½ per cent depreciation of his products,—that we must stop and we must protect him. I think, however, that this fall of prices is beneficial to all concerned in opening the eyes of the American farmers to what is taking place.

"I have a friend, who is a psychologist. He tells me that if a frog is placed in water and heat very gradually applied it can be boiled before it knows it, without any inconvenience at all. From 1873 to 1893 the American farmer has been slowly boiling and if it had not been for the sudden rise of temperature in 1893, we don't know how long he woud have stood it. He might have been boiled dead.

"The gold standard has been insufficient to maintain prices in the past and it will be in the future. How long can the golden States stand with this enormous burden on their backs?

"Take 2½ per cent of $19,000,000,000 and you will find $53,000,000 is the excessive burden on the farmer every year on account of this standard. But just think of $53,000,000 more of farm products, sold to offset this appreciation of standard. I have seen a farmer so crazy for a mere $400 mortgage. I have seen the way the farmers' struggle to sustain their homes and it is sorrowful to think of the burdens they must bear for the maintenance of the standard.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

"Our actual total debt is $22,000,000,000, two sevenths of all the wealth in the United States and when it is said that this appreciates in burden, 2½ per cent per year, it shows that that mass is drawing an unseen interest of $500,000,000 yearly.

"Germany pays $160,000,000 a year for her standing army. Our debtors alone claim three times as much as Germany's Army.

"In the period from 1867 to 1893 prices were practically on a line and the business failures averaged 3,000; for six years later, 8,000. Since 1888 they have stayed above 10,000. This means a collapse of industrial machinery and a smashing of enterprise. The result is that just so many more enterprises must be started in order to keep up production. A part of our energy, therefore, is used up in creating enterprises that ought to be devoted to running enterprises.

"The collapse of business is a serious thing. In 1893 there was as much land, as many farms, shops, mills, furnaces and railroads, as many tools, machines, engines, and dynamos, as much muscle, skill, talent, and ambition as the year before. Yet there was an industrial paralysis leading to a great falling off in production. On all sides were seen unemployed labor, idle machinery, rusting side-tracks and empty stores. What was the trouble? Nothing more or less than the fact that many of the enterprises by which the productive powers of the nation are kept employed, had collapsed. Now, the paralysis we saw then on a vast scale, is something that inevitably goes with falling prices. The persistent sinking of prices is nothing less than a chronic commercial crisis, and so we shall find it yielding the same results.

"Now, let's see. You say this is all well enough, but wages — how about wages? They are more sluggish, you argue, and won't go down so fast. In 1893 prices fell. Was it not true that the laborers' wages were also affected? Then 850,000 men, willing to work and most of them with families, were thrown out of employment. Wages had been very little affected, yet labor got its full share of the burden and got it promptly, but it came, not in the form of falling wages, but in the form of narrowing out the field of employment. Not lower wages, but discharge, is the first effect of falling prices on the workingmen. I tell you the laborer suffers along with industry.

"And now the only cure advanced is the cry of more sound money to cure the times, on the same theory of curing a man with the hair of the dog that bites him.

MONEY AND LABOR.

"Two of the deepest thinkers, two of the best and greatest writers who have treated on this matter, wrote about forty years ago. They said the fullest warrant would be given the effect of the supply in raising the purchasing price of silver, and that it had raised one hundred fold more that one generation ago.

"Some of the gold men have said that the purshasing power of gold never fluctuates; that the purchasing power of silver goes up and down, but that gold stays at a fixed value. In his respect, I want to say that five silver dollars will buy as much as a five dollar gold piece. It will buy as much now and it would buy as much ten years ago.

"If the products of the people increase every year, anything that caused the increase is in part responsible for the hard times or for the increased purchasing power of money. We must take a long forecast, and not move in the old ruts any longer. It is getting more important every day. We can't stand what we stood one hundred years ago. They say we have a larger per capita amount of money today than ever before in the history of the country. Why should we take the per capita as an index to the amount needed? What do we take as an index to the miles of railroad needed? Do we take the number of miles already in existence, or do we take the amount of goods to be transported? The money needed depends upon the amount of business transacted. Money has almost become a nuisance. They say that 94 per cent of the entire business of the United States depends upon credit. Credit is done between two or three persons, while your dollar passes through about fifty hands in a year, according to statisticians. Now, I want to say that instead of 94 per cent, or 18-19 of the business being done by credit, 50 per cent, or one-half of the business, is done by credit, and the other half is done by cash.

"They excuse the fall in the prices of products by saying that it is due to the lowering in the cost of production. I say that the lowering in the cost of production has no real tendency to take from the price of products. Take the sewing machine. Say it takes one-half as much labor as it did to do the sewing by hand. The dollar formerly paid for this labor is set free and goes into other channels. A lowering in cost of poduction here and there, you will find, is followed by a reign of high prices. The value of money increases by the demand placed upon it. I say that the fall in prices has exceeded the fall in the cost of production.

"They talk about each generation surrendering the result of its labor to the generation following. Here is an example: Take a table, for instance. Suppose I have use for a table. I borrow one from you. After using it a number of years I bring it back and say, 'Here's your table; I have finished with it.' But no, you want two tables when I bring it back. You say that the table I bring back to you is worth only half as much as it was when you gave it to me. Or suppose your table burned up and I made you one exactly like it. You would demand two tables in return, because you would consider that the fall in the price of tables would warrant you to demand tables equal to the price of the table you lent me. But had the table increased in price, you would not be willing to accept one-half of the original table.

"In 1891, wages had fallen 9 per cent. Since then wages have fallen 11 per cent. So it is not true that wages were higher in 1892 than ever before in the history of the United States.

"As the locomotive took the place of the stage coach, as electric lights have taken the place of candles, so shall a double standard system take the place of gold. The system of evolution must be followed out.

GOLD THE EUROPEAN STANDARD.

"Yes, gold is on top, but it has been helped there. Silver was not quietly supplanted; it was kicked out. If the practice quietly grew up among business men of making and meeting contracts of gold, why was it necessary to pass the demonetization laws of 1871-3?

"Did the railroad need a law in order to drive out the stage coach? Did the electric light ask aid of the Government in its struggle with the kerosene lamp?

"Again, the gold men urge that their standard is surely prevailing in Europe, that Austria is nearly on a gold standard, that Roemania has adopted it, and that the formerly bimetallic members of the Latin Union seem to have reconciled themselves to the present situation. He argues, therefore, that we must conform to general practice. This going over of nation after nation to the gold standard is, however, an argument against it. As regards the metric system, everyone that adopts it is a new reason for our adopting it; on the other hand, every nation that goes to the gold standard and enlarges its monetary stock of this metal, instead of furnishing a new reason for our going over to it, gives us a new ground for rejecting it. For the two or three nations, the gold standard might be very just, but when a dozen are scrambling for the scanty supply of that metal, every new nation that joins in the scrimmage aggregates the injustice of the gold standard. The increasing strain that comes with the swinging into line of the minor countries is just the point that should give us pause.

"After all the gold talk, I impeach the gold standard and say it is bad money. We diagnose the disease and what is the remedy? The only thing is to return to the system of past years—the system of bimetallism. It prevailed from 1873 to 1893. France had it and there was a time when $4 worth of silver could be purchased for $1 of gold. In spite of the tremendous fluctuations and the amount of production, the ration still remained at 15 to 1.

"At one time France had a ratio of 15½ to 1 while ours was 15 to 1. France was a large nation and as a consequence drew our gold there. Then we changed to 16 to 1 and the reverse occurred for we got the gold.

"The effect of bimetallism is to support the world's business on a combined mass of gold and silver, which fluctuates less than either metal alone. Moreover, only the two together can give up a broad enough basis. The gold man's ideal is a narrow foundation of gold supporting a dizzy superstructure of credit, the upper stories of which topple down whenever a financial earthquake comes. We favor a lower, broader and stabler structure.

"The fact that under the ratio of 15 to 1, that we had for forty-two years, our money was practically all silver, and that under the ratio of 16 to 1, adopted in 1834, it became nearly all gold, is frequently brought forward to show that bimetallism won't work. The fact shows just the opposite.

"When two bimetallic systems have different ratios, the biggest system will prevail if the theory of bimetallism is true; and this is just what happened. We had the little system, and so paid the penalty for disregarding the bigger French sytem in fixing our ratio. It's an old story about the wheelbarrow colliding with the locomotive.

"Ever since the nations slammed the door in the face of silver, Europe has had a hard time and throughout the effected world there has been a falling in prices as in everything else.

GOLD FALLACIES.

"The gold men set up a man of straw and then knock him down. That has been their way of argument. They say that we didn't have any silver in 1873, or up to 1873. They say that up to that time there was only $8,600,000 coined and that all the silver coin we have with the exception of that $8,000,000, has been coined since 1873. What does that prove? They misrepresent this question. They continue to knock down their man of straw.

"What is that crime of '73? It was either a crime or a blunder, and sometimes a blunder is worse than a crime. It was an act which deliberately demonetized the silver dollar and it was secretly accomplished.

"The gold men say, let us have the free and unlimited coinage of silver; free silver is a good thing, but we must accomplish it only through an international agreement. Now, let us look at this argument in a rational way. We have sent to Europe three commissions to confer with commissions from the great European countries, and what have we accomplished toward a double standard? They are afraid to tackle the question without the consent of England. Germany is ready to adopt a double standard as soon as England is ready. But England will never be ready. England is a creditor nation. She has loaned from five to ten billions of dollars. The interest from England's loans amount to $250,000,000 a year. Why, in the United States alone she has $75,000,000, and yet we beseech her to abandon her gold standard policy.

Look at the nations that had war vessels in the Mediterranean during the Armenian massacres. In the midst of that slaughter if the various nations could have come, to an international agreement, they could soon have put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of Christians that occurred daily in Armenia. But did they come to an agreement? You know that it is almost impossible to come to an international agreement, and yet they beseech us to wait for such an agreement before we give silver the place it rightfully owns. We have had many men working and talking for an international agreement in the past. I am one of them. I have fought in the past for an international agreement. But I say that not one of these recent shouters has given any material aid to such an agreement.

"They say that silver is at present coined at the ratio of 32 to 1 and they ask how we propose to bring the ratio down to 16 to 1. In the first place the present ratio is not 32 to 1 but 25½ or 26 to 1. We must make an addition to our currency. An addition not in gold but in silver. By coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 part of our gold would go to Europe. That would decrease the price of gold in Europe. It would also give room for silver to get into circulation in America by taking the place of the gold that had left.

"It is some times said that we intend to double the value of $4,000,000,000 of silver at one stroke. This is absurd. The silver coin in the gold countries and in the gold and silver countries is already on a parity with gold at ratios between 15 and 16 to 1. The mass of silver to be lifted in purchasing power is only the $1,816,000,000, as shown by the report of the Director of the Mint. This takes in all the silver standard countries. Can any one doubt that without losing all our gold the currency of a great nation like this can permit so extensive a substitution of silver for gold as shall pull down the purchasing power of gold and boost up the purchasing power of silver until they meet?

IS IT REPUDIATION?

"They do a lot of talking about repudiation. They say that when the debtor is allowed to pay his debts in cheaper money than he received, it is repudiation. But what is it when he is forced to pay his debts in dearer money than he received? That's what I call extortion. I believe in moderate repudiation, moderate extortion and a great deal of justice.

"Silver will buy more in China today than ever before. Is silver a fluctuating standard? I say it is not more so than gold. By looking at the purchasing power of the two metals in the past is the way to judge. They say as a reason for not wishing more silver that it is so heavy. We had $340,000,000 of gold in the Treasury of the United States and we issued certificates, and have we not silver certificates also. Would $1,000 worth of silver certificates weigh any more than $1,000 worth of gold certificates?

"They talk about national dishonor. Carl Schurz makes this one of his main points of argument. They ought to know that in 1878, before the great refunding act was passed Congress declared that the bonds could be paid in silver. Yet they talk to us of dishonor, utterly oblivious of the fact that at that very time Congress refused to say that bonds must be redeemed in gold, but left it to the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. Don't talk to us of national dishonor at this time, for there is nothing in it.

"We are accused of attempting to injure our pensioners by stopping the increase in value of their pensions. To no class could we so cordially concede an appreciating dollar as to our veterans. But the pensions amount to only $141,000,000 annually, while annual interest charges on the total public and private debt in this country is $1,166,000,000 or more than eight times as much. We could better afford to raise the face value of pensions 20 per cent every year than endure the gold standard on their account. Those who faced shot and shell for their country will never stand in the way of her prosperity.

THE WORKINGMAN'S INTEREST.

"The workingman is told that his wages will remain the same, while the prices of everything else will advance. It is hard to see any basis for this assertion. On what grounds can we exempt one commodity from a general advance? Why should the price of labor be stationary any more than that of potatoes or kerosene? They tell us that the workingman wants appreciating money because his wages, though they fall, do not fall as fast as the prices of wheat he buys. I have already pointed out that this, treating of wages behind prices does the workingman no good. Low prices, force to out in shutdowns, and give him lends of thousands of working men idle walking papers. Later the burden borne by these discharged men is transferred by means of lower wages to the general body of wage earners.

"But this is not all. Even if you keep your job you gain nothing. If wages fall after prices there are some things that trail after wages. House rent, fees for doctors, taxes, etc., and every article in the retail market—these remain on the former level after your wages have fallen.

"The situation at present is different. I don't blame any one for his opinions. I don't blame any one for his opinions. I say nothing against the candidates of either party. This is a campaign of measures and not men. One half of the world is looking to this Nation for freedom from the iron bands of an appreciating standard.

"America, without the consent or agreement of any nation, must of her own volition establish these principles of arbitration and money reform. Europe is under a spell and America must be the one to break it and set the world free from slavery in every form.

"We insist that this whole question is a matter of justice—of simple, strict, elementary justice. The American wealth producer should not be the object of mawkish sentimentality or blubbering philanthropy. The head politices and little pills of charity he abhors. He wants not alms, but opportunity. To the well-meaning men who offer him help, but deny him justice, he says—as said the sturdy Diogenes to Alexander: "Get out of my sunshine."

Great applause followed the termination of Professor Ross's able address.

The University of California Quartette then sang several songs and with three rousing cheers for Bryan and silver the meeting was ended.

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DIED.

MORDHORST—In this city, October 31, 1896, Carl William, beloved son of Carl and Bertha Mordhorst, a native of Oakland, aged 1 year and 3 months.

BRODIGAN—In Fruitvale, Alameda Co., October 30, 1896, T. Brodigan, beloved husband of Ann Brodigan, a native of Ireland, aged 72 years and 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend funeral services SUNDAY, November 1, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Sigmorn, Fruitvale.

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COLDS

SOCIETY NEWS

A Big Round of Parties Signalizes the Winter Season.

FASHIONABLES ARE IN TOWN.

Many Merry Parties Held by Well Known Leaders.

GOSSIP HERE AND THERE.

Local Events as Reviewed by the Busy Meddler.

For the week before election we have done remarkably well. There have been teas given, places where men are not missed, and there are promises of more, for which we are not sorry. Every one is getting new hats, gowns of all sorts, and quantities of pretty things, for, in spite of the hard times, the women folks at least must be presentable or remain at home, and the latter, we could never think of doing.

Under the pretty hats and without them at the theater, for we are becoming thoughtful of late, the hair is done so queerly. The pretty black bows, two months ago so fashionable, are all banished. Only very young girls wear their hair tied up with light-colored ribbons. The rest of us have the hair done flat at the back of the head; made to look as big as possible, and "all in little doughnuts," as a man friend of mine described it. It's a great scheme for the girls with long thin strands, and is hailed with joy by the hair dressers and wig makers, who predict a reign of false hair, whether McKinley or Bryan is elected. Bryan has the longer hair of the two, but I fear very much that if he be elected none of us will have the wherewithal to buy anything.

Society to a man, or a woman, is for McKinley. As soon as a man gets $500 or even $50 he feels himself a man of property and begins to think accordingly. Those who have nothing are going for Bryan. Well heigho, I hope times will look up, so that we'll be gay this winter. It would be dreadful to have to economise when we've been doing little else for so long.

Now, children, let me see what there is for you in my bag.

* * *

The biggest thing of the week was Mrs. Harry Carlton's violet tea on Thursday. The hours were from 2 until 5 and there were 200 guests. Everything was violets. The fragrant flowers which are plentifully early this season, formed the decorations. The service was violet, so were the candles and shades. It was immensely pretty, and all afternoon the carriages rolled up to and away from the pretty Webster street home. It is the first entertainment that Mrs. Carlton has given there. Mrs. Gaskill and Mrs. Carlton were among the receiving party, and innumerable pretty young girls assisted. All Oakland was there—the Palmers, the F. M. Smiths, Mrs. Fred Stratton, a good many of the Jackson street set, and all of Mrs. Carlton's musical friends.

* * *

On the same afternoon Miss Stephenson gave an afternoon at cards, at the Fruitvale residence of her aunt, Mrs. C. C. Clay. There was lots of fun over the game and the prizes, and a very charming afternoon for the girls and the few young matrons who were asked.

* * *

Another delightful Fruitvale affair was Mrs. Hush's suffrage evening on Thursday. She is president of the Political Equality Club of Fruitvale and the meeting was the final one of the campaign. About 200 responded to the invitation, among them a good many unbelievers, attracted by the good times that everybody always has with the hospitable Hushes.

Albert Elliott made a very brilliant speech for equal suffrage, and Miss Conners also spoke. Miss Florence Hush played "Grieg's Butterfly" as a piano solo, Miss Dora Goodsell sang "Protestation," accompanied by Miss Florence Hush, with a violin obligato by Miss Jean Hush, Mrs. Ida Harper, chairwoman of the Equal Suffrage Press Committee, then answered the queries in the question box, which was full to overflowing.

As a result a great many young men were converted. Who could resist under the circumstances?

* * *

Another suffrage meeting will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Smith. Several hundred people have been invited to "Arbor Villa," and so far as possible, these are unbelievers, with only a few suffragists by the way of a background and applause.

The speakers at Arbor Villa tonight include A. A. Moore, W. H. Chickering, Thomas Magee, Jr., W. R. Goodfellow, W. H. Landers of San Leandro, and Albert Elliott. If there is any time left there will be other speakers, also some music.

Here, too, there will be a question box, and if those doubting Thomases leave "Arbor Villa" unconverted it will not be the fault of the hospitable host and hostess.

There are, too, great preparations for election day among these ardent workers. At the Woman's Exchange, a luncheon for judges of election, and other officials will be given, with the suffragists for hostesses. At all the booths coffee and sandwiches will be served at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night for the judges and those who do the counting, whatever they are called. At the booths, too, the women will be represented, probably, not by women, but by men who favor the sixth amendment. Of course they wouldn't count the ladies out, but it's as well to be sure.

As for the coffee and sandwiches, that isn't bribery. It's merely a practical application of the old adage about the way to a man's heart. This time it is the way to his sense of justice, but the ladies believe it lies along the same old route.

* * *

Last evening Miss Johnson, of Fifth and Alice streets, entertained a number of the teachers of the department at a very pleasant little evening at home.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Davenport of Berkeley gave a very large reception. Mrs. Davenport is a genial hostess and her return to Berkeley is always hailed with delight. Miss Davenport assisted her mother in receiving. Both ladies were handsomely gowned.

* * *

At Mrs. Barton's tea at the Hotel Metropole all the world's wife was present, but the world of husbands was but meagerly represented. Mrs. Barton set the example in good music. She had an admirable San Francisco orchestra, which played all afternoon.

In Berkeley things social are booming. The senior boys are planning a cotillion, the junior promenade is in sight, with its ever-interesting hop, and the sophomore hop is in the immediate future. This with the football preparations, and the contemplated flying trip of the Glee Club to Reno, Nevada, keeps things booming.

* * *

At the football game last Saturday there were a good many Oaklanders. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, nee Clare Tucker, were there, Miss Mae Tucker, Mrs. Cal. Ewing, and those athletically-minded girls who can always be counted upon at a football game. As it was between Stanford and Reliance, many had a personal interest, but the Oakland colors, unfortunately, were lowered in the dust.

* * *

Last evening the girls' fraternity of Kappa Alpha Theta gave a Sorosis soiree at the house of President Jordan of Stanford University. Miss Hume is one of the leading spirits of it, you know, and there are several other Oakland girls among the membership. All of the Berkeley girls from the rival chapter of the same fraternity were invited down and several of them went.

* * *

I know of but one Hallowe'en party. That is to be given by the Club of Thirteen at the house of Miss Jane Rawlings tonight. Hers is a very pretty home at Linda Vista and the sheet and pillow-case affair will no doubt be jolly. There will be looking for apples and a mirror chase, fortunes told, and all sorts of Hallowe'en games, with a supper of good things, not at all confined to the primitive, old country menu.

* * *

One of the largest affairs of the season is set for November 7th. Mrs. Horatio Livermore is to give a reception in honor of her daughter. The hours are from 3 to 6, and there are 800 cards out, so you can imagine how swell it is to be. Fortunately the house is big and elastic and carriages will meet the cars at Temescal for the accommodation of guests, for the Livermore place, like "Highlands," and Mrs. Dingee's lovely home, is a bit remote.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs Foster were entertained at dinner last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson of Thirty-first and Summit streets. Mr. and Mrs. Foster stopped in San Francisco a few days on their way to Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson, and the baby have moved to San Francisco, where they spend the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Fisher are spending a fortnight with Mrs. Fisher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton G. Berry, of Fresno. Mrs. Fisher has quite recovered from her recent illness, and with her husband, will go East during the winter. Both will study music.

* * *

The Deux Temps gave their first dance on Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. It was very pretty and its success predicts a good season for the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stolp have also gone across the bay for the winter. They have taken a house in the Western addition.

* * *

No weddings, no engagements of note, and but a few surprise parties make up the list.

Tomorrow Miss Agnes Furst, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Furst, will be married at the home of her parents, 1011 Webster street, Oakland, to Samuel Spiro of San Francisco.

* * *

Last Monday evening, despite the weather, a number of Oaklanders were at the Baldwin to see Julia Marlowe-Tabor in Romeo and Juliet. Several theater parties were given on the fashionable opening night. Among the hostesses were Miss Hoffman, Miss Rose Hooper and Miss Mabel Craft.

* * *

I almost forgot the wedding of Miss Frances Waters, daughter of Byron Waters, the Southern Pacific claims adjuster, which took place this week in Berkeley. The groom was Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles, and the wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the bride's home, with Rev. George B. Hatch of the First Congregational Church as officiating clergyman. The wedding was a very quiet one, the bride being in traveling costume and unattended. After their bridal tour, the couple will reside in Los Angeles, where the groom is a prosperous oil merchant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilkinson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dornin of Santa Rosa.

Misses Alice and Amy Davis of Vallejo are visiting friends in Oakland.

* * *

There have been a number of church entertainments. On Tuesday evening Pilgrim Congregational Church of East Oakland gave a New England dinner, which was very largely attended. The friends of the church arranged little parties and took their guests. The result was a very large crowd. The menu was extensive and very nicely cooked. Everybody who contributed eatables went and bought a dinner, which is very excellent financiering, and appeals to even the ordinary mortal's sense of computation.

* * *

On election day the ladies of the Market street Congregational Church will give a hot dinner at a number on Broadway which I have forgotten. I hope they will make as much money as those Methodist people who gave a dinner in Alameda the day of the Republican Convention. All the men went to them, and the restaurants, who had made preparations for extra customers, were very angry and threatened all sorts of dire things, which they did not put into effect.

* * *

There is a new club in East Oakland. It is composed of ladies, all very accomplished needlewomen. Its name is like that of a Greek letter fraternity—all initials. I leave you to guess the words the letters stand for and if you do not decipher them I'll help you out. They are N. D. R. G., and the title is very clever.

* * *

Why doesn't some one write me a letter? I am faint and famished for news, and I am satisfied that there is plenty of neighborhood gossip, if some kind friend, of whom I have written complimentary things, would take the trouble to crystallize it on letter paper for me. Why don't you? This is a general invitation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Spaulding, Jr., have returned to Oakland after a fortnight wedding journey in Sonoma and Lake counties. They will reside in East Oakland.

Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard and Karl are still in Boston. Karl has been very ill, and it not yet sufficiently convalescent to travel. We are all very sorry, Karl was ever kindly and popular. His constitution, unfortunately, is not very robust.

At University Academy, Alameda, a very pleasant party was given last Friday night. The Academy is a select boy's school, and the party was an informal little dance, at which a number of Oaklanders were present. Promptly at 11 o'clock dancing was succeeded by a supper. The guests were Mrs. and the Misses Lally, Mrs. and Miss Victors, E. Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs. Rigby, J. D. Hatch, Mr. Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mabel Moore, Mrs. Allen, Henry Fine, A. Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Dinsmore, C. Knowles, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Bartlett, Professor and Mrs. O. Fleissner.

* * *

Sydney Pollard, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pollard of 2329 Central Avenue, Alameda, celebrated his sixteenth birthday last Monday with a very pleasant birthday party. The young people had a gay time, with games, dancing and supper. The guests were: Miss Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, Misses Alma and Lulu Sevening, Misses Ada and Gertie Renner, Miss Connie Pollard, Miss Ethel Birkmaier, Miss Alice Nathan, Miss Mamie Parks, Miss Emmie Cobbledick, and Miss Belle Seal of Oakland, Miss Julia Garcia, Misses Elinor and Connie Todhunter, Miss Francis Tappin, Miss Stella Wittman, Miss Louise Moisant, Miss Helen Fowler, Miss Edna Fowler, Miss Birdie Finley, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Lola Shirley, J. Gibbons, Frank Whalley, John Bovard, Edgar Hand, Wesley Forderer, Sidney Pollard, George Renner, Percy Forsyth, Roscoe Downs, Edward Cords, Harry Hegelund, C. Jones, Harold Fossing, Arthur Gale and Roy Pollard.

* * *

A surprise party was given to little Bessie Vasey of Berkeley last Monday night. She is 12 years old, and a large number of the little people of the neighborhood had been bidden by Mrs. Vasey without the knowledge of the child most concerned. Every one had a pleasant time.

And now good bye until after election, for whether you wear a yellow badge and flag or not, I am yours "friendlily,"

THE MEDDLER.

A SHAKESPEARIAN CLUB.

A Shakespearean reading club was organized Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Gordon Stolp. Miss Mabel Putnam will conduct the classes "As You Like It" will be the first play studied. The next meeting will be held on the 12th inst.

THE COSMOS CLUB.

Mrs. Willard Barton entertained the Cosmos Club Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Metropole. The club is organized to play whist. The members of the club are Mrs. Pedar Sather, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. T. L. Barker, Mrs. Q. A. Chase, Miss E. H. Kittredge, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. R. W. Gorrill, Mrs. Gordon Stolp, Mrs. John L. Howard, Mrs. T. C. Coogan, Mrs. F. W. Hall, Mrs. John Yule, Mrs. Charles Holt, Mrs George Bayley, Mrs. Willard Barton, Mrs. Paul Lohse.

DEUX TEMPS DANCE.

The Deux Temps Club gave their initial dance of this season at Masonic Hall Tuesday evening. It was originally intended to give the dance in the new Ebell Hall, but as it was not completed it was necessary to make some change in the arrangements. All the patronesses, Mrs. Prentiss Selby, Mrs. J. D. McElrath, Mrs. James Moffitt, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. Thomas Crellin, Mrs. J. T. Wright, Mrs. George H. Wheaton, Mrs. E. J. Pringle, Mrs. B. A. Knight and Mrs. A. Lilienerantz were present. Mrs. Selby and Mrs. McElrath received. The hall was somewhat uncomfortably crowded, but this drawback will be done away with at the next dance, which will be given in Ebell Hall. Haber's Orchestra furnished the dance music.

Among those present were: Miss Simmons, Miss Sterrett, Miss Steele, Miss Ethel Olney, Miss Livermore, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Laura Crellin, Miss Mona Crellin, Miss Hattie Currier, Miss E. D. Smith, Miss Viva Nicholson, Miss Borland, Miss Sara Dunn, Miss Anita Miner, Miss Lilienerantz, Miss Morgan, Miss Barry, Miss Kellogg, Miss McElrath, Miss Florence Green, Miss Grace E. Sanborn, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Lillian Strong, Miss Florence Starr, Miss Coralie Selby, Miss Florence Selby, Miss Converse, Miss Macdonald, Miss Hurd, Miss Grace Mahoney, Miss Rawlings, Miss Allardt, Miss Duff, Miss Landers, Miss Bennett, Miss Libbie Moffitt, Miss Mabel Gage, Miss Ethel Gage, Miss Kimble, Mrs. Anita Wilkins, Miss Lilian Downey, Miss Libbie Taylor, Miss Nellie Roberts, Miss Carmen Moore, Miss Belle McIntry, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Messrs. Roger Friend, Lewis, Brayton, Easton, E. Folger, Lilienerantz, Al Moore, F. Norris, F. Stephenson, C. E. Townsend, F. Conklin, W. C. Russell, G. R. Field, Chester Smith, G. S. Wheaton, W. R. Wheaton, H. H. North, F. H. Bixby, W. B. Hubbard, Chas. F. Hubbard, E. C. Sessions Jr., Lloyd M. Robbins, E. T Blake, Tom Olney, N Livermore, R. Russ, W. G. Dunn, W. H. Henry, Joseph Chamberlain, John Sanborn, Robert Baird, Curtis Baird, H. Selby, P. Morgan, O. M Earl, H D. Nichols, Will Sanborn, Prentiss Selby, W. English, T. H. Pheby Jr., Ralph Kerr, Will English, Chas. Parcells, H. B. Sanborn, Steele, D. McBride, H. F. Dutton, Carlton Greene, Roeding, Edward Gage, Wyckoff, Soule, W. Starr, H. Avery, Barry.

Seated among the chaperones were Mrs. A. J. Ralston, Mrs. George H. Wheaton, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Currier, Mrs Downey, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Harry Hinckley, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, Mrs. Will Henshaw, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Mrs. Edson Adams, Mrs. Charles Palmer, Miss Louise Mahoney, Miss Cassie Drum, Miss Amy McKee, Miss Alice Grimes, Miss Carrie Rifter.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Rev. Father Killan's golden jubilee Wednesday was a day of rejoicing at St Elizabeth's Church, Fruitvale, where elaborate religious ceremonies were held. Peculiar interest attached to the event, as the venerable priest is the first Franciscan of Western America to have completed a half century of service in the order.

High mass was celebrated by Father Killan with Father Augustine as deacon and Father Victor and Father Maximilian as sub-deacons.

Father Killan was presented with the emblematical candle and staff, and he was crowned with a golden crown as a token of his years of service. Special music was rendered by an augmented choir, directed by Professor A. Waldl and consisting of: Sopranos, Mrs. H. A. Koenig, Mrs J. Ebb, Mrs. A. Bucher; altos, Mrs. R. Mackey, Miss A. Georgianani; tenors, Charles Fisher, August Sanndbeck; bassos, Professor A. Waldl, R. Schmidel, R Buehner. Waldl's mass in C major was sung. The organist was H. A. Koenig.

The church and parochial residence was exquisitely decorated. Elaborate trimmings of green and gold converted the school room into a reception hall where Father Killan received during the afternoon. He sat beneath a canopied dais and received congratulations from his friends and parishioners. The children of St. Elizabeth's School, led by Mother Superior Ambrose, presented an illuminated address. Songs of joy were rendered by the classes and vocal selections were sung by the choir.

Father Killan was the recipient of beautiful vestments and a purse of $250 as a token of esteem from the congregation and its friends. The presentation speech was made by Jacob Fredericks, who briefly, yet with warmth, referred to the occasion. In feeling words Father Killan responded, and then followed the personal greetings of the hundreds who were present. The celebration was not concluded until a late hour.

A BRILLIANT BALL.

The annual re-union and ball of Oakland Council No. 6, Young Men's Institute, which was held at Masonic Hall Wednesday evening was a brilliant success and the pioneer order of Alameda County added another social success to its previous long list of magnificent society functions.

The hall was very artistically decorated. The sweet singing of the birds in the cages hung throughout the hall blended with the melodious strains of the orchestra. Smilax was used in profusion. Each committee had a distinctive badge of chrysanthemums, either pink, yellow or white. The Ladies' Aid Society had arranged the decorations of the hall and aided largely in making the affair a success. Mrs. R. H. Hammond was especially active in assisting the members of the lodge.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The reunion was in charge of the following committees:

Arrangements—Charles J. Harrington, chairman; A. D. McKinnon, John S. Gilmore, E. J. Murphy, George W. Brown, John J. Kennedy, John Lynch, R. H. Hammond, W. F. Duddy, George P. Clark.

Reception—Dr. J. Maher, Thomas Gallagher, Dr. O. D. Hamlin, B. McFadden, Frank J. Lynch.

Floor director—George P. Clark.

Assistant floor director—D. J. Hallahan.

Floor Committee—Frank D. Moore, J. W. Finnigan, William Rafferto, J. J. Rigney and B. J. McElroy.

The officers of the Council are: Charles J. Harrington, past president; R. H. Hammond, president; A. D. McKinnon, first vice-president; George W. Brown, second vice-president; E. J. Murphy, recording secretary; Frank Lynch, financial secretary; P. Bohn, inside sentinel; James P. Keller, outside sentinel; Dr. O. D. Hamlin, medical adviser, George Duddy, J. S. Gilmore and J. J. Kennedy, Executive Committee.

Among the many present were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Ham Coleman, Dr. W. E. Taylor, Jas. J. McElroy, Miss May Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gilbert, Will J. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. Mehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duddy, Mr and Mrs. Chas J. Harrington, Miss Mollie Doody, Miss Georgie Doody, Fred M. Walsh, J. E. McElroy, Miss McElroy, Miss Dennis, Miss Florence Eisfelder, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barnett, Miss Martha Ewing, Dr. H. F. Sullivan, Thos. F. Garrity, Henry Smith, Martin McDonald, P. L. Bonan, Miss F. A. Griffing, Mr. and Mrs. McFanis, H. W. Bridgman, Miss M. Collins, H. G. Williams, Miss Mollie Gillick, John Gillick, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stuart, Miss Mae Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, F. A. Campbell, P. Kisich, Thos Ehrhardt, Geo. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finnigan, Miss Belle C. Doris, Miss Mamie Mulgrew, P. F. Richardson, Miss Anna Flynn, David McCarthy, R. Forgio, Chas. Roeth, Miss Marall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Haswell, Miss Lizzie McDonald, E. J. Fonnon, Miss May Wohlfrom, J. McKeo, Miss Nalon, Miss Gill, Miss McKee, W. Howland, Miss Edythe Hutchins, F. P. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Keller, A. G. Beaulien, Miss Kate Shaw, Martin Madden, John Madden, Misses Madden, Miss Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Hogan, Miss D. Newell, Thos. F. Lyons, Wm. Kennedy, G. C. Ginn, W. B. Jones, Miss Lella Good, Miss Anna Good, Wm. Heaney, Fred Realey, Frank Lynch, Eugene Murphy, Miss May Porter, Miss L. Perry, P. Flynn, J. W. Stephens, Wm. G. Fogarty, Miss M. Fogarty, Miss Mamie McLaughlin, J. J. O'Byrne, Chas. Book, Will Irwin, J. F. Gordon, John McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simny, Judge Allen, C. F. Donahue, E. M Skain, Miss Eleanor McElroy, Miss Rattygen, Miss M. Hennings, J. P. Wohlfrom, George Clark, Miss McNamara, Miss M. Harrington, Miss Josie Kelly, D. J. Hallahan, Phil Dibert, Miss May Porter, A. D. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cruz, Miss Kittie McKeon, Miss Nellie McKeon, Fred Kleugel, Jas. Murray, Miss Murray.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Several of the young society people who are members of the Deux Temps have formed themselves into a dramatic club and will give a series of plays during the winter. Mrs. B. F. Dunham has offered her home on Alice street for the presentation of the productions. Her residence contains a miniature stage with perfect theatrical appointments. Misses Florence Dunham, Myra Prather and Belle Mhoon are among the young ladies whose histrionic talent is generally conceded. Roger Friend and William Horn are star actors among the young gentlemen of the set.

THE POSTER SHOW.

No definite arrangements have been made for the living poster show which will soon be given by the music committee of St. Paul's Church, owing to the uncertainty in regard to the time when Ebell Hall will be completed. The poster exhibition will be the opening entertainment in the new hall. The music committee will hold a meeting next week and arrange the details of the affair. The participants will be selected from the Fortnightly and Deux Temps clubs.

MRS. NYE'S RECEPTION.

An informal farewell party to Mrs. Jacob Price, formerly of San Leandro, but now of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was given by Mrs. Stephen G. Nye at her home, 602 Twenty-fourth street, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Price has been on a visit to relatives and friends in California for the past five months, and in honor of her departure to La Crosse, Wis., Tuesday, October 27th, Mrs. Nye had invited a host of old-time friends of Mrs. Price from San Leandro and Oakland to bid her farewell.

The home of Mrs. Nye was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The front parlor decorations were chrysanthemums, smilax and tea roses, while the second parlor decorations were smilax and roses. The halls were decorated with smilax and ferns.

A most enjoyable afternoon was passed. Mrs. Eva Wren rendered several vocal solos which were well received. Miss McCormick followed with several entertaining piano selections.

All guests present sat down to a dainty repast. The tables were decorated with marigolds and smilax. The spread being under the supervision of the Misses Kinsell, Driver, McCormick, and Nye. The young ladies wore gowns in attractive colors for the occasion.

Invitations were sent out to the following ladies:

San Leandro—Mrs. George DuBois, Mrs. Thresher, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Harrison Gray, Mrs George Downie, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. L. C. Morehouse, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Charles Gray, Mrs. Fred Eber, Mrs. Woodard, Mrs. Fred Bryant, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. J. Lindforth, Mrs. R. S. Farley, Mrs. Kinsell, Mrs. J. Hainey, Mrs. Andrew Jones, Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Nellie Kensall, Miss Barbara Driver, Miss Louise Watkins, Miss Pearl Gray.

Oakland—Mrs. J. C. McClymonds, Mrs. Eva Wren, Mrs. William B. Price, Mrs. Al Moore, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. R. A. Marshall, Mrs. John Richardson, Miss Belle Price, Miss McCormick, Miss Hattie Nye.

THE WRIGHT PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wright celebrated their crystal wedding at their home, 1417 San Antonio avenue, Saturday evening. Only a few intimate friends were invited, and among these were Mrs. Mary A. Sherwood, H. M. Landsberger, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Tisdale, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Teller.

GAYLORD—CARPENTER.

A quiet wedding occurred in Alameda the 21st inst., when Miss Grace Norton Gaylord and J. A. Carpenter were united in wedlock by Rev. George R. Dodson. The groom is the captain of the Alameda Cyclers, and the bride is the daughter of the late Dr. E. P. Gaylord.

THE DONNELLY PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnelly pleasantly celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary last Saturday evening at their pretty Berkeley home. The evening was pleasantly passed with music and dancing. The guests were: Messrs. William Donnelly, M. Donnelly, F. Brenzel, Potts, Jones, Pennie and Niedt; Mesdames Johnson, Westphal, Storms, Beahan and Manning, Misses Amelia and Lillie Storms, Minnie Klein, Daisy Sangmaster, May Manning, Clara Brenzle and Prescott, Messrs. Clarence and Chester Norwood, Prescott, King, John Donnelly, John Sangmaster, Rudolph Ehlers, Daniel Sheehan, John Beahan, William Storms, Roy Russell, Geo. White, Fred Lucy, Patrick Donnelly, Homer Stone and Tom Ogden.

WATERS—DORAN.

The marriage of Miss Frances Waters of Berkeley to Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents in Berkeley, the Rev. George B. Hatch of the First Congregational Church officiating. The bride is the daughter of Byron G. Waters, claims adjuster for the Southern Pacific Company. She received her education in the schools of San Francisco. Mr. Doran is a prosperous young business man of Los Angeles. He is engaged in the oil trade. After their honeymoon the young couple will reside in Los Angeles. The wedding itself was very simple. The bride was dressed in a traveling costume and shortly after the ceremony the couple left for the South.

UNIVERSITY ACADEMY DANCE

The Alameda University Academy gave its third annual graduation ball last Friday evening at the Academy Building in Alameda. The parlors were elaborately decorated with ferns and flowers. Refreshments were served at midnight.

Among those who participated in the festivities were the Misses Maud and Queerie Russell, Mrs. and Miss Victors, Miss Lally, E. Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs. Rigby, Mr. J. D. Hatch, Mr. Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mabel Moore, Henry Fine, A. Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Dinsmore, C. Knowles, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Bartlett, Prof. O. Fleissner and Mrs. Fleissner and others.

THE BUTCHERS' CARNIVAL.

The Butchers' Carnival was a brilliant success Wednesday evening. Germania Hall was filled to overflowing and a jolly time was enjoyed by all. The decorations were elaborate and the costuming was picturesque, grotesque or brilliant as the case might be. The affair reflected creditably on the committees in charge who were as follows:

Arrangement Committee—C. W. Breggers, Chairman; G. T. Loher, Joe Stutt, J. C. Woerner, Joe Pickford, William Rittig, Treasurer; Gus Roemer, Secretary.

Floor Committee—Charles Ohme, Assistant Floor Manager; Fred Knott, J. Thacker, W. Lewis, E. Ansel, C. F. Tauzer, H. Freye.

Reception Committee—Charles Miller, George Warren, W. Wilkinson, Charles Gieschel, F. Castuga, C. F. Grassel.

Miss Carrie Grossbaus, who was attired as a Turkish Princess won the first ladies prize and Miss Clara Schuler, who was attired in a similar costume won second prize. Mrs. F. Jacobs who was dressed as a Chinese lady won the prize for the best sustained character, and Mrs. W. J. Burwell, as "Night" won the prize for the most original costume. Mr. Martin as a Spanish Prince won the prize as the best dressed gentleman while W. Skinner as George Washington carried off the second honor. T. O Connel's original conception of a hod carrier won a prize. Rouble Boreln as a South Sea Islander carried off the prize for the best sustained character.

A group of four Japanese, Mrs. Pfufer, Mrs. J. Moffitt, Mrs. Gurnsey and Miss Riley, took the special prize of $10.

THE OAK LEAF CLUB.

Miss Marion Smith, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, pleasantly entertained the Oak Leaf Club at the Smith home, Arbor Villa, in East Oakland last Friday evening.

The club is newly organized and will hold frequent meetings at the Smith home.

The club is of a social, literary, dramatic, and musical character, and has elected its officers as follows: President, Arthur Goodfellow; Vice President, Alice Conklin; Second Vice President, Stanly Morris; May Burdge, Corresponding Secretary; Florence White, Recording Secretary; Midge Moore, Treasurer; Marian Smith, Chairman Entertainment Committee; Marion Goodfellow, Chairman Music Committee; Winifred Burdge, Chairman Literary and Dramatic Committee; John Valentine, Chairman Invitation Committee. The other members of the club are: Charlie and Covington Pringle, Herbert Landers, Edith Schutz, Muriel Steele, Elsie Everson, Ethel Jerome, Grace Ralfe.

THE KITTREDGE LUNCHEON.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week, was the violet luncheon, given at her home Friday, by Miss Ethel Kittridge, complimentary to the Misses Lucy and Alice Moffitt. Among the guests invited to meet them were Marguerite Joliffe, Louise Simmons, Lillie Strong, Sara Dunn, Laura and Mona Crellin, Mary Barker and Florence Dunham.

THE MURPHY PARTY.

A pleasant party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy at their home, 509 Sixth street last Saturday evening. Music, dancing and singing caused the evening to pass agreeably. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, W. Monaghan, D. Malone, D. McBrearty, F. Conlin, M. Dolan, D. Desmond, E. Eagan, T. Carey, N. Carey, T. Malone, N. Barry, M. J. Doyle, J. Cavanaugh, J. McLaren, P. Casserly, F. Malone M. McDonald, Alex. McKinnon, J. McCormack, P. McCormack, W. Cahill, T. Rush, B. Finnigan, T. Doud, J. Donohue, D. Noonan, P. Desmond, W. McAvin, T. Lynd, D. Dillon, W. Harrington, Mr. Fay, M. McFadden, P. Benson, P. David, Misses Lizzie McKellegt, Nellie McKellegt, Lydia Kelly, Annie Kelley, Annie Casey, Annie Moran, Katie Kelly, Mary Higgins, B. McBride, Nellie Maher, Lizzie McDonald, Winnie Finnigan, M. McIsaac, Maggie McClure, C. Moran, Nellie Heafy, Annie Healy, Annie Kelley, May Walsh, May Foley, Rose Kelley, Della Kelley, Emma Kelley, R. McCair, Miss Finnigan, Miss Murphy, May Treasy, M. Martin, Maggie Lynd, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, Mr and Mrs. R. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dwyer.

CLUB OF TWENTY-ONE.

Miss Grace Holt entertained the Club of Twenty-one at her home on Madison street this week. Its next meeting will be held at the home of the Misses Strong. Among the young ladies at Miss Holt's were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Lucy and Alice Moffitt, Laura and Mona Crellin, Louise Simmons, Grace Holt, Emma Mahoney, Gail Converse, Cassie Drum, Miss Rossiter, Florence and Coralie Selby, Florence Starr, Marguerite Joliffe, Lillie Strong, Georgie Shanklin, Elsie McElrath, Ella Sterrett, Carrie Ritter, Mary Barker.

A ANAGRAM PARTY.

A most enjoyable party was given by Miss Stevenson and Miss Sinclair, nieces of Major C. C. Clay, at their Fruitvale home Thursday afternoon. The affair was given in honor of Misses Lizzie and Mamie Glide of Sacramento, who are guests at the Clay home.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent in playing anagrams. At the conclusion of the games Miss Hush furnished music, both on the piano and violin. Misses Lucy and Alice Moffitt and Miss Hattie Roberts gave several vocal selections.

Among the guests were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Alice and Lucy Moffitt, Ella Sterrett, Louise Simmons, Margaret Knight, Florence and Coralie Selby, Grace Holt, Josie Chabot, Ethel Kellogg, Grace Sanborn, Jean and Florence Hush, Belle Mhoon, Myra Prather, Marguerite Joliffe, Bernice Landers, Gail Converse, Augusta Kent, Ella Morgan, Elsie McElrath, Bassie Cole, Marietta Havens, Jane Rawlings, Lillie Downey, Carmen Moore, Belle and Mattie Hutchinson, Laura and Mona Crellin, Carrie Havens, Hattie and Nellie Roberts, Carrie Quinan, Kate Judson, Mamie and Lizzie Glide, Janet Watt.

MILES—OWEN.

A pretty little wedding occurred the 24th instant when Robert W. Miles of Santa Borbara and Miss M. E. Owen, the daughter of Conductor Owen of the Broad Gauge local were married at the home of the bride's parents in East Oakland. Rev. Marshall Law, rector of the Church of the Advent, was the officiating clergyman. Lohengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Mrs. George Slocum, cousin of the bride, and after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The wedding presents were numerous, beautiful and costly. The happy couple will reside at Santa Barbara, where the groom will shortly engage in business.

THE EBELL RECEPTION.

The Ebell Society is making arrangements for a reception to be held the evening of November 14th at the new club house. Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Gordon Stolp and Mrs. John L. Howard are among the ladies on the Reception committee.

AUDIFFRED—DOWDELL.

Last Saturday evening St. Francis de Sales Church was the scene of one of the most fashionable weddings of the season. It was the occasion of the marriage of Miss Eugenie M. Audiffred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Audiffred of this city, to J. W. Dowdell of San Francisco. Promptly at 8 o'clock the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March announced the arrival of the bridal party. They were met at the door by the ushers, T. Graham and J. Keefe, who led the way to the altar.

The bride was attended by her father and little niece, Helen Audiffred, who carried her bouquet of Bride's roses. Preceding the bride was her maid of honor, Miss Leontine Audiffred, and her two bridesmaids, Miss Emelie Audiffred and Miss Florence Marion. The party was met at the altar by the groom and best man, T. Brady. The bride was given away by her father.

The bride was handsomely attired in white satin Duchess trimmed with Duchess lace. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were neatly attired in white organdie over white silk, while the little flower girl looked charming in a gown of pink organdie.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Thos. McSweeney, the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, 576 Twenty-fourth street, where the wedding reception was held.

The rooms were handsomely decorated in evergreens, flowers and smilax. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents.

Upon their return from Monterey Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell will reside in San Francisco.

A "DEK" BANQUET.

A very swell banquet will be given December 8th at Delmonico's, San Francisco, by the Theta Zeta Chapter and the Pacific Coast Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The fraternity is the leading one at Berkeley and has among its active members thirty of the most prominent students in the University. The society was established at Yale in 1844, and the Berkeley Chapter was granted its charter twenty-one years ago.

Past functions of the fraternity have always been well attended by Alumni of Berkeley, as well as those of Eastern chapters. President Martin Kellogg of the University is an alumni of the Yale chapter and will attend the coming banquet. Among other prominent alumni who will attend are: Captain Edgar C. Sutliffe of the N. G. C.; Dr. Joseph D. Hodgen of the University of California Dental Department and author of a text book on dental chemistry; Attorney Andrew Thorne; Dr. Edw. L. Parramore; Attorney Warren Gregory; Professor Joseph L. Crittenden, Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Knight; Attorney Walter Mansfield, Major Charles L. Tilden of the N. G. C., and fifty others.

The arrangements for the feast are being made by J. Hubert Mee.

A COURT MARTIAL.

An Unusual Experience at the National Guard Armory.

The National Guard had a big time in the Armory on Twelfth and Franklin streets Thursday night.

George C. Ginn, a member of Company A of the Fifth Regiment was before a court martial, being tried for the heinous offense of absenting himself from drill. It is rather an unusual proceeding to court martial an enlisted man for absence from drill, the usual course being to fine him, as provided for in the by-laws and also in the Code of California.

The court met at eight o'clock and it was nearly midnight before adjournment was taken.

Major Julliard of the Fifth Regiment and a resident of Santa Rosa, was the President of the court martial and ex-Officio Prosecutor.

Captain Poulter of Company A demonstrated most conclusively that he was prejudiced against the defendant Ginn.

Colonel W. H. O'Brien and J. B. Randolph, the attorneys, acted as special counsel for the defense and placed their testimony before the court in a clear and comprehensive manner which will doubtless result in an acquittal for the defendant when the decision is handed down three weeks from this time.

In cases similar to this the usual method is to compel the person who absents himself to pay a small fine. Mr. Ginn's defense is in the fact that he would have lost a lucrative and pleasant position with a well known local firm if he had been away from the place of business on the drill nights.

The attorneys for the defense claim that Captain Poulter is greatly prejudiced against Ginn for some personal reason and has called a court martial to discomfort the defendant as much as possible.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared *as a food.* At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin.

It is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some druggists have a "just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all others try to equal good enough for you to buy?

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" relieve Throat Irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson Stockham has had many years' experience as a general practitioner. Successfully treats cancers, tumors, without infringing upon natural law. Consultation free. Hours, 8 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Room 4, Playter Block, corner Fourteenth and Broadway.

H. Schellhaas, 408 11th Street, Oilcloths and mattings. "See."

Mother's Mush is wholesome.

Our Mother's Mush is made in Oakland.

Carpets and Oil Cloth
Good and reasonable at H. Schellhaas.

Bay City Flour pleases families.

Children's Beds.
$1 upwards at H. Schellhaas.

Mother's Mush for the children.

DEAR SOCIETY

It is a pleasure to announce to my many patrons that I have imported the largest stock of fine fall millinery ever brought to Oakland and selling the same from 10 per cent to 25 per cent less than San Francisco prices. My milliners are artists of reputation and experience. My goods direct from the fashion marts of the world. Respectfully.

MRS. NETTIE LAYMANCE,
965 Broadway, Oakland.

Cooking labor on Sunday tires the wife. Better dine upstairs with us Sunday—home-like, the market's best, quiet and 35c.

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SAMPLE SUITS,
Will be placed on Sale tomorrow purchased from a French manufacturer's agent.
$10.50 Each—Regular price $13.50
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$17.50, $20 and $23.75 Each—Usual price far higher.
A desirable opportunity for ladies desiring the very latest Black Goods.
R. T. KENNEDY COMPANY

Pure Fresh Milk
Is a necessity. Our dairy is well kept. Our cows are healthy and our milk of the very best Delivered daily in all parts of the city.
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SOCIETY NEWS

A Big Round of Parties Signalizes the Winter Season.

FASHIONABLES ARE IN TOWN.

Many Merry Parties Held by Well Known Leaders.

GOSSIP HERE AND THERE.

Local Events as Reviewed by the Busy Meddler.

For the week before election we have done remarkably well. There have been teas given, places where men are not missed, and there are promises of more, for which we are not sorry. Every one is getting new hats, gowns of all sorts, and quantities of pretty things, for, in spite of the hard times, the women folks at least must be presentable or remain at home, and the latter, we could never think of doing.

Under the pretty hats and without them at the theater, for we are becoming thoughtful of late, the hair is done so queerly. The pretty black bows, two months ago so fashionable, are all banished. Only very young girls wear their hair tied up with light-colored ribbons. The rest of us have the hair done flat at the back of the head; made to look as big as possible, and "all in little doughnuts," as a man friend of mine described it. It's a great scheme for the girls with long thin strands, and is hailed with joy by the hair dressers and wig makers, who predict a reign of false hair, whether McKinley or Bryan is elected. Bryan has the longer hair of the two, but I fear very much that if he be elected none of us will have the wherewithal to buy anything.

Society to a man, or a woman, is for McKinley. As soon as a man gets $500 or even $50 he feels himself a man of property and begins to think accordingly. Those who have nothing are going for Bryan. Well heigho, I hope times will look up, so that we'll be gay this winter. It would be dreadful to have to economize when we've been doing little else for so long.

Now, children, let me see what there is for you in my bag.

* * *

The biggest thing of the week was Mrs. Harry Carlton's violet tea on Thursday. The hours were from 2 until 6 and there were 200 guests. Everything was violets. The fragrant flowers which are plentifully early this season, formed the decorations. The service was violet, so were the candles and shades. It was immensely pretty, and all afternoon the carriages rolled up to and away from the pretty Webster street home. It is the first entertainment that Mrs. Carlton has given there. Mrs. Gaskill and Mrs. Carlton were among the receiving party, and innumerable pretty young girls assisted. All Oakland was there—the Palmers, the F. M. Smiths, Mrs. Fred Stratton, a good many of the Jackson street set, and all of Mrs. Carlton's musical friends.

* * *

On the same afternoon Miss Stephenson gave an afternoon at cards, at the Fruitvale residence of her aunt, Mrs. C. C. Clay. There was lots of fun over the game and the prizes, and a very charming afternoon for the girls and the few young matrons who were asked.

* * *

Another delightful Fruitvale affair was Mrs. Hush's suffrage evening on Thursday. She is president of the Political Equality Club of Fruitvale and the meeting was the final one of the campaign. About 200 responded to the invitation, among them a good many unbelievers, attracted by the good times that everybody always has with the hospitable Hushes.

Albert Elliott made a very brilliant speech for equal suffrage, and Miss Conners also spoke. Miss Florence Hush played "Grieg's Butterfly" as a piano solo, Miss Dora Goodsell sang "Protestation," accompanied by Miss Florence Hush, with a violin obligato by Miss Jean Hush, Mrs. Ida Harper, chairwoman of the Equal Suffrage Press Committee, then answered the queries in the question box, which was full to overflowing.

As a result a great many young men were converted. Who could resist under the circumstances?

* * *

Another suffrage meeting will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Smith. Several hundred people have been invited to "Arbor Villa," and so far as possible, these are unbelievers, with only a few suffragists by the way of a background and applause.

The speakers at Arbor Villa tonight include A. A. Moore, W. H. Chickering, Thomas Magee, Jr., W. R. Goodfellow, W. H. Landers, of San Leandro, and Albert Elliott. If there is any time left there will be other speakers, also some music.

Here, too, there will be a question box, and if those doubting Thomases leave "Arbor Villa" unconverted it will not be the fault of the hospitable host and hostess.

There are, too, great preparations for election day among these ardent workers. At the Woman's Exchange, a luncheon for judges of election, and other officials will be given, with the suffragists for hostesses. At all the booths coffee and sandwiches will be served at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night for the judges and those who do the counting, whatever they are called. At the booths, too, the women will be represented, probably, not by women, but by men who favor the sixth amendment. Of course they wouldn't count the ladies out, but it's as well to be sure.

As for the coffee and sandwiches, that isn't bribery. It's merely a practical application of the old adage about the way to a man's heart. This time it is the way to his sense of justice, but the ladies believe it lies along the same old route.

* * *

Last evening Miss Johnson, of Fifth and Alice streets, entertained a number of the teachers of the department at a very pleasant little evening at home.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Davenport of Berkeley gave a very large reception. Mrs. Davenport is a genial hostess and her return to Berkeley is always hailed with delight. Miss Davenport assisted her mother in receiving. Both ladies were handsomely gowned.

* * *

At Mrs. Barton's tea at the Hotel Metropole all the world's wife was present, but the world of husbands was but meagerly represented. Mrs. Barton set the example in good music. She had an admirable San Francisco orchestra, which played all afternoon.

In Berkeley things social are booming. The senior boys are planning a cotillion, the junior promenade is in sight, with its ever-interesting hop, and the sophomore hop is in the immediate future. This with the football preparations, and the contemplated flying trip of the Glee Club to Reno, Nevada, keeps things booming.

* * *

At the football game last Saturday there were a good many Oaklanders. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, nee Clare Tucker, were there, Miss Mae Tucker, Mrs. Cal. Ewing, and those athletically-minded girls who can always be counted upon at a football game. As it was between Stanford and Reliance, many had a personal interest, but the Oakland colors, unfortunately, were lowered in the dust.

* * *

Last evening the girls' fraternity of Kappa Alpha Theta gave a Sorosis soiree at the house of President Jordan of Stanford University. Miss Hume is one of the leading spirits of it, you know, and there are several other Oakland girls among the membership. All of the Berkeley girls from the rival chapter of the same fraternity were invited down and several of them went.

* * *

I know of but one Hallowe'en party. That is to be given by the Club of Thirteen at the house of Miss Jane Rawlings tonight. Hers is a very pretty home at Linda Vista and the sheet and pillow-case affair will no doubt be jolly. There will be looking for apples and a mirror chase, fortunes told, and all sorts of Hallowe'en games, with a supper of good things, not at all confined to the primitive, old country menu.

* * *

One of the largest affairs of the season is set for November 7th. Mrs. Horatio Livermore is to give a reception in honor of her daughter. The hours are from 3 to 6, and there are 800 cards out, so you can imagine how swell it is to be. Fortunately the house is big and elastic and carriages will meet the cars at Temescal for the accommodation of guests, for the Livermore place, like "Highlands," and Mrs. Dingee's lovely home, is a bit remote.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster were entertained at dinner last Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson of Thirty-first and Summit streets. Mr. and Mrs. Foster stopped in San Francisco a few days on their way to Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson, and the baby have moved to San Francisco, where they spend the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Fisher are spending a fortnight with Mrs. Fisher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton G. Berry, of Fresno. Mrs. Fisher has quite recovered from her recent illness, and with her husband, will go East during the winter. Both will study music.

* * *

The Deux Temps gave their first dance on Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. It was very pretty and its success predicts a good season for the younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stolp have also gone across the bay for the winter. They have taken a house in the Western addition.

* * *

No weddings, no engagements of note, and but a few surprise parties make up the list.

Tomorrow Miss Agnes Furst, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Furst, will be married at the home of her parents, 1011 Webster street, Oakland, to Samuel Spiro of San Francisco.

* * *

Last Monday evening, despite the weather, a number of Oaklanders were at the Baldwin to see Julia Marlowe-Taber in Romeo and Juliet. Several theater parties were given on the fashionable opening night. Among the hostesses were Miss Hoffman, Miss Rose Hooper and Miss Mabel Craft.

* * *

I almost forgot the wedding of Miss Frances Waters, daughter of Byron Waters, the Southern Pacific claims adjuster, which took place this week in Berkeley. The groom was Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles, and the wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the bride's home, with Rev. George B. Hatch of the First Congregational Church as officiating clergyman. The wedding was a very quiet one, the bride being in traveling costume and unattended. After their bridal tour, the couple will reside in Los Angeles, where the groom is a prosperous oil merchant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilkinson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dornin of Santa Rosa.

Misses Alice and Amy Davis of Vallejo are visiting friends in Oakland.

* * *

There have been a number of church entertainments. On Tuesday evening Pilgrim Congregational Church of East Oakland gave a New England dinner, which was very largely attended. The friends of the church arranged little parties and took their guests. The result was a very large crowd. The menu was extensive and very nicely cooked. Everybody who contributed eatables went and bought a dinner, which is very excellent financiering, and appeals to even the ordinary mortal's sense of computation.

* * *

On election day the ladies of the Market street Congregational Church will give a hot dinner at a number on Broadway which I have forgotten. I hope they will make as much money as those Methodist people who gave a dinner in Alameda the day of the Republican Convention. All the men went to them, and the restaurants, who had made preparations for extra customers, were very angry and threatened all sorts of dire things, which they did not put into effect.

* * *

There is a new club in East Oakland. It is composed of ladies, all very accomplished needlewomen. Its name is like that of a Greek letter fraternity—all initials. I leave you to guess the words the letters stand for and if you do not decipher them I'll help you out. They are N. D. R. G., and the title is very clever.

* * *

Why doesn't some one write me a letter? I am faint and famished for news, and I am satisfied that there is plenty of neighborhood gossip, if some kind friend, of whom I have written complimentary things, would take the trouble to crystallize it on letter paper for me. Why don't you? This is a general invitation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Spaulding, Jr., have returned to Oakland after a fortnight wedding journey in Sonoma and Lake counties. They will reside in East Oakland.

Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard and Karl are still in Boston. Karl has been very ill, and it not yet sufficiently convalescent to travel. We are all very sorry. Karl was ever kindly and popular. His constitution, unfortunately, is not very robust.

At University Academy, Alameda, a very pleasant party was given last Friday night. The Academy is a select boy's school, and the party was an informal little dance, at which a number of Oaklanders were present. Promptly at 11 o'clock dancing was succeeded by a supper. The guests were Mrs. and the Misses Lally, Mrs. and Miss Victors, E. Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs. Rigby, J. D. Hatch, Mr. Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mabel Moore, Mrs. Allen, Henry Fine, A. Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Dinsmore, C. Knowles, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Bartlett, Professor and Mrs. O. Fleissner.

* * *

Sydney Pollard, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pollard of 2329 Central Avenue, Alameda, celebrated his sixteenth birthday last Monday with a very pleasant birthday party. The young people had a gay time, with games, dancing and supper. The guests were: Miss Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, Misses Alma and Lulu Sevening, Misses Ada and Gertie Renner, Miss Connie Pollard, Miss Ethel Birkmaier, Miss Alice Nathan, Miss Mamie Parks, Miss Emmie Cobbledick, and Miss Belle Seal of Oakland, Miss Julia Garcia, Misses Elinor and Connie Todhunter, Miss Francis Tappin, Miss Stella Wittman, Miss Louise Moisant, Miss Helen Fowler, Miss Edna Fowler, Miss Birdie Finley, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Lola Shirley, J. Gibbons, Frank Whalley, John Bovard, Edgar Hand, Wesley Forderer, Sidney Pollard, George Renner, Percy Forsyth, Roscoe Downs, Edward Cords, Harry Hegelund, C. Jones, Harold Fossing, Arthur Gale and Roy Pollard.

* * *

A surprise party was given to little Bessie Vasey of Berkeley last Monday night. She is 12 years old, and a large number of the little people of the neighborhood had been bidden by Mrs. Vasey without the knowledge of the child most concerned. Every one had a pleasant time.

And now good bye until after election, for whether you wear a yellow badge and flag or not, I am yours "friendlily,"

THE MEDDLER.

A SHAKESPEARIAN CLUB.

A Shakesperean reading club was organized Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Gordon Stolp. Miss Mabel Putnam will conduct the classes. "As You Like It" will be the first play studied. The next meeting will be held on the 12th inst.

THE COSMOS CLUB.

Mrs. Willard Barton entertained the Cosmos Club Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Metropole. The club is organized to play whist. The members of the club are Mrs. Pedar Sather, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. T. L. Barker, Mrs. Q. A. Chase, Mrs. E. H. Kittredge, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. R. W. Gorrill, Mrs. Gordon Stolp, Mrs. John L. Howard, Mrs. T. C. Coogan, Mrs. F. W. Hall, Mrs. John Yule, Mrs. Charles Holt, Mrs. George Bayley, Mrs. Willard Barton, Mrs. Paul Lohse.

DEUX TEMPS DANCE.

The Deux Temps Club gave their initial dance of this season at Masonic Hall Tuesday evening. It was originally intended to give the dance in the new Ebell Hall, but as it was not completed it was necessary to make some change in the arrangements. All the patronesses, Mrs. Prentiss Selby, Mrs. J. E. McElrath, Mrs. James Moffitt, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. Thomas Crellin, Mrs. J. T. Wright, Mrs. George H. Wheaton, Mrs. E. J. Pringle, Mrs. B. A. Knight and Mrs. A. Lilienrantz were present. Mrs. Selby and Mrs. McElrath received. The hall was somewhat uncomfortably crowded, but this drawback will be done away with at the next dance, which will be given in Ebell Hall. Haber's Orchestra furnished the dance music.

Among those present were: Miss Simmons, Miss Sterrett, Miss Steele, Miss Ethel Olney, Miss Livermore, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Laura Crellin, Miss Mona Crellin, Miss Hattie Currier, Miss E. D. Smith, Miss Viva Nicholson, Miss Borland, Miss Sara Dunn, Miss Anita Miner, Miss Lilienrantz, Miss Morgan, Miss Barry, Miss Kellogg, Miss McElrath, Miss Florence Green, Miss Grace E. Sanborn, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Lillian Strong, Miss Florence Starr, Miss Coralie Selby, Miss Florence Selby, Miss Converse, Miss Macdonald, Miss Hunt, Miss Grace Mahoney, Miss Rawlings, Miss Allardt, Miss Duff, Miss Landers, Miss Bennett, Miss Libbie Moffitt, Miss Mabel Gage, Miss Ethel Gage, Miss Kimble, Mrs. Anita Wilkins, Miss Lilian Downey, Miss Libbie Taylor, Miss Nellie Roberts, Miss Carmen Moore, Miss Belle McIntry, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Messrs. Roger Friend, Lewis, Brayton, Easton, E. Folger, Lilienrantz, Al Moore, F. Norris, F. Stephenson, C. E. Townsend, F. Conklin, W. C. Russell, G. R. Field, Chester Smith, G. S. Wheaton, W. R. Wheaton, H. H. North, F. H. Bixby, W. B. Hubbard, Chas. P. Hubbard, E. C. Sessions Jr., Lloyd M. Robbins, E. T. Blake, Tom Olney, N. Livermore, R. Russ, W. G. Dunn, W. H. Henry, Joseph Chamberlain, John Sanborn, Robert Baird, Curtis Baird, H. Selby, P. Morgan, O. M. Earl, H. D. Nichols, Will Sanborn, Prentiss Selby, W. English, T. H. Pheby Jr., Ralph Karr, Will English, Chas. Parcells, H. B. Sanborn, Steele, D. McBride, H. F. Dutton, Carlton Greene, Roeding, Edward Gage, Wyckoff, Soule, W. Starr, H. Avery, Barry.

Seated among the chaperones were Mrs. A. J. Ralston, Mrs. George H. Wheaton, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Harry Hinckley, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, Mrs. Will Henshaw, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Mrs. Edson Adams, Mrs. Charles Palmer, Miss Louise Mahoney, Miss Cassie Drum, Miss Amy McKee, Miss Alice Grimes, Miss Carrie Ritter.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Rev. Father Kilian's golden jubilee Wednesday was a day of rejoicing at St. Elizabeth's Church, Fruitvale, where elaborate religious ceremonies were held. Peculiar interest attached to the event, as the venerable priest is the first Franciscan of Western America to have completed a half century of service in the order.

High mass was celebrated by Father Kilian with Father Augustine as deacon and Father Victor and Father Maximilian as sub-deacons.

Father Kilian was presented with the emblematical candle and staff, and he was crowned with a golden crown as a token of his years of service. Special music was rendered by an augmented choir, directed by Professor A. Waldl and consisting of: Sopranos, Mrs. H. A. Koenig, Mrs. J. Erb, Mrs. A. Bucher; altos, Mrs. R. Mackey, Miss A. Georgianan; tenors, Charles Fisher, August Sanndbeck; bassos, Professor A. Waldl, R. Schmidek, R. Buchner. Waldl's mass in C major was sung. The organist was H. A. Koenig.

The church and parochial residence was exquisitely decorated. Elaborate trimmings of green and gold converted the school room into a reception hall where Father Kilian received during the afternoon. He sat beneath a canopied dais and received congratulations from his friends and parishioners. The children of St. Elizabeth's School, led by Mother Superior Ambrosia, presented an illuminated address. Songs of joy were rendered by the classes and vocal selections were sung by the choir.

Father Kilian was the recipient of beautiful vestments and a purse of $250 as a token of esteem from the congregation and its friends. The presentation speech was made by Jacob Fredericks, who briefly, yet with warmth, referred to the occasion. In feeling words Father Kilian responded, and then followed the personal greetings of the hundreds who were present. The celebration was not concluded until a late hour.

A BRILLIANT BALL.

The annual re-union and ball of Oakland Council No. 6, Young Men's Institute, which was held at Masonic Hall Wednesday evening was a brilliant success and the pioneer order of Alameda County added another social success to its previous long list of magnificent society functions.

The hall was very artistically decorated. The sweet singing of the birds in the cages hung throughout the hall blended with the melodious strains of the orchestra. Smilax was used in profusion. Each committee had a distinctive badge of chrysanthemums, either pink, yellow or white. The Ladies' Aid Society had arranged the decorations of the hall and added largely in making the affair a success. Mrs. R. H. Hammond was especially active in assisting the members of the lodge.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

The reunion was in charge of the following committees:

Arrangements—Charles J. Harrington, chairman; A. D. McKinnon, John S. Gilmore, E. J. Murphy, George W. Brown, John J. Kennedy, John Lynch, R. H. Hammond, W. F. Duddy, George P. Clark.

Reception—Dr. J. Maher, Thomas Gallagher, Dr. O. D. Hamlin, B. McFadden, Frank J. Lynch.

Floor director—George P. Clark.

Assistant floor director—D. J. Hallahan.

Floor Committee—Frank D. Moore, J. W. Finnigan, William Rafferto, J. J. Rigney and B. J. McElroy.

The officers of the Council are: Charles J. Harrington, past president; R. H. Hammond, president; A. D. McKinnon, first vice-president; George W. Brown, second vice-president; E. J. Murphy, recording secretary; Frank Lynch, financial secretary; P. Bohn, inside sentinel; James P. Keller, outside sentinel; Dr. O. D. Hamlin, medical adviser; George Duddy, J. S. Gilmore and J. J. Kennedy, Executive Committee.

Among the many present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Ham Coleman, Dr. W. E. Taylor, Jas. J. McElroy, Miss May Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gilbert, Will J. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. Mehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Duddy, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Harrington, Miss Mollie Doody, Miss Georgie Doody, Fred M. Walsh, J. E. McElroy, Miss McElroy, Miss Dennis, Miss Florence Eisfelder, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barnett, Miss Martha Ewing, Dr. H. F. Sullivan, Thos. F. Garrity, Henry Smith, Martin McDonald, P. L. Bohan, Miss F. A. Griffing, Mr. and Mrs. McInnis, H. W. Bridgman, Miss M. Collins, H. G. Williams, Miss Mollie Gillick, John Gillick, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stuart, Miss Mae Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, F. A. Campbell, P. Kisich, Thos. Ehrhardt, Geo. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finnigan, Miss Belle C. Doris, Miss Mamie Mulgrew, P. F. Richardson, Miss Anna Flynn, David McCarthy, R. Forgie, Chas. Roeth, Miss Marall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Haswell, Miss Lizzie McDonald, E. J. Fennon, Miss May Wohlfrom, J. McKee, Miss Nalon, Miss Gill, Miss McKee, W. Howland, Miss Edythe Hutchins, F. P. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Keller, A. G. Beaulien, Miss Kate Shaw, Martin Madden, John Madden, Misses Madden, Miss Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Hogan, Miss D. Newell, Thos. F. Lyons, Wm. Kennedy, G. C. Ginn, W. B. Jones, Miss Leila Good, Miss Anna Good, Wm. Heaney, Fred Realey, Frank Lynch, Eugene Murphy, Miss May Porter, Miss L. Perry, P. Flynn, J. W. Stephens, Wm. G. Fogarty, Miss M. Fogarty, Miss Mamie McLaughlin, J. J. O'Byrne, Chas. Bock, Will Irwin, J. F. Gordon, John McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simny, Judge Allen, C. F. Donahue, E. M. Skain, Miss Eleanor McElroy, Miss Rattygen, Miss M. Hennings, J. P. Wohlfrom, George Clark, Miss McNamara, Miss M. Harrington, Miss Josie Kelly, D. J. Hallahan, Phil Dibert, Miss May Porter, A. D. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cruz, Miss Kittie McKeon, Miss Nellie McKeon, Fred Kleugel, Jas. Murray, Miss Murray.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Several of the young society people who are members of the Deux Temps have formed themselves into a dramatic club and will give a series of plays during the winter. Mrs. B. F. Dunham has offered her home on Alice street for the presentation of the productions. Her residence contains a miniature stage with perfect theatrical appointments. Misses Florence Dunham, Myra Prather and Belle Mhoon are among the young ladies whose histrionic talent is generally conceded. Roger Friend and William Horn are star actors among the young gentlemen of the set.

THE POSTER SHOW.

No definite arrangements have been made for the living poster show which will soon be given by the music committee of St. Paul's Church, owing to the uncertainty in regard to the time when Ebell Hall will be completed. The poster exhibition will be the opening entertainment in the new hall. The music committee will hold a meeting next week and arrange the details of the affair. The participants will be selected from the Fortnightly and Deux Temps clubs.

MRS. NYE'S RECEPTION.

An informal farewell party to Mrs. Jacob Price, formerly of San Leandro, but now of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was given by Mrs. Stephen G. Nye at her home, 692 Twenty-fourth street, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Price has been on a visit to relatives and friends in California for the past five months, and in honor of her departure to La Crosse, Wis., Tuesday, October 27th, Mrs. Nye had invited a host of old-time friends of Mrs. Price from San Leandro and Oakland to bid her farewell.

The home of Mrs. Nye was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The front parlor decorations were chrysanthemums, smilax and tea roses, while the second parlor decorations were smilax and roses. The halls were decorated with smilax and ferns.

A most enjoyable afternoon was passed. Mrs. Eva Wren rendered several vocal solos which were well received. Miss McCormick followed with several entertaining piano selections.

All guests present sat down to a dainty repast. The tables were decorated with marigolds and smilax. The spread being under the supervision of the Misses Kinsell, Driver, McCormick, and Nye. The young ladies wore gowns in attractive colors for the occasion.

Invitations were sent out to the following ladies:

San Leandro—Mrs. George DuBois, Mrs. Thresher, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Harrison Gray, Mrs. George Downie, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. L. C. Morehouse, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Charles Gray, Mrs. Fred Eber, Mrs. Woodard, Mrs. Fred Bryant, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. J. Lindforth, Mrs. R. S. Farley, Mrs. Kinsell, Mrs. J. Hainey, Mrs. Andrew Jones, Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Nellie Kensall, Miss Barbara Driver, Miss Louise Watkins, Miss Pearl Gray.

Oakland—Mrs. J. C. McClymonds, Mrs. Eva Wren, Mrs. William B. Price, Mrs. Al Moore, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. R. A. Marshall, Mrs. John Richardson, Miss Belle Price, Miss McCormick, Miss Hattie Nye.

THE WRIGHT PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wright celebrated their crystal wedding at their home, 1417 San Antonio avenue, Saturday evening. Only a few intimate friends were invited, and among these were Mrs. Mary A. Sherwood, H. M. Landsberger, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Tisdale, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Teller.

GAYLORD—CARPENTER.

A quiet wedding occurred in Alameda the 21st inst., when Miss Grace Norton Gaylord and J. A. Carpenter were united in wedlock by Rev. George R. Dodson. The groom is the captain of the Alameda Cyclers, and the bride is the daughter of the late Dr. E. P. Gaylord.

THE DONNELLY PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnelly pleasantly celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary last Saturday evening at their pretty Berkeley home. The evening was pleasantly passed with music and dancing. The guests were: Messrs. William Donnelly, M. Donnelly, F. Brenzel, Potts, Jones, Pennie and Niedt; Mesdames Johnson, Westphal, Storms, Beahan and Manning, Misses Amelia and Lillie Storms, Minnie Klein, Daisy Sangmaster, May Manning, Clara Brenzle and Prescott, Messrs. Clarence and Chester Norwood, Prescott, King, John Donnelly, John Sangmaster, Rudolph Ehlers, Daniel Sheehan, John Beahan, William Storms, Roy Russell, Geo. White, Fred Lucy, Patrick Donnelly, Homer Stone and Tom Ogden.

WATERS—DORAN.

The marriage of Miss Frances Waters of Berkeley to Edgar Allen Doran of Los Angeles took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents in Berkeley, the Rev. George B. Hatch of the First Congregational Church officiating. The bride is the daughter of Byron G. Waters, claims adjuster for the Southern Pacific Company. She received her education in the schools of San Francisco. Mr. Doran is a prosperous young business man of Los Angeles. He is engaged in the oil trade. After their honeymoon the young couple will reside in Los Angeles. The wedding itself was very simple. The bride was dressed in a traveling costume and shortly after the ceremony the couple left for the South.

UNIVERSITY ACADEMY DANCE

The Alameda University Academy gave its third annual graduation ball last Friday evening at the Academy Building in Alameda. The parlors were elaborately decorated with ferns and flowers. Refreshments were served at midnight.

Among those who participated in the festivities were the Misses Maud and Queenie Russell, Mrs. and Miss Victors, Miss Lally, E. Victors, Miss Grace Reynolds, Miss Florence Mason, Miss Alice Gibbons, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. and the Misses Birkmaier, Mrs. Rigby, Mr. J. D. Hatch, Mr. Blanding, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mabel Moore, Henry Fine, A. Remmel, Miss Clay, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Dusinbury, Miss Hoagland, Miss Wright, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Dinsmore, C. Knowles, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Bartlett, Prof. O. Fleissner and Mrs. Fleissner and others.

THE BUTCHERS' CARNIVAL.

The Butchers' Carnival was a brilliant success Wednesday evening. Germania Hall was filled to overflowing and a jolly time was enjoyed by all. The decorations were elaborate and the costuming was picturesque, grotesque or brilliant as the case might be. The affair reflected creditably on the committees in charge who were as follows:

Arrangement Committee—C. W. Breggers, Chairman; G. T. Loher, Joe Stutt, J. C. Woerner, Joe Pickford, William Rittig, Treasurer; Gus Roemer, Secretary.

Floor Committee—Charles Ohme, Assistant Floor Manager; Fred Knott, J. Thacker, W. Lewis, E. Ansel, C. F. Tauzer, H. Freye.

Reception Committee—Charles Millar, George Warren, W. Wilkinson, Charles Gieschel, F. Castuga, C. F. Grassel.

Miss Carrie Grossbaus, who was attired as a Turkish Princess won the first ladies prize and Miss Clara Schuler, who was attired in a similar costume won second prize. Mrs. F. Jacobs who was dressed as a Chinese lady won the prize for the best sustained character, and Mrs. W. J. Burwell, as "Night" won the prize for the most original costume. Mr. Martin as a Spanish Prince won the prize as the best dressed gentleman while W. Skinner as George Washington carried off the second honor. T. O. Connel's original conception of a hod carrier won a prize. Rouble Borein as a South Sea Islander carried off the prize for the best sustained character.

A group of four Japanese, Mrs. Pfufer, Mrs. J. Moffitt, Mrs. Gurnsey and Miss Riley, took the special prize of $10.

THE OAK LEAF CLUB.

Miss Marion Smith, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, pleasantly entertained the Oak Leaf Club at the Smith home, Arbor Villa, in East Oakland last Friday evening.

The club is newly organized and will hold frequent meetings at the Smith home.

The club is of a social, literary, dramatic, and musical character, and has elected its officers as follows: President, Arthur Goodfellow; Vice President, Alice Conklin; Second Vice President, Stanly Morris; May Burdge, Corresponding Secretary; Florence White, Recording Secretary; Midge Moore, Treasurer; Marian Smith, Chairman Entertainment Committee; Marion Goodfellow, Chairman Music Committee; Winifred Burdge, Chairman Literary and Dramatic Committee; John Valentine, Chairman Invitation Committee. The other members of the club are: Charlie and Covington Pringle, Herbert Landers, Edith Schutz, Muriel Steele, Elsie Everson, Ethel Jerome, Grace Ralfe.

THE KITTREDGE LUNCHEON.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week, was the violet luncheon, given at her home Friday, by Miss Ethel Kittridge, complimentary to the Misses Lucy and Alice Moffitt. Among the guests invited to meet them were Marguerite Joliffe, Louise Simmons, Lillie Strong, Sara Dunn, Laura and Mona Crellin, Mary Barker and Florence Dunham.

THE MURPHY PARTY.

A pleasant party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy at their home, 509 Sixth street last Saturday evening. Music, dancing and singing caused the evening to pass agreeably. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, W. Monaghan, D. Malone, D. McBrearty, F. Conlin, M. Dolan, D. Desmond, E. Eagan, T. Carey, N. Carey, T. Malone, N. Barry, M. J. Doyle, J. Cavanaugh, J. McLaren, P. Casserly, F. Malone M. McDonald, Alex. McKinnon, J. McCormack, P. McCormack, W. Cahill, T. Rush, B. Finnigan, T. Doud, J. Donohue, D. Noonan, P. Desmond, W. McAvin, T. Lynd, D. Dillon, W. Harrington, Mr. Fay, M. McFadden, P. Benson, P. David, Misses Lizzie McKellegt, Nellie McKellegt, Lydia Kelly, Annie Kelley, Annie Casey, Annie Moran, Katie Kelly, Mary Higgins, B. McBride, Nellie Maher, Lizzie McDonald, Winnie Finnigan, M. McIsaac, Maggie McClure, C. Moran, Nellie Heafy, Annie Heafy, Annie Kelley, May Walsh, May Foley, Rose Kelley, Delia Kelley, Emma Kelley, R. McCair, Miss Finnigan, Miss Murphy, May Treasy, M. Martin, Maggie Lynd, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dwyer.

CLUB OF TWENTY-ONE.

Miss Grace Holt entertained the Club of Twenty-one at her home on Madison street this week. Its next meeting will be held at the home of the Misses Strong. Among the young ladies at Miss Holt's were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Lucy and Alice Moffitt, Laura and Mona Crellin, Louise Simmons, Grace Holt, Emma Mahoney, Gail Converse, Cassie Drum, Miss Rossiter, Florence and Coralie Selby, Florence Starr, Marguerite Joliffe, Lillie Strong, Georgie Shanklin, Elsie McElrath, Ella Sterrett, Carrie Ritter, Mary Barker.

AN ANAGRAM PARTY.

A most enjoyable party was given by Miss Stevenson and Miss Sinclair, nieces of Major C. C. Clay, at their Fruitvale home Thursday afternoon. The affair was given in honor of Misses Lizzie and Mamie Glide of Sacramento, who are guests at the Clay home.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent in playing anagrams. At the conclusion of the games Miss Hush furnished music, both on the piano and violin. Misses Lucy and Alice Moffit and Miss Hattie Roberts gave several vocal selections.

Among the guests were Misses Ethel Kittridge, Alice and Lucy Moffitt, Ella Sterrett, Louise Simmons, Margaret Knight, Florence and Coralie Selby, Grace Holt, Josie Chabot, Ethel Kellogg, Grace Sanborn, Jean and Florence Hush, Belle Mhoon, Myra Prather, Marguerite Joliffe, Bernice Landers, Gail Converse, Augusta Kent, Ella Morgan, Elsie McElrath, Bessie Cole, Marietta Havens, Jane Rawlings, Lillie Downey, Carmen Moore, Belle and Martie Hutchinson, Laura and Mona Crellin, Carrie Havens, Hattie and Nellie Roberts, Carrie Quinan, Kate Judson, Mamie and Lizzie Glide, Janet Watt.

MILES—OWEN.

A pretty little wedding occurred the 24th instant when Robert W. Miles of Santa Borbara and Miss M. E. Owen, the daughter of Conductor Owen of the Broad Gauge local were married at the home of the bride's parents in East Oakland. Rev. Marshall Law, rector of the Church of the Advent, was the officiating clergyman. Lohengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Mrs. George Slocum, cousin of the bride, and after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The wedding presents were numerous, beautiful and costly. The happy couple will reside at Santa Barbara, where the groom will shortly engage in business.

THE EBELL RECEPTION.

The Ebell Society is making arrangements for a reception to be held the evening of November 14th at the new club house. Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Gordon Stolp and Mrs. John L. Howard are among the ladies on the Reception committee.

AUDIFFRED—DOWDELL.

Last Saturday evening St. Francis de Sales Church was the scene of one of the most fashionable weddings of the season. It was the occasion of the marriage of Miss Eugenie M. Audiffred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Audiffred of this city, to J. W. Dowdell of San Francisco. Promptly at 8 o'clock the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March announced the arrival of the bridal party. They were met at the door by the ushers, T. Graham and J. Keefe, who led the way to the altar.

The bride was attended by her father and little niece, Helen Audiffred, who carried her bouquet of Bride's roses. Preceding the bride was her maid of honor, Miss Leontine Audiffred, and her two bridesmaids, Miss Emelie Audiffred and Miss Florence Marion. The party was met at the altar by the groom and best man, T. Brady. The bride was given away by her father.

The bride was handsomely attired in white satin Duchess trimmed with Duchess lace. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were neatly attired in white organdie over white silk, while the little flower girl looked charming in a gown of pink organdie.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Thos. McSweeney, the bridal party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, 576 Twenty-fourth street, where the wedding reception was held.

The rooms were handsomely decorated in evergreens, flowers and smilax. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents.

Upon their return from Monterey Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell will reside in San Francisco.

A "DEK" BANQUET.

A very swell banquet will be given December 8th at Delmonico's, San Francisco, by the Theta Zeta Chapter and the Pacific Coast Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The fraternity is the leading one at Berkeley and has among its active members thirty of the most prominent students in the University. The society was established at Yale in 1844, and the Berkeley Chapter was granted its charter twenty-one years ago.

Past functions of the fraternity have always been well attended by Alumni of Berkeley, as well as those of Eastern chapters. President Martin Kellogg of the University is an alumni of the Yale chapter and will attend the coming banquet. Among other prominent alumni who will attend are: Captain Edgar C. Sutliffe of the N. G. C.; Dr. Joseph D. Hodgen of the University of California Dental Department and author of a text book on dental chemistry; Attorney Andrew Thorne; Dr. Edw. L. Parramore; Attorney Warren Gregory; Professor Joseph L. Crittenden; Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel Knight; Attorney Walter Mansfield, Major Charles L. Tilden of the N. G. C., and fifty others.

The arrangements for the feast are being made by J. Hubert Mee.

A COURT MARTIAL.

An Unusual Experience at the National Guard Armory.

The National Guard had a big time in the Armory on Twelfth and Franklin streets Thursday night.

George C. Ginn, a member of Company A of the Fifth Regiment was before a court martial being tried for the henious offense of absenting himself from drill. It is rather an unusual proceeding to court martial an enlisted man for absence from drill, the usual course being to fine him, as provided for in the by-laws and also in the Code of California.

The court met at eight o'clock and it was nearly midnight before adjournment was taken.

Major Julliard of the Fifth Regiment and a resident of Santa Rosa, was the President of the court martial and ex-Officio Prosecutor.

Captain Poulter of Company A demonstrated most conclusively that he was prejudiced against the defendant Ginn.

Colonel W. H. O'Brien and J. B. Randolph, the attorneys, acted as special counsel for the defense and placed their testimony before the court in a clear and comprehensive manner which will doubtless result in an acquittal for the defendant when the decision is handed down three weeks from this time.

In cases similar to this the usual method is to compel the person who absents himself to pay a small fine. Mr. Ginn's defense is in the fact that he would have lost a lucrative and pleasant position with a well known local firm if he had been away from the place of business on the drill nights.

The attorneys for the defense claim that Captain Poulter is greatly prejudiced against Ginn for some personal reason and has called a court martial to discomfort the defendant as much as possible.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—"Mr. Potter of Texas."
Baldwin—"Much Ado About Nothing."
Alcazar—"The Ugly Duckling."
Orpheum—High Class Vaudeville.
Tivoli Opera House—"The Babes in the Wood."
Columbia—"Tennessee's Pardner."
Morosco's—"The Captain's Mate."

PICNICS AT SHELL MOUND PARK
Nov. 1—Manhattan Athletic Club

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 36 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M. PACIFIC TIME, SUNDAY.

Northern California: Fair in south portion; light rain in northern and central portions ending this afternoon or tonight; Sunday probably fair; brisk southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; cooler in northeastern portion tonight.

Southern California: Fair tonight and Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds; cooler at San Luis Obispo tonight.

W. H. HAMMON,
Forecast Official.

UNION LABEL — OAKLAND, NO. 103

SATURDAY .....OCTOBER 31, 1896.

A recent colonial conference was held at Ottowa when the following resolutions were passed: "That in the opinion of this conference immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable free from foreign control, between the dominion of Canada and Australasia; that the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australasia, the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies." Of course resolutions don't lay an ocean cable. But they are one step in that direction. The next conference is to be held in London when the project will be advanced another stage. Nothing has been heard of late about an American cable from California to Hawaii and thence to Australia or Japan.

This is what Bishop Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church says as the result of his observations during a tour through the Southern States: "As to the relations of the races I want to say this and I want to say it freely, as a man who has lived in the North a long time and developed a strong prejudice against the whites of the South, and especially of Mississippi and Arkansas, that a cordiality and a healthy relationship exist between the races that I had not dreamed of as being possible. For instance white men of prominence are in every community who when appealed to by the respectable among the Afro-American people for financial assistance extend it without hesitation and do it freely and without expectation of other return than proper appreciation of the service in the usual course of business. I was surprised to find such close and cordial relationship in all the affairs of life between the races."

Elizabeth Banks writing in the New Herald says this about American women: "English women: 'Would that the American woman had the English woman's voice—the sweet, low, well modulated tone of the gentlewoman. No nasal twang, no high pitched piercing notes such as one hears at an American Ambassador's on a Fourth of July reception are to be distinguished in an assemblage of well bred, well educated English women. But the English woman has not so much to say for herself as the American woman. She cannot say what she has to say with nearly so much vivacity originality or dash an go as can her American cousin. Surround her in society with a dozen men and bid her entertain them. In another corner of the room put an American woman with another dozen of the sex masculine. Then set the two women talking and watch the result. Fifteen minutes later the crowd surrounding the English woman has dwindled down to two or three. The rest of the men have gone over to the American whose eyes are sparkling, whose face is flushed, whose daintily manicured hands are nervously gesticulating and emphasizing her smart and witty sallies.'"

Few ministers in this country have occupied the same pulpit for fifty years. Dr. Richard Storrs of Brooklyn completes a half century of labor in that city on or about November 15th, when he delivers his semi-centennial discourse. Besides various observances of that completion on the part of the church and congregation continued through the week, the citizens of Brooklyn have taken the matter in hand. According to the New York Tribune the most important part of the jubilee will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening November 24th. This will be in the nature of a popular gathering to honor Dr. Storrs as a citizen as much as a widely known and much-beloved pastor.

General Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the meeting. Addresses will be made by Seth Low, St. Claire McKelway and perhaps by Joseph H. Choate. There may be other speakers but they have not been selected. The Academy will be decorated for the occasion, and it is thought by the committee that, large as the building is, it will be crowded to overflowing. The committee to look after the Academy of Music celebration is composed of Alfred T. White, John Gibb, Professor Truman J. Backus, Henry Batterman, Justice Bartlett, William H. Nichols, A. G. McDonald, James McKeen, Henry W. Maxwell and Willis L. Ogden.

Greene and Hall for Judges.

The two candidates for Superior Judges of Alameda county ought to receive a strong support on the ground of their special fitness for these offices. Judge Greene has served the public with great ability on the bench. He has given general satisfaction and has been regarded as one of the most efficient Judges on the Superior bench. Mr. Hall is well known to the public as an able and high minded man. He is a good lawyer and his public record as District Attorney is a good one. There ought to be much more than a party vote for these men.

Judges are selected not from mere partisan considerations, but for their integrity, ability and for the confidence which the public must have in them in the administration of justice between man and man. Candidates for judges can do very little in a canvass for themselves. They must depend upon others to present them favorably to the public while the nominations are pending. Setting aside all partisanship it is a reasonable inference that average business men would prefer these two candidates to any others who have been named for the bench. They are tried men. Their election on Tuesday ought to be beyond a question.

The Fair-Craven Comedy.

The suit brought by Charles Fair to set aside the pencil will and the deeds conveying a large amount of property to the Craven woman on the ground that they are forgeries has brought in another complication. J. J. Cooney, a former notary public, brings two suits against Charles Fair who had stated substantially, that Cooney was a party to the alleged fraud whereby the will in pencil and the deeds were authenticated. Cooney wants $200,000 from the Fair estate to make him whole. He must have had an unusual character to sustain such immense damages.

There are a great many plums yet to be gathered from the Fair estate. Some of the richest will probably drop into the laps of the lawyers, but no one of those probably expects more money than Cooney who has begun the novel suit for damages contained in a declaration which is a part of a court record and which generally exempts the parties making it from all attacks on the ground of libel. It is a pity that the elder Fair could not share in the fun and devilry that he has set agoing. But perhaps he does, who knows?

The Arago Investigation.

The investigation begun yesterday into the loss of the steamer Arago brought out one novel statement from the master of that ship. It was in substance that the primary cause of the loss was a current setting in a direction that he had never known before. But a ship master going in and out of Coos Bay as often as once a week in all seasons ought to know all the currents that ever occur at the entrance of that bay.

It looks very much as if there was an error of judgment in attempting to go to sea at all at that time. It appears that there was a tremendous sea breaking on the bar and that the headway of the ship was stopped in order to take the chances of plunging through at the most favorable opportunity. The loss of strong headway was followed by a loss of steering way, when the ship swung partly around and struck the rocks of the sunken jetties. If the disaster was occasioned by an error of judgment it was probably just such a risk as the average shipmaster would have encountered.

After the Canvass.

A great many people will utter a sigh of relief when this political canvass closes. It has been a wearisome one, and in these closing days the tension has been very great. It may not have been more demoralizing than some former campaigns. There have not been a great many personalities of a kind that could be called defamatory. The personal character of the men was above all such attacks.

But the campaign has interfered with business. It has kept thousands of men in a waiting condition. They were simply watching the issues and were averse to embarking in any new ventures. One party will succeed and the other will be beaten. But the defeated party in spite of any bluster will quietly accept the situation. In a few days it will be as if there had been no stirring political campaign. There will be better days when the country settles down to its normal condition.

Here comes a critic in an Eastern paper who wants to know why women who can do every thing in these last days cant write a business letter. But why will women—why will they?—say everything but what is important upon the tapis? Everything but exactly what you really ought to hear. Everything out what they sat down to write. And then call the result a 'business letter.' She rides a wheel. She drives a tandem, orders a dinner. She makes a railroad journey. She packs a valise. She swims. She shoots. She goes a-fishing. She does all this with the sangfroid and knack of an old hand. But few—few and far between—are the women who can write a good short, crisp, up-to-the-point business letter. Yes if the new woman wants to be really progressive she must learn to double her final consonant at the proper time and season. She must be mistress of the mysteries of foreign plurals and of the ei and ie and before she can actually pat herself upon the back she must be competent to write a good business letter."

A wise Unitarian minister in Chicago saved the lives of many of his congregation last Sunday morning. Soon after the Rev. Mr. Blake entered his pulpit he discovered that the church was on fire in front. The Inter-Ocean shall tell the rest of the story. The congregation had already blocked the entrances and the only way out was through the rear designed only for the pastor. There was an emergency. If the audience filed quietly yet quickly out they would all escape by that one only way of egress. The pastor saw the danger, for he was facing it while the people had their backs to it. Instead of explaining he calmly asked them all to pass out of the building at once, but with no unseemly haste, through the back entrance. No doubt the announcement excited apprehension, but it prevented consternation and confusion. All escaped unharmed, but none too soon. The fire spread as if the building had been stored with gun cotton or deluged with kerosene. That there was no serious mishap was due to the coolness and quickness of Rev. James Vila Blake.

The Game of Bluff.

The Bryan men have carried the game of political bluff further than it has been carried by any political party in modern times. Bryan himself telegraphed to his organs that he was absolutely sure of his election. Henry George was employed to second the declaration. It would be another illustration of the irony of fate if Nebraska should give a majority against him. Many sanguine Republicans have all along declared that Bryan would be defeated in his own State.

The Chicago Record recently published incomplete returns of a canvass made in 85 of the 90 counties of Nebraska. The relation of these returns was 70 per cent for McKinley to 28 per cent for Bryan. If the latter was sure of his own State, these figures ought to be reversed. They do not of course prove any thing to a certainty. But they are the best evidence that can be obtained of the political condition of that State, or any other where a similar canvass has been made. More Republicans might be willing to tell how they have were going to vote than would those who would finally vote the Popocratic ticket. But a canvass conducted in that way goes far beyond mere guess work. It has been the method of the journal mentioned in most of the pivotal States, and by a paper too which occupies an independent position. The cold facts brought out are that in no one of that group of States has Bryan any prospect of a majority.

There is of course the element of uncertainty in the closest calculations that can be made in advance about any Presidential canvass. It has not been forgotten that four years ago Republicans were sanguine of the election of Harrison. New York was then a pivotal State. It does not occupy that position now. Republicans have never estimated the majority in that State for McKinley at less than 100,000, and the recent estimates double this majority. Of course Henry George figures differently. But when did this dealer in political fiction ever do more than to make the wildest predictions? Mere bluff now will make no votes. The canvass will practically end today. The tension will not be less until the votes are counted. Then perhaps, we shall have occasion to enquire why Bryan did not sweep the country.

The American schooner has generally belonged to the coasting trade. But the recent demand for tonnage has brought these great fore and aft vessels into service for grain and other charters. Some of these schooners will carry as much as 2,000 tons. They are the cheapest sailing vessels for their tonnage to operate in the world. They make very good trans atlantic voyages, and appear to be about as safe as the square rigged vessels. The schooner now "schoons" in the wheat trade.

HUMOROUS.

"Is it true that Pidger is financially embarrassed?"

"He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."

"They say an hour early in the morning is worth two in the afternoon."

"So it is—if you can have it in bed."

"Dr. Portly seems to be rolling in prosperity."

"Yes; his specialty is chronic nervous people who can't get well and who never die."

"There's a new disease called bicycle nose."

"Is that so? What is it?"

"I suppose it is the way that old riders turn up their noses at the new riders."

"Why did they arrest that man in the next flat?"

"He was sending out pamphlets giving free instruction to brass bands."

Mrs. Lightwits has never erected a monument to her dead husband.

"No she is too mad at him. She had saved money for a seal coat and when he died she had to use the money to bury him."

"Did your dog die of a dog button?"

"No, he swallowed a campaign button."

"Paw," asked the little boy, "what is a optimist?"

"An optimist my son, is a man who believes everything is for the best."

"A man must have lots of money to be a optimist, musn't he, paw?"—From the Indianapolis Journal.

Judge—What makes you think the patient is insane?

Witness—He is always talking mournfully about the fact that my wheel is better than his.

Judge—Alas! It is a hopeless case.—From the Philadelphia American.

"Barwell says that from now on he is going to lay himself out to help the ticket."

"To lay himself out? So he realizes that he is dead does he?"—From the Detroit Free Press.

Wife—You didn't get in until nearly 3 o'clock this morning.

Husband—No, couldn't get a car. Had to walk.

Wife—And in your condition progress was necessarily slow, I suppose.—From the Philadelphia American.

Mrs. Boardley—do you cast your bread upon the waters?

"I'm afraid not, Mr. Jokeley."

"Wel—er—then would you mind telling me where you do cast it?"—From Puck.

Old Gotrox (savagely)—So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?

Young Softly (slightly embarrassed)—I—I hardly think you will notice any difference, sir.—From Puck.

Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, although under different governments and governed by different laws, are to all intents and purposes one town. The sentry-box is there, and the iron monument, with the arms of the United States on the north side and those of Mexico on the south is a constant reminder of "La linea International," but people come and go and go and come without let or hindrance from any. There is no boundary line in the good fellowship that prevails between the peoples of the two towns. There are no conflicting interests or international jealousies to jar the universal good will that man bears to man on either side of the line. In business and social relations the people seem as one and in times of trouble they are prompt to stand by one another. The late attempted bank robbery on the American side and the defeat of the Yaquis in their attack upon the Mexican custom house by American assistance is evidence of that fact. These friendly relations between the two republics are exemplified by the citizens of the two Nogales.—Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.

TEXT AND PREACHER.

Announcement of Services in the Local Churches.

Well-Chosen Topics to Be Handled by Many Prominent Divines.

The Protestant Luther festival tonight at the First Congregational Church promises to be largely attended. Twelve denominations will be represented by their ministers and congregations.

First Unitarian Church—Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at 11 A. M. topic "American Locals." At 7:30 P. M. symposium on "Woman's Suffrage and the Church." Revs. Mrs. Eliza Tupper-Wilkes, Geo. R. Dodson, C. W. Wendte.

Asbury M. E. Church South—Cor. Clay and Fifteenth streets. Preaching by the pastor, H. M. McKnight, 11 A. M. (communion). In Remembrance, 7:30 P. M. "Brotherly Love." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Pilgrim Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Hallock, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; communion and reception of members will follow the service.

First Christian Spiritual Society—Meets Sunday at Loring Hall. Conference meeting and reading at 2:30. Lecture and messages by the noted medium, Mrs. R. Cowall, at 7:30 P. M.

First Baptist Church—Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 morning theme, "Candidates and Electors." New members received and the Lord's Supper observed after sermon. Evening theme, "The Christian in the Private Ballot Booth."

Central Christian Church—Edwards Davis, minister. Morning service 10:45, subject, "The Decency and Order of the Church." Sunday school 12 M. Christian Endeavor 6:15, evening service 7:30, subject, "Help Those Women."

At the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock John Currie, the Scotch evangelist will speak. This will be Mr. Currie's last address before going East. His subject will be the wonderful story of "Joe Beef's Canteen," an incident in his slum work in Montreal. All men invited.

The Holy Communion will be administered at the Evangelical Lutheran Church corner Grove and Sixteenth at 11 A. M. The pastor, Dr. Bushnell, will preach at 7:30 by request on "Evangelical Reform in its Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty." All welcome at every service.

St. Paul's (Episcopal)—Corner of Fourteenth and Harrison streets. Rev. Robert Rhodes, rector. Services at 9:45, 11 A. M. and 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

At the East Oakland Episcopal Church corner Twelfth avenue and East Sixteenth street, Rev. C. Marshall Law, rector, there will be morning service at 11 o'clock and a sermon on "Master, What Thinkest Thou?" which will include a summary of the rector's views on the women citizens. In the evening is the regular monthly choral festival evensong by a choir of forty voices including men and boys, the matron and the maid and short sermon on "God Winked At."

Chester Street M. D. Church, George W. Beatty, Pastor will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M. "Citizenship—Good Better, Best." 7:30 P. M. "Woman in Politics."

Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church will celebrate the anniversary of the Reformation at 10:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Theiss, will preach subject "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church."

First Congregational Church—Rev. Charles R. Brown pastor will preach morning and evening. Morning service 11 o'clock, subject, "The Day is Thine and the night also is Thine." Evening service 7:30 o'clock, subject, "Good Citizenship—Election Sermon."

First Methodist Episcopal Church—At 11 A. M. Dr. Kummer will speak on "Good Citizenship" and at 7:30 P. M. on "Luther and His Time."

First Presbyterian Church, corner Fourteenth and Franklin streets. Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., pastor. Rev. John Rea, assistant and Sunday School superintendent. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M., subject "Christian Citizenship," and at 7:30 P. M. subject "Poolsellers, Gamblers and Supervisors."

Universalist—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. E. E. Hamand will deliver a short address on "Some of the World's Great Heretics followed by reception of members and communion service.

Brooklyn Presbyterian Church—S. S. Palmer, pastor, morning service 11 o'clock. "Anniversary Sermon." evening 7:30. In view of certain circulars which is a part of our duty on Tuesday.

First Free Baptist Church on Twenty-first street between Brush street and San Pablo avenue. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning the pastor, Rev. Philip Graif will preach on "The Heroic Element in Christianity" and in the evening on "Patriotism in the Present Crisis." Seats free. Everybody cordially invited.

Plymouth Avenue Church. Rev. J. K. McLean, pastor, in the morning Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, evening second lecture on "Pilgrims Progress."

St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Ninth and Cypress. Rev. James, rector. All Saints Day. Services morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 A. M. At this service the dedication of the new chancel window will take place, music, "Te Deum" Sir J. Goss "Jubilante" G. B. Allan, Sanctus Westley, anthem "How Amiable are Thy Dwellings" Sir J. Barnby, offertory solo "The Holy City" by Mr. C. Trow, evening service at 7:30, sermon by the rector, Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

Theosophical Society—Lecture tomorrow by Julius Oettl subject "Karma—Syndicate Hall, 561 Thirteenth street at 7:30 P. M. also at Theosophical Library, Hamilton Hall at 3 P. M. Ethical Class.

Prospect Hill Presbyterian Church—Fruitvale—Rev. E. E. Clark pastor, services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. subject of the morning sermon "Good Citizenship," subject of the evening sermon, "The Test of Religion."

First A. M. E. Church—J. D. Edwards pastor, services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., morning subject "The Blood," evening, "The Nation's Salvation."

Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Church—Rev. G. H. Jones will preach the following sermons at 11 A. M. "The Touch of Faith," at 7:30 "Judas Iscariot." Epworth League at 6:45 P. M.

Tenth Avenue Baptist Church—Pastor C. M. Hill will preach, subjects 11 A. M. "An Anniversary Message." 7:30 P. M. "The Christian at the Ballot Box." Communion and reception of members in the morning, baptisms in the evening.

Eighth Avenue M. E. Church—S. J. Carroll, pastor, Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., of Kentucky will preach at 11 A. M., on "Pentacost Possibilities of 1896," and at 7:30 P. M. he will preach on "A Walk in a Gallery of Pen Pictures Drawn by Inspired Hands." Dr. Morrison is a very able speaker and he is highly commended by Bishop Joyce and Professor Morris of Boston University and many leading men. He will give a Bible Reading daily at 2:30 and preach at 7:30 P. M. Great results are expected in this revival. Dr. Morrison is aided by his wife. Public invited.

The Swedish Mission Church Filbert between Seventh and Eighth streets. Rev. C. A. Nelson, pastor, services 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School and Bible Class 10 A. M. young people meet at 6:30 P. M. In East Oakland, Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 P. M. at Twenty-fourth avenue M. E. Church.

Union Street Presbyterian Church—H. D. Brasfield, pastor, 11 A. M. "Our Dual Obligation." 7:30 P. M. "A Life of Opportunity Yet a Failure." Preaching by Rev. E. P. Shier of San Francisco Theological Seminary.

St. Marcus German Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Jatho pastor, Luther service at 10:30 A. M., "A Chosen Vessel unto God."

St. John's Episcopal Church Grove street, near Eighth. Rev. Floyd J. Maynard, Rector. Rev. Benjamin Akerly, D. D., Rector Emeritus. All Saints' Day, twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 7:30 P. M.

Centennial Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ellis will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning Sermon and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening: All May Vote Except Aliens, Criminals, Paupers, Idiots and Women.

First Church of Christ (Scientist), Loring Hall, Eleventh street between Washington and Clay. Sunday services 11 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Class 12:15 P. M. Friday evening meeting at reading room 582 Twelfth street corner Jefferson 7:30 P. M.

Watchers Meeting. Captain R. Carey Brennon of the Royal Navy, late Admiral Mexican Navy, will speak at Fraternal Hall, Washington street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, November 1st at 3 P. M. Subject "Salvation is of the Jews." All Israelites cordially invited.

First Christian Church corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. James Small, Pastor. Morning theme "Can I certainly know that I am a child of God and How?" Evening subject "The Lost Christ." Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Oakland Physchical Society on Sunday will hold meetings at 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. at Fraternal Hall, Washington street. In the afternoon Dr. Adams will lecture and Madam Montague, Madam Clark and others will give readings. In the evening Madam Montague will by special request speak upon her lecture on "The Battle of the Ballots" which will be of unusual interest to Democrats, Populists, Republicans and Woman Suffragists. She will also answer written questions.

Pilgrim Church Y. M. C. A. Dr. Carpenter of Santa Clara will speak Sunday evening at half past seven. Subject "A Wonderful Prophecy." All are invited.

Market Street Congregational Church corner Market and Eighteenth streets, Rev. F. S. Chapman, D. D. the pastor, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. Subjects: At 11 A. M. "A Transforming Vision." At 7:30 P. M. "The Rights and Duties of Womanhood."

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WARNING

—TO—

SUPPORTERS OF

BRYAN AND SILVER.

Avoid the Mistake of Voting for the Electors Headed:

"National Democratic Party Electors"

The name of one Clay W. Taylor appears in this group. These Electors represent BOLTING DEMOCRATS who are for the SINGLE GOLD STANDARD and AGAINST SILVER, and a vote for this movement is in effect a vote for McKINLEY.

Vote for Either of These Groups, BUT NOT FOR BOTH.

Democrat Electors	People's Party Electors
1 J. W. Martin,	19 J. V. Webster,
2 B. Hamilton,	20 Daniel McKay
3 S. I. Allard,	21 J. W. Martin,
4 C. W. Thresher,	22 S. I. Allard
5 William Craig,	23 Jo Hamilton,
6 D. T. Fowler,	24 D. T. Fowler,
7 M. R. Merritt,	25 William Craig,
8 J. V. Webster,	26 M. R. Merritt,
9 Daniel McKay.	27 C. W. Thresher

These Electors are the SAME individuals and are the ONLY BRYAN ELECTORS.

Vote for these Electors but ONCE, under ONE party heading ONLY.

Owing to a change in the Law, you are required to stamp opposite EACH of the NINE Electors voted for.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION NOMINEES.
1st District ..... F. A. CUTLER
2d District ..... MARION DE VRIES
3d District ..... WARREN B. ENGLISH
No. 67, 4th District JAMES G. MAGUIRE
S. F. No. 68 5th District A. B. KINNE
6th District ..... C. A. BARLOW
7th District ..... C. H. CASTLE

California Silver Campaign Committee,
BALDWIN HOTEL.

Bryan and Silver

Grand Reception and Union Rally

tendered by the citizens of Alameda County to our next Congressman,

Hon. WARREN B. ENGLISH

OAKLAND TABERNACLE,
Saturday Evening, Oct. 31st

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. W. FOOTE, Hon. W. B. ENGLISH, Hon. M. F. TARPEY, Hon. WM. CRAIG.

Grand Street Parade and Fireworks.

Dr. G. W. Stimpson, Grand Marshal.
C. H. BROSNAHAN, Ch. Dem. Co. Com.
J. LEO PARK, Sec.

$150 Cash

—AND—

$30 PER MONTH, Including Interest,

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In a Choice Residence Section

LOT 30x125

William J. Dingee,
465-467 Eighth Street,
OAKLAND.

Oakland Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY (Sunday excepted)

—at—

413, 415 and 417 EIGHTH STREET

—by the—

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WILLIAM E. DARGIE, President.

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E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—"Mr. Potter of Texas."
Baldwin—"Much Ado About Nothing."
Alcazar—"The Ugly Duckling."
Orpheum—High Class Vaudeville.
Tivoli Opera House—"The Babes in the Wood."
Columbia—"Tennessee's Pardner."
Morosco's—"The Captain's Mate."

PICNICS AT SHELL MOUND PARK.
Nov. 1—Manhattan Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER FORECASTS FOR 36 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M., PACIFIC TIME, SUNDAY.

Northern California: Fair in south portion, light rain in northern and central portions ending this afternoon or tonight; Sunday probably fair, brisk southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds; cooler in northeastern portion tonight.

Southern California: Fair tonight and Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds cooler at San Luis Obispo tonight.

W. H. HAMMON,
Forecast Official.

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1896.

A recent colonial conference was held at Ottowa when the following resolutions were passed: "That in the opinion of this conference immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the dominion of Canada and Australasia; that the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australasia, the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies." Of course resolutions don't lay an ocean cable. But they are one step in that direction. The next conference is to be held in London when the project will be advanced another stage. Nothing has been heard of late about an American cable from California to Hawaii, and thence to Australia or Japan.

This is what Bishop Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church says as the result of his observations during a tour through the Southern States. "As to the relations of the races I want to say this and I want to say it freely, as a man who has lived in the North a long time and developed a strong prejudice against the whites of the South, and especially of Mississippi and Arkansas, that a cordiality and a healthy relationship exist between the races that I had not dreamed of as being possible. For instance, white men of prominence are in every community who, when appealed to by the respectable among the Afro-American people for financial assistance, extend it without hesitation and do it freely and without expectation of other return than proper appreciation of the service in the usual course of business. I was surprised to find such close and cordial relationship in all the affairs of life between the races."

Elizabeth Banks writing in the New Herald says this about America, on English women: "Would that the American woman had the English woman's voice—the sweet, low, well modulated tone of the gentlewoman. No nasal twang, no high pitched, piercing notes such as one hears at an American ambassadors's on a Fourth of July reception are to be distinguished in an assemblage of well bred, well educated English women. But the English woman has not so much to say for herself as the American woman. She cannot say what she has to say with nearly so much vivacity, originality or "dash" as can her American cousin. Surround her in society with a dozen men and bid her entertain them. In another corner of the room put an American woman with another dozen of the sex masculine. Then set the two women talking and watch the result. Fifteen minutes later the crowd surrounding the English woman has dwindled down to two or three. The rest of the men have gone over to the American whose eyes are sparkling, whose face is flushed, whose daintily manicured hands are nervously gesticulating and emphasizing her smart and witty sallies."

Few ministers in this country have occupied the same pulpit for fifty years. Dr. Richard Storrs of Brooklyn completes a half century of labor in that city on or about November 15th, when he delivers his semi-centennial discourse. Besides various observances of that completion on the part of the church and congregation continued through the week, the citizens of Brooklyn have taken the matter in hand. According to the New York Tribune, the most important part of the jubilee will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, November 24th. This will be in the nature of a popular gathering to honor Dr. Storrs as a citizen as much as a widely known and much-beloved pastor.

General Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the meeting. Addresses will be made by Seth Low, St. Claire McKelway and perhaps by Joseph H. Choate. There may be other speakers, but they have not been selected. The Academy will be decorated for the occasion, and it is thought by the committee that, large as the building is, it will be crowded to overflowing. The committee to look after the Academy of Music celebration is composed of Alfred T. White, John Gibb, Professor Truman J. Backus, Henry Batterman, Justice Bartlett, William H. Nichols, A. G. McDonald, James McKeen, Henry W. Maxwell and Willis L. Ogden.

Greene and Hall for Judges.

The two candidates for Superior Judges of Alameda county ought to receive a strong support on the ground of their special fitness for these offices. Judge Greene has served the public with great ability on the bench. He has given general satisfaction, and has been regarded as one of the most efficient Judges on the Superior bench. Mr. Hall is well known to the public as an able and high minded man. He is a good lawyer, and his public record as District Attorney is a good one. There ought to be much more then a party vote for these men.

Judges are selected not from mere partisan considerations, but for their integrity, ability and for the confidence which the public must have in them in the administration of justice between man and man. Candidates for judges can do very little in a canvass for themselves. They must depend upon others to present them favorably to the public while the nominations are pending. Setting aside all partisanship it is a reasonable inference that average business men would prefer these two candidates to any others who have been named for the bench. They are tried men. Their election on Tuesday ought to be beyond a question.

The Fair-Craven Comedy.

The suit brought by Charles Fair to set aside the pencil will, and the deeds conveying a large amount of property to the Craven woman, on the ground that they are forgeries has brought on another complication. J. J. Cooney, a former notary public, brings two suits against Charles Fair who had stated substantially, that Cooney was a party to the alleged fraud whereby the will in pencil, and the deeds were authenticated. Cooney wants $200,000 from the Fair estate to make him whole. He must have had an unusual character to sustain such immense damages.

There are a great many plums yet to be gathered from the Fair estate. Some of the richest will probably drop into the laps of the lawyers; but no one of these probably expects more money than Cooney who has begun the novel suit for damages contained in a declaration which is a part of a court record, and which generally exempts the parties making it from all attacks on the ground of libel. It is a pity that the elder Fair could not share in the fun and devilitry that he has set agoing. But perhaps he does; who knows?

The Arago Investigation.

The investigation begun yesterday into the loss of the steamer Arago, brought out one novel statement from the master of that ship. It was in substance, that the primary cause of the loss was a current setting in a direction that he had never known before. But a ship master going in and out of Coos Bay as often as once a week in all seasons, ought to know all the currents that ever occur at the entrance of that bay.

It looks very much as if there was an error of judgment in attempting to go to sea at all at that time. It appears that there was a tremendous sea breaking on the bar, and that the headway of the ship was stopped in order to take the chances of plunging through at the most favorable opportunity. The loss of strong headway was followed by a loss of steering way, when the ship swung partly around and struck the rocks of the sunken jetties. If the disaster was occasioned by an error of judgment, it was probably just such a risk as the average shipmaster would have encountered.

After the Canvass.

A great many people will utter a sigh of relief when this political canvass closes. It has been a wearisome one, and in these closing days the tension has been very great. It may not have been more demoralizing than some former campaigns. There have not been a great many personalities of a kind that could be called defamatory. The personal character of the men was above all such attacks.

But the campaign has interfered with business. It has kept thousands of men in a waiting condition. They were simply watching the issues, and were averse to embarking in any new ventures. One party will succeed and the other will be beaten. But the defeated party in spite of any bluster will quietly accept the situation. In a few days it will be as if there had been no stirring political campaign. There will be better days when the country settles down to its normal condition.

Here comes a critic in an Eastern paper who wants to know why women who can do every thing in these last days, cant write a business letter. "But why will women—why will they?—say everything but what is important upon the tapis? Everything but exactly what you really ought to hear. Everything but what they sat down to write. And then call the result a "business letter"? She rides a wheel. She drives a tandem, orders a dinner. She makes a railroad journey. She packs a valise. She swims. She shoots. She goes a-fishing. She does all this with the sangfroid and knack of an "old hand." But few—few and far between—are the women who can write a good, short, crisp, up-to-the-point business letter. Yes, if the new woman wants to be really progressive she must learn to double her final consonant at the proper time and season. She must be mistress of the mysteries of foreign plurals and of the ei and ie: and before she can actually pat herself upon the back she must be competent to write a good business letter."

A wise Unitarian minister in Chicago saved the lives of many of his congregation last Sunday morning. Soon after the Rev. Mr. Blake entered his pulpit he discovered that the church was on fire in front. The Inter-Ocean shall tell the rest of the story. The congregation had already blocked the entrances and the only way out was through the rear, designed only for the pastor. There was an emergency. If the audience filed quietly yet quickly out they would all escape by that one only way of egress. The pastor saw the danger, for he was facing it while the people had their backs to it. Instead of explaning he calmly asked them all to pass out of the building at once, but with no unseemly haste, through the back entrance. No doubt the announcement excited apprehension, but it prevented consternation and confusion. All escaped unharmed, but none too soon. The fire spread as if the building had been stored with gun cotton or deluged with kerosene. That there was no serious mishap was due to the coolness and quickness of Rev. James Vila Blake.

The Game of Bluff.

The Bryan men have carried the game of political bluff further than it has been carried by any political party in modern times. Bryan himself telegraphed to his organs that he was absolutely sure of his election. Henry George was employed to second the declaration. It would be another illustration of the irony of fate if Nebraska should give a majority against him. Many sanguine Republicans have all along declared that Bryan would be defeated in his own State.

The Chicago Record recently published incomplete returns of a canvass made in 85 of the 90 counties of Nebraska. The relation of these returns was 70 per cent for McKinley to 28 per cent for Bryan. If the latter was sure of his own State, these figures ought to be reversed. They do not of course prove any thing to a certainity. But they are the best evidence that can be obtained of the political condition of that State, or any other where a similar canvass has been made. More Republicans might be willing to tell how they have were going to vote than would those who would finally vote the Popocratic ticket. But a canvass conducted in that way goes far beyond mere guess work. It has been the method of the journal mentioned in most of the pivotal States, and by a paper too which occupies an independent position. The cold facts brought out are that in no one of that group of States has Bryan any prospect of a majority.

There is of course the element of uncertainity in the closest calculations that can be made in advance about any Presidential canvass. It has not been forgotten that four years ago Republicans were sanguine of the election of Harrison. New York was then a pivotal State. It does not occupy that position now. Republicans have never estimated the majority in that State for McKinley at less than 100,000; and the recent estimates double this majority. Of course Henry George figures differently. But when did this dealer in political fiction ever do more than to make the wildest predictions? Mere bluff now will make no votes. The canvass will practically end today. The tension will not be less until the votes are counted. Then perhaps, we shall have occasion to enquire why Bryan did not sweep the country.

The American schooner has generally belonged to the coasting trade. But the recent demand for tonnage has brought these great fore and aft vessels into service for grain and other charters. Some of these schooners will carry as much as 2,000 tons. They are the cheapest sailing vessels for their tonnage to operate in the world. They make very good trans-atlantic voyages, and appear to be about as safe as the square rigged vessels. The schooner now "schoons" in the wheat trade.

HUMOROUS.

"Is it true that Pidger is financially embarrassed?"

"He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."

"They say an hour early in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

"So it is—if you can have it in bed."

"Dr. Portly seems to be rolling in prosperity."

"Yes, his specialty is chronic nervous people, who can't get well and who never die."

"There's a new disease called bicycle nose."

"Is that so? What is it?"

"I suppose it is the way that old riders turn up their noses at the new riders."

"Why did they arrest that man in the next flat?"

"He was sending out pamphlets giving free instruction to brass bands."

"Mrs. Lightwits has never erected a monument to her dead husband."

"No, she is too mad at him. She had saved money for a seal coat, and when he died she had to use the money to bury him."

"Did your dog die of a dog button?"

"No, he swallowed a campaign button."

"Paw," asked the little boy, "what is a optimist?"

"An optimist, my son, is a man who believes everything is for the best."

"A man must have lots of money to be a optimist, mustn't he, paw?"—From the Indianapolis Journal.

Judge—What makes you think the patient is insane?

Witness—He is always talking mournfully about the fact that my wheel is better than his.

Judge—Alas! It is a hopeless case.—From the Philadelphia American.

"Barwell says that from now on he is going to lay himself out to help the ticket."

"To lay himself out? So he realizes that he is dead, does he?"—From the Detroit Free Press.

Wife—You didn't get in until nearly 3 o'clock this morning.

Husband—No; couldn't get a car. Had to walk.

Wife—And in your condition progress was necessarily slow, I suppose.—From the Philadelphia American.

Mrs. Boardley, do you cast your bread upon the waters?"

"I'm afraid not, Mr. Jokeley."

"Wel—el—then would you mind telling me where you do cast it?"—From Puck.

Old Gotrox (savagely)—So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?

Young Softly (slightly embarrassed)—I—I hardly think you will notice any difference, sir.—From Puck.

Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, although under different governments and governed by different laws, are to all intents and purposes one town. The sentry-box is there, and the iron monument, with the arms of the United States on the north side and those of Mexico on the south is a constant reminder of "La linea International," but people come and go and go and come without let or hindrance from any. There is no boundary line in the good-fellowship that prevails between the peoples of the two towns. There are no conflicting interests or international jealousies to jar the universal good will that man bears to man on either side of the line. In business and social relations the people seem as one and in times of trouble they are prompt to stand by one another. The late attempted bank robbery on the American side and the defeat of the Yaquis in their attack upon the Mexican custom house by American assistance is evidence of that fact. These friendly relations between the two republics are exemplified by the citizens of the two Nogales.—Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.

TEXT AND PREACHER.

Announcement of Services in the Local Churches.

Well-Chosen Topics to Be Handled by Many Prominent Divines.

The Protestant Luther festival tonigat at the First Congregational Church promises to be largely attended. Twelve denominations will be represented by their ministers and congregations.

First Unitarian Church—Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "American Locals." At 7.30 P. M. symposium on "Woman's Suffrage and the Church." Revs. Mrs. Eliza Tupper-Wilkes, Geo. R. Dodson, C. W. Wendte.

Asbury M. E. Church, South—Cor. Clay and Fifteenth streets. Preaching by the pastor, H. M. McKnight; 11 A. M. (communion) "In Remembrance;" 7:30 P. M. "Brotherly Love." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Pilgrim Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Hallock, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; communion and reception of members will follow the service.

First Christian Spiritual Society—Meets Sunday at Loring Hall. Conference meeting and reading at 2:30. Lecture and messages by the noted medium, Mrs. R. Cowall, at 7:30 P. M.

First Baptist Church—Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services at 10:30 and 7:30; morning theme, "Candidates and Electors." New members received and the Lord's Supper observed after sermon. Evening theme, "The Christian in the Private Ballot Booth."

Central Christian Church—Edwards Davis, minister. Morning service 10:45, subject, "The Decency and Order of the Church;" Sunday school 12 M.; Christian Endeavor 6:15; evening service, 7:30; subject, "Help Those Women."

At the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock John Currie, the Scotch evangelist, will speak. This will be Mr. Currie's last address before going East. His subject will be the wonderful story of "Joe Beef's Canteen," an incident in his slum work in Montreal. All men invited.

The Holy Communion will be administered at the Evangelical Lutheran Church corner Grove and Sixteenth, at 11 A. M. The pastor, Dr. Bushnell, will preach at 7:30 by request on "Evangelical Reform in its Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty." All welcome at every service.

St. Paul's (Episcopal)—Corner of Fourteenth and Harrison streets. Rev. Robert Ritchie, rector. Services at 9:45, 11 A. M. and 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

At the East Oakland Episcopal Church, corner Twelfth avenue and East Sixteenth street, Rev. C. Marshall Law, rector, there will be morning service at 11 o'clock and a sermon on "Master, What Thinkest Thou?" which will include a summary of the rector's views on the women citizens. In the evening is the regular monthly choral festival evensong by a choir of forty voices including men and boys, the matron and the maid, and short sermon on "God Winked At."

Chester Street M. E. Church, George W. Beatty, Pastor, will preach morning and evening; 11 A. M., "Citizenship—Good, Better, Best;" 7:30 P. M. "Woman in Politics."

Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church will celebrate the anniversary of the Reformation at 10:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Theiss, will preach subject, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church."

First Congregational Church—Rev. Charles R. Brown, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "The Day is Thine and the night also is Thine." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject, "Good Citizenship—Election Sermon."

First Methodist Episcopal Church—At 11 A. M. Dr. Kummer will speak on "Good Citizenship," and at 7:30 P. M. on "Luther and His Time."

First Presbyterian Church, corner Fourteenth and Franklin streets, Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., pastor; Rev. John Rea, assistant and Sunday School superintendent. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "Christian Citizenship," and at 7.30 P. M., subject, "Poolsellers, Gamblers and Supervisors."

Universalist—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. E. E. Hamand will deliver a short address on "Some of the World's Great Heretics, followed by reception of members and communion service.

Brooklyn Presbyterian Church—S. S. Palmer, pastor; morning service 11 o'clock. "Anniversary Sermon;" evening 7:30, "In view of certain circulars which is a part of our duty on Tuesday."

First Free Baptist Church on Twenty-first street between Brush street and San Pablo avenue. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning the pastor, Rev. Philip Graif, will preach on "The Heroic Element in Christianity," and in the evening on "Patriotism in the Present Crisis." Seats free. Everybody cordially invited.

Plymouth Avenue Church. Rev. J. K. McLean, pastor; in the morning Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; evening second lecture on "Pilgrim's Progress."

St. Andrew's, Episcopal Church, Ninth and Cypress. Rev. James, rector. All Saints' Day. Services, morning, prayer and Holy Communion at 11 A. M. At this service the dedication of the new chancel window will take place; music, "Te Deum," Sir J. Goss; "Jubilante," G. B. Allan; Sanctus, Westley; anthem: "How Amiable are Thy Dwellings," Sir J. Barnby; offertory solo, "The Holy City," by Mr. C. Trow; evening service at 7:30, sermon by the rector; Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

Theosophical Society—Lecture tomorrow by Julius Oettl, subject, "Karma"—at Syndicate Hall, 561 Thirteenth street, at 7:30 P. M.; also at Theosophical Library, Hamilton Hall at 3 P. M. Esoteric Class.

Prospect Hill Presbyterian Church—Fruitvale—Rev. E. E. Clark, pastor, services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; subject of the morning sermon, "Good Citizenship;" subject of the evening sermon, "The Test of Religion."

First A. M. E. Church—J. E. Edwards, pastor; services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; morning subject, "The Blood"; evening, "The Nation's Salvation."

Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Church—Rev. G. H. Jones will preach the following sermons at 11 A. M., "The Touch of Faith," at 7:30, "Judas Iscariot." Epworth League at 6:45 P. M.

Tenth Avenue Baptist Church—Pastor, C. M. Hill, will preach; subjects, 11 A. M., "An Anniversary Message; 7:30 P. M. "The Christian at the Ballot Box." Communion and reception of members in the morning; baptisms in the evening.

Eighth Avenue M. E. Church—S. J. Carroll, pastor; Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., of Kentucky will preach at 11 A. M., on "Pentacost Possibilities of 1896," and at 7:30 P. M. he will preach on "A Walk in a Gallery of Pen Pictures Drawn by Inspired Hands." Dr. Morrison is a very able speaker and he is highly commended by Bishop Joyce and Professor Morris of Boston University and many leading men. He will give a Bible Reading daily at 2:30 and preach at 7:30 P. M. Great results are expected in this revival. Dr. Morrison is aided by his wife. Public invited.

The Swedish Mission Church, Filbert between Seventh and Eighth streets; Rev. C. A. Nelson, pastor; services, 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School and Bible Class, 10 A. M.; young people meet at 6:30 P. M. In East Oakland, Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 P. M., at Twenty-fourth avenue M. E. Church.

Union Street Presbyterian Church—H. D. Brasfield, pastor, 11 A. M. "Our Dual Obligation;" 7:30 P. M. "A Life of Opportunity Yet a Failure." Preaching by Rev. E. P. Shier of San Francisco Theological Seminary.

St. Marcus German Lutheran Church. Rev. A. Jatho, pastor; Luther service at 10:30 A. M., "A Chosen Vessel unto God."

St. John's Episcopal Church, Grove street, near Eighth. Rev. Floyd J. Mynard, Rector, Rev. Benjamin Akerly, D. D., Rector Emeritus. All Saints' Day; twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 7:30 P. M.

Centennial Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ellis will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning: Sermon and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening: "All May Vote Except Aliens, Criminals, Paupers, Idiots and Women."

First Church of Christ (Scientist) Loring Hall, Eleventh street, between Washington and Clay. Sunday services 11 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Class, 12:15 P. M. Friday evening meeting at reading room, 582 Twelfth street, corner Jefferson, 7.30 P. M.

"Watchers' Meeting." Captain R. Carey Brennon of the Royal Navy, late Admiral Mexican Navy, will speak at Fraternal Hall, Washington street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, November 1st at 3 P. M. Subject, "Salvation is of the Jews." All Israelites cordially invited.

First Christian Church, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. James Small, Pastor. Morning theme: "Can I certainly know that I am a child of God and How?" Evening subject: "The Lost Christ." Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Oakland Physchical Society on Sunday will hold meetings at 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. at Fraternal Hall, Washington street. In the afternoon Dr. Adams will lecture and Madam Montague, Madam Clark and others will give readings. In the evening, Madam Montague will by special request speak upon her lecture on "The Battle of the Ballots" which will be of unusual interest to Democrats, Populists, Republicans and Woman Suffragists. She will also answer written questions.

Pilgrim Church Y. M. C. A. Dr Carpenter of Santa Clara will speak Sunday evening at half past seven. Subject: "A Wonderful Prophecy." All are invited.

Market Street Congregational Church corner Market and Eighteenth streets, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D., the pastor, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. Subjects: At 11 A. M. "A Transforming Vision". At 7:30 P. M., "The Rights and Duties of Womanhood."

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FLY FRONT VESTS

at half the price other Tailors would charge you.

SUITS to Order, from.....$10.00

No garment delivered unless perfect fitting.

Oakland Branch
COLUMBIAN
Woolen Mills
1005 BROADWAY.

"CRACKER JACK" IS DELICIOUS!

DON'T FORGET TO BUY THE CHILDREN A PACKAGE BEFORE GOING HOME.

5c

For sale by all Confectioners and Grocers.

None genuine without our Trade Marks, the big K's. All others are inferior imitations.

LILLY & PANNELL,
MANUFACTURERS
Third and Clay Sts., - Oakland

A PIANOLESS PARLOR IS DESOLATE DREARY AND DULL.

If you have a son or daughter, indulge them with a good Piano—

If you have no children buy a piano to make home pleasant to yourself and friends.

PAY A REASONABLE PRICE. BUY FROM A REASONABLE HOUSE.

WE ARE REASONABLE

Clark Wise & Co.

4 1108 BROADWAY

THERE'S NO CAN JUGGLERY among our drivers. You get what you pay for and you pay for pure healthy milk. We have no second quality stuff to sell. The soul, the inspiration of our enterprise, is "honest service; first quality; fair prices." Does the sentiment please you?

OAKLAND CREAM DEPOT
1367 Broadway 15
Tel. Main 747. J. A. Biles, Pres't

One price shoes—warranted shoes—money back shoes—these are all winners—only one place to pick them.

YOUNG'S
961 WASHINGTON ST.

MESNEM & SMITH, Props.

WILSON'S INN.

Fall and winter rate, $5.00 per week; children $2.50. School nearby. Climate especially recommended. Mountain air, home table. Particulars of Mrs. Dr. Stockham, Room 4, Playter Block, Oakland.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macdonough Theatre
FRIEDLANDER, GOTTLOB & CO., LESSEES & MANAGERS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY!

THREE NIGHTS | Presenting Four Great Plays | NOV. 5-6-7
Bargain Matinee Saturday.

OAKLAND THEATER.
Twelfth and Webster Streets.
FRANK BACON - - - - Manager
Telephone Main 56.

Box office at theater open from 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.; Sundays, 11 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Uptown box office, Riley's drug store, 1067 Broadway, Tel. Red 891. Alameda box office, Riley's drug store, Park street, cor. Santa Clara Avenue. Berkeley box office, Bahr's drug store.

TONIGHT and every Night this Week
L. R. STOCKWELL
Supported by THE BACON COMPANY in
MR. POTTER OF TEXAS
Comedy Realism Heroism
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Next Week—L. R. STOCKWELL in "The Magistrate," "Uncle Tom" following.

WARNING
-TO-
SUPPORTERS OF
BRYAN AND SILVER.

Avoid the Mistake of Voting for the Electors Headed:

"National Democratic Party Electors"

The name of one Clay W. Taylor appears in this group. These Electors represent BOLTING DEMOCRATS who are for the SINGLE GOLD STANDARD and AGAINST SILVER, and a vote for this movement is in effect a vote for McKINLEY.

Vote for Either of These Groups, BUT NOT FOR BOTH.

Democrat Electors:	People's Party Electors:
1. J. W. Martin,	19. J. V. Webster,
2. Jo Hamilton,	20. Daniel McKay
3. S. I. Allard,	21. J. W. Martin,
4. C. W. Thresher,	22. S. I. Allard,
5. William Craig,	23. Jo Hamilton,
6. D. T. Fowler,	24. D. T. Fowler,
7. M. R. Merrill,	25. William Craig,
8. J. V. Webster,	26. M. R. Merrill,
9. Daniel McKay.	27. C. W. Thresher.

These Electors are the SAME individuals and are the ONLY BRYAN ELECTORS.

Vote for these 27 electors but ONCE, under ONE party heading ONLY.

Owing to a change in the law, you are required to stamp opposite EACH of the NINE Electors voted for.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION NOMINEES.
1st District.....F. A. CUTLER
2d District.....MARION DE VRIES
3d District.....WARREN B. ENGLISH
No. 67, 4th District...JAMES G. MAGUIRE
S. F., No. 68, 5th District.....A. B. KINNEY
6th District.....C. A. BARLOW
7th District.....C. H. CASTLE

California Silver Campaign Committee,
BALDWIN HOTEL.

Bryan and Silver

Grand Reception and Union Rally
tendered by the citizens of Alameda County to our next Congressman,

Hon. WARREN B. ENGLISH

OAKLAND TABERNACLE,
Saturday Evening, Oct. 31st

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. W. FOOTE, Hon. W. B. ENGLISH, Hon. M. F. TARPEY, Hon. WM. CRAIG.
Grand Street Parade and Fireworks.
Dr. G. W. Simpson, Grand Marshal
C. H. BRONNAHAN, Ch. Dem. Co. Com.
J. LEO PARK, Sec.

$150 Cash
—AND—
$30 PER MONTH, Including Interest,
Will Buy a
NEW MODERN HOUSE,
Containing
7 Rooms and Bath,
SITUATED ON
Central Ave., Alameda
In a Choice Residence Section
LOT 30x125

William J. Dingee,
460-462 Eighth Street,
OAKLAND.

The Lace House

Corner Twelfth and Washington Streets.
OAKLAND.
The H. C. Capwell Co.
INCORPORATED.
Telephone 1071—Red.

Art Linens

STAMPED AND PLAIN
A line to delight those who appreciate handsome linens. New and beautiful designs in stamped goods; full line of plain and open work unstamped pieces.

DOYLIES
What is there we haven't? Our line is made up of plain and fancy styles, fringed or hemstitched, plain or stamped. Styles at 5c, 3 for 25c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c to 50c each.

LINEN SQUARES—All sizes
Hemstitched or fringed, stamped or plain, sizes from 6 in. to 45 in. square. Prices 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 to $1.50 each.

BATTENBURG LINENS
These are linens with Battenburg lace edges, sizes 6 in. to 24 in. square; also come in oblong. Prices, according to size, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

CUT-WORK LINENS
Designs for open work and buttonhole edge, small and medium size pieces, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

TRAY CLOTHS
Tray Cloths of various sizes, fringed or hemstitched—a great line; all new goods. Grades at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c to $1.25 each.

LINEN SCARFS
For table use, side boards and bureaus; Momie linen, fringed, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $1.00. Hemstitched Scarfs, plain or fancy, various widths and lengths, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00 to $2.50 each.

RISH POINT SCARFS
New and beautiful designs, widths and lengths, for all purposes. A magnificent assortment. Grades at 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.25 each.

IRISH POINT SQUARES
Beautiful open work designs, 9 in. to 36 in. square, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

PILLOW SHAMS
An unusually large and handsome assortment to offer you. Lace, Irish Point, Muslin, Embroidered and Spachtel. Prices, per pair, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 to $4.00.

TOILET SETS
Some very handsome things, all new. At 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00.

STAMPED BIBS
Lge. sizes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c to 50c each.

ALL SORTS
Under this head we offer: Night Gown Cases, Shoe Bags, Laundry Bags, Denim Table and Cushion Covers, Denim Scarfs, Tinted Scarfs and Squares, etc., etc. Full lines of above goods in all grades.

THE BACON WILL.

A Petition for the Distribution of a Valuable Estate.

Frank P. Bacon, Carrie J. Bacon and Etta B. Soule, executrices of the will of the late H. D. Bacon, has petitioned the Superior Court for the distribution of the estate of the deceased, which comprises property valued considerably over $250,000. The homestead fronting on Fallon street has been bequeathed to the widow, together with her share of the community property.

The residue of the estate is to be divided in equal parts among the three children above referred to. Under the will $2,000 has been paid to Prof. Frank Soule, husband of one of the daughters of the deceased, and $2,000 to Miss Mamie Bacon, wife of Frank P. Bacon, a son of the deceased.

Short of Police.

Chief of Police Lloyd will not have enough officers to cover all of the polling places Tuesday and he is scheming how he can detail his force so as to prevent fraud at the boxes. Fifty men constitute his entire force and he asked for as many extra. The Finance Committee of the Council refused to appropriate money to pay more than the twelve regularly appointed special officers and with these he will have to do the best he can.

A Stiff Fine.

Ah Lee, the Chinaman who sold a lottery ticket to City Engineer Wilson and then pleaded not guilty to violating the ordinance was this morning fined $100 or 50 days imprisonment.

Great Special Sale

SILKS

Commencing Tuesday, Nov. 3d, at 9 O'clock A. M.
And Continuing Until Disposed of.

Fall Dresden Novelty Silks. Black and Colored new Brocade Silks. Gros Grains. Satin Rhadames. Changeable Novelty Silks, etc., etc., all of which are good value at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard. **79c**

Will be on Display in our Eleventh Street Windows.

SAME DAYS—Sample Line of

Toys and Holiday Goods

At less than manufacturer's cost.
Dolls, Toys, Galloping and Rocking Horses, Shoo Flys, Doll Buggies, etc.

Buy them now. Christmas time you will have to pay three times as much.

Salinger's

NEW DEPARTMENT STORES
1013 to 1023 Washington Street,
Southwest Corner Eleventh.

GREAT SALE of Marysville Blankets still going on, $7 fine wool Blankets for $3.98 and so on up to a $13.50 Blanket for $9.48.
Don't think of buying your Blankets until you see ours.

LABOR IS STAUNCH

A Working Men's Meeting Is Held at Germania Hall.

HUNDREDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Presidential Elector McKinlay Makes a Sound Speech.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

The Fallacies of Democratic Doctrines Are Lucidly Shown.

The labor meeting which was held under the auspices of the Republican County Central Committee at Germania Hall last night proved to be quite a successful affair.

The committee had secured Homeier's Band to play on several street corners, and in front of the hall, and this attraction served to swell the audience.

By 8:30 the hall was filled with laboring men, all eager to receive light on the burning questions which are of so much importance at this time to the wage earner.

Of enthusiasm there was no end, and the telling points scored by D. E. McKinlay, the famous young Santa Rosan, were quickly grasped by the audience, as was seen by the frequent applause that greeted his utterances.

The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens, Chinese lanterns and bunting of the National colors. Upon the platform sat Chairman Watkins, Charles Mautalen, A. C. Henry, Bert Elliott, Felix Lafon and Charles Conde.

Charles Mautalen called the meeting to order and introduced H. W. Watkins as chairman of the meeting.

"It is with a full appreciation of the very high honor bestowed upon me that I speak to you this evening," said Mr. Watkins. "This is the greatest campaign that we have experienced since we elected Lincoln in 1860. It therefore behooves us all to do all that we can to win, and I, for one, will assure you that I will do my very utmost."

A quartette, composed of Fred Elven, Frank H. Ayers, Robert L. Potter and H. Briggs, then rendered exquisitely several campaign songs, being encored twice.

Mr. Watkins then introduced D. E. McKinlay as a young man who was on the ticket as Republican nominee for Presidential elector, and who would, if elected, cast a vote for William McKinley of Ohio.

D. E. McKINLAY.

Mr. McKinlay said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to be with you for a short time tonight to speak to you in regard to the position of the Republican party on the silver question. The Republican platform tells us that we are in favor of the free coinage of silver after we have come to an international agreement.

"Now what do we mean by international agreement in regard to the free coinage of silver? It means for the United States to come to an agreement where silver can be used all over the United States and coined at such a ratio that it can be used all over the world.

"It has been thought by American statesmen and by no less a man than James G. Blaine of Maine (applause) and has been advocated by some of the greatest economists of the times that silver money, whether it be called dollars, thalers, crowns or roubles, should all contain the same amount of silver bullion, so it will not be necessary to issue exchange against the countries. This is as necessary for the welfare of the world as an interstate money in the United States.

"Now, my friends, it is an economic fact that before gold and silver can be coined and put into circulation side by side on the intrinsic or bullion value they must be at a parity; if not, the cheap money will drive the dear money out of the country.

"We have today in this country 627,000,000 silver dollars, and $612,000,000 of gold coin. Today the silver bullion in the silver dollar is worth 51 cents; a month ago it was worth 53 cents; this is caused by the decline in the price of silver bullion. Our silver dollars in the country today are worth 100 cents and have equal paying power with gold. Now, why is that? It is because the $612,000,000 in gold is behind the $627,000,000 in silver. And that causes them to circulate side by side.

"'Gresham's law of money' means that cheap money will drive the dear money out of circulation in the country it is coined. For instance, if a man has two dollars in his pocket, one of which he earned by working six hours and earned the other by four hours of labor, and if he owes a bill of one dollar and has the option to pay it with the dollar he pleases, he will most certainly pay it in the dollar that was the more easily earned in preference to a dollar that cost him more labor. He will pay in the cheap money.

"Today the United States guarantees that each silver dollar will be worth 100 cents the world over. But the result of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to make the silver dollar a money worth only fifty-one cents the world over; that is what the silverites want to do, put the Government stamp on fifty-one cents of silver bullion brought from all the countries of the earth and make it equal in paying power with gold. The Republican party believes in free and unlimited coinage of silver after silver has gone up to $1.29 per ounce.

"Now, my friends, you know how it was with greenbacks; you could with a dollar in gold buy $2.85 in greenbacks. If the United States could hold the price of her money up, why did she not keep the greenbacks at a parity with gold?

"Our silver friends are right in saying that the white metal would go up, but it would go up in the scale of prices only a few cents an ounce, we submit to you that the United States could not raise the price of silver from 64 cents an ounce to $1.29 an ounce, the former price. Before we raise the price to $1.29 the United States must obtain the consent of at least twelve other nations.

"Our free silver friends ask us why was it that prior to 1873 silver bullion was never less than $1.29; they say it was because silver was coined by the United States. Now, it is a fact that all the most important nations of the earth were coining it at that time, and it was necessary for all those countries to buy all the silver bullion produced. That is what kept silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce prior to 1873.

"It was in 1867 that a conference was called in Paris, France, to attempt to come to an international agreement on the money question. Some advocated the demonetization of gold, others wanted to demonetize silver, and this was done, and gold established as the standard. The German Empire was the first to demonetize silver and establish gold as the standard, and the rest of the civilized countries soon followed Germany's example with the one exception of Russia.

"In 1873 there was produced $45,000,000 of silver, but in 1878 there was produced $125,000,000, nearly three times the amount. The result was that silver went down, and this was not caused by the demonetization of silver, but by the over production of the metal.

"You hear a great deal today about the 'crime of '73.' You would imagine to hear some of the advocates of silver talk that old John Sherman got up in the middle of the night, with nothing on but a night shirt, and, with a candle in his hand, went over to the House of Congress and played a trick by which silver was demonetized before 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Did not their standard bearer, Senator Stewart, vote for the demonetization of silver? Of course he did, and when he is asked about it he says that he did not know what he was voting for.

"The first agitation by the silver men resulted in the Bland-Allison bill, which compelled the Government to purchase 48,000,000 ounces of silver a year. This was a larger amount of silver than the world's output amounted to between 1873 and 1878. The Bland-Allison bill was in operation for four years, and that did not raise the price of silver. In 1890 that bill was repealed, and the Sherman act took its place, but that did not cause silver to rise to $1.29, although it did rise to $1.21, and stayed there one day and then dropped to 100 cents, 90, 80, 70, 66 cents, and that is about where it stands now.

"Mexico is not prosperous today on account of silver; it is because Mexico has a GAL. TWO—McKinlay. ullhbO'r prohibitory tariff which keeps all her money in the country. In Mexico the skilled mechanics, such as railroad engineers, get $150 per month, payable in Mexican dollars, equal to about $90 in gold. Flour is worth about $1.25 in gold and about $2.50 in silver. Beans are worth about four cents a pound in gold and eight cents in silver. See how it works.

"Our free silver friends tell us they are going to put more money into circulation, but how are they going to do it? Are the silver mine owners going to shovel out their silver to the farmers, laborers and merchants? No, you may rest assured they are not. It is enterprise, thrift and energy that puts money into circulation.

"Bryan in one of his glittering speeches says that the silver would be put into circulation by the mill owners selling their goods to the miners. One would think there were 5,000,000 miners in the country. At the time when there were the most men employed in the silver mines of the United States, there were all told about 37,508 men, one-half of whom were Chinese. What do you think of that?

"The Republican party is in favor of the free coinage of silver, but only after an international agreement. Germany favors the United States having free silver, according to the Examiner, but is not in favor of having free silver in its own country. All the nations are perfectly willing for the United States to try the experiment. They want to make a cat's paw out of us.

"We are the greatest nation in the world, but, as Tom Reed says, you cannot make water run up hill, neither can the United States coin silver free and without limit without the consent of the other nations.

"As patriotic citizens, it is our duty to vote the principles of the Republican party and their candidates, without regard to personal animosities. We must vote for those who have given us honest work in the House of Representatives. I refer to Samuel G. Hilborn.

"One word in regard to another matter. Think of the trickery by which the Populists propose to put this man Cator into office. To prevent this and to return that honest man, George C. Perkins, to the United States Senate, you must vote wholly for Republican State Senators and Assemblymen.

"One word in regard to the Presidential candidates. McKinley (applause) has been making history for thirty years, while Bryan—well, who is he? I'll tell you. He is the one-horse editor of a one-horse paper in a one-horse town; that's what Bryan is. After election, Bryan will be buried in utter oblivion." (Applause.)

After Mr. McKinlay's able speech, the Glee Club rendered another of their catchy campaign songs.

Congressman Hilborn was then introduced by Chairman Watkinson, and was received with loud cheers and applause. Judge Hilborn said he had already made one speech, and still had another to make in Alameda. He spoke briefly on the paramount issue of the day, protection, and said as sure as the sun arose on the 4th of next March McKinley would be inaugurated as President of the United States.

A. H. Elliot of the law firm of Stearns & Elliot of San Francisco, and who lives in the Second Ward of Oakland, was the next speaker. He confined himself to speaking on protection and equal suffrage.

Joseph Caudle, the colored orator of San Francisco, also addressed the meeting on the principles of the Republican party.

The meeting closed with three cheers and a tiger for McKinley and Hobart.

DIED.

HORD—In this city, Mrs. Seneth A. Hord, mother of Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, a native of Kentucky, in her 81st year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10:30 o'clock, MONDAY, November 2d, from 1013 Sixth avenue, East Oakland. Interment private.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It appearing to the said Court from the verified petition this day presented and filed by Theophilus H. Woodward, the guardian of the person and of the estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate belonging to the estate of said insane person to pay the debts outstanding against said insane person, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration of the said estate, and to preserve the property of said estate and to prevent the said estate from becoming insolvent, and to relieve the estate from the burden of oppressive and ruinous liens, and to provide for the maintenance and care of said Elvira C. Oakley, and that the estate may be converted to and invested in some productive stock,

Now therefore it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, Department No. 4, at the Court House in City of Oakland, County of Alameda, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the guardian to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said Alameda County.

Dated October 31st, 1896.

JOHN ELLISWORTH,
Judge of the Superior Court.

SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys at law.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations etc., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital organs; strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of apetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL. Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes.

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

JOHN A. BRITTON, President — SAM'L J. TAYLOR, Secretary — C. B. MORGAN, Treasurer

EX. COMMITTEE
E. J. Pringle
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Sam'l Bell McKee
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Thos. Prather
Israel Lawton
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Oakland Business Men's Sound Money League

1207 Broadway

Playter Block

VICE PRESIDENTS
H. C. Taft
E. J. Pringle
Warren Olney
Israel Lawton
Jno. A. Stanly
Sam'l Bell McKee
W. V. Witcher
W. T. Veitch
J. J. Valentine
J. C. Martin

OAKLAND, CAL., October 29, 1896.

DEAR SIR,--

In view of the great importance of the coming contest - sound money and free silver, the Oakland Business Men's Sound - League makes a personal appeal to you to throw aside the apathy which satisfies itself with merely voting right, and to bestir yourself from now until election day and see that all who think aright shall find their way to the polls. The occasion requires the strong personal effort of every man who sees the disasters that would follow free silver coinage.

John A. Britton — Edward J. Pringle
W. V. Witcher — Warren Olney
W. T. Veitch — Samuel Bell McKee
Israel Lawton — Henry C. Taft
J. J. Valentine — Israel Lawton
J. C. Martin

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cloak Department. ❋ Cloak Department

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

The salesman approaches his customer cheerfully and confidently when the stock he has to show consists of a complete assortment of **seasonable** goods at **reasonable** prices.

No reason can be found for adverse criticism of design, workmanship or prices of our Fall and Winter JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, shown in this department.

. . Special Attention is Called to Our . .

Immense assortment of FUR COLLARETTES, ranging in price from **$3.75 to $15**

Two Specials . .

First quality Boucle Cloth Jacket in black and navy, neatly trimmed with soutache braid—at **$9.00.**

Black Boucle Cloth Jacket with velvet collar, at **$5.00**—the nobbiest style ever offered for the price. The quantity on hand is limited—Call early.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

S. E. COR. WASHINGTON & 13th STS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, issued on the 27th day of September, 1896, calling a general election throughout the State, to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, for the purpose of electing the following named officers, of which the following is a copy:

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, when the following officers will be elected, namely:

NINE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Also, SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, ONE STATE SENATOR FORM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENATORIAL DISTRICTS: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, ONE MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY FROM EACH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT IN THIS STATE.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Also, THREE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.

Also, TWO JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura and Yolo.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF FRESNO, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter, appointed.

Also, at said election, AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State; namely,

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership: provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide resuaents of this State.

Sec. 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be preserved.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint-stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint-stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individuall yand personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint-stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 12.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 16. It shall be competent in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1 Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of any public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with any of its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted on separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One.
Amendment Number Two.
Amendment Number Three.
Amendment Number Four.
Amendment Number Five.
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33 (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Four, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25 (relating to the operation of of general laws in organized or incorporated cities or towns. For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Five, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13, (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties.) For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 (extending the right to vote to females.) For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount herafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

(Seal.)
Attest:

L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

H. BAILEY,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Attest:

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk.

October 16, 1896.

CHAS. H. WOOD
CORRECTLY FITTED
100F
WASHINGTON ST.
OAKLAND
CHELLIN PHARMACY.
Examination free. Spectacles and eyeglasses, all grades and qualities. Oculists' prescriptions filled at lowest rates. Spectacles repaired. The Invisible Common Sense Ear Drums.

The Lace House

Corner Twelfth and Washington Streets.
OAKLAND.
The H. C. Capwell Co.
INCORPORATED.
Telephone 1071—Red.

Art Linens

STAMPED AND PLAIN
A line to delight those who appreciate handsome Linens. New and beautiful designs in stamped goods; full line of plain and open work unstamped pieces.

DOYLIES
What is there we haven't? Our line is made up of plain and fancy styles, fringed or hemstitched, plain or stamped. Styles at 5c, 3 for 25c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c to 50c each.

LINEN SQUARES—All sizes
Hemstitched or fringed, stamped or plain, sizes from 6 in. to 45 in. square. Prices 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 to $1.50 each.

BATTENBURG LINENS
These are linens with Battenburg lace edges, sizes 6 in. to 24 in. square; also come in oblong. Prices, according to size, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

CUT-WORK LINENS
Designs for open work and buttonhole edge, small and medium size pieces, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

TRAY CLOTHS
Tray Cloths of various sizes, fringed or hemstitched—a great line, all new goods. Grades at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c to $1.25 each.

LINEN SCARFS
For table use, side boards and bureaus; Moinie linen, fringed, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $1.00. Hemstitched Scarfs, plain or fancy, various widths and lengths, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00 to $2.50 each.

RISH POINT SCARFS
New and beautiful designs, widths and lengths, for all purposes. A magnificent assortment. Grades at 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.25 each.

IRISH POINT SQUARES
Beautiful open work designs, 9 in. to 36 in. square, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

PILLOW SHAMS
An unusually large and handsome assortment to offer you. Lace, Irish Point, Muslin, Embroidered and Spachtel. Prices, per pair, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 to $4.00.

TOILET SETS
Some very handsome things, all new. At 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00.

STAMPED BIBS
Lace sizes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c to 50c each.

ALL SORTS
Under this head we offer: Night Gown Cases, Shoe Bags, Laundry Bags, Denim Table and Cushion Covers, Denim Scarfs, Tinted Scarfs and Squares, etc., etc. Full lines of above goods in all grades.

THE BACON WILL.

A Petition for the Distribution of a Valuable Estate.

Frank P. Bacon, Carrie J. Bacon and Etta B. Soule, executrices of the will of the late H. D. Bacon, has petitioned the Superior Court for the distribution of the estate of the deceased, which comprises property valued considerably over $250,000. The homestead fronting on Fallon street has been bequeathed to the widow, together with her share of the community property.

The residue of the estate is to be divided in equal parts among the three children above referred to. Under the will $2,000 has been paid to Prof. Frank Soule, husband of one of the daughters of the deceased, and $2,000 to Miss Mamie Bacon, wife of Frank P. Bacon, a son of the deceased.

Short of Police.

Chief of Police Lloyd will not have enough officers to cover all of the polling places Tuesday and he is scheming how he can detail his force so as to prevent fraud at the boxes. Fifty men constitute his entire force and he asked for as many extra. The Finance Committee of the Council refused to appropriate money to pay more than the twelve regularly appointed special officers and with these he will have to do the best he can.

A Stiff Fine.

Ah Lee, the Chinaman who sold a lottery ticket to City Engineer Wilson and then pleaded not guilty to violating the ordinance was this morning fined $100 or 50 days imprisonment.

Great Special Sale

SILKS

Commencing Tuesday, Nov. 3d, at 9 O'clock A. M.
And Continuing Until Disposed of.

Fall Dresden Novelty Silks, Black and Colored new Brocade Silks, Gros Grains, Satin Rhadames, Changeable Novelty Silks, etc., etc., all of which are good value at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard.

79c

Will be on Display in our Eleventh Street Windows.

SAME DAYS—Sample Line of

Toys and Holiday Goods

At less than manufacturer's cost.
Dolls, Toys, Galloping and Rocking Horses, Shoo Flys, Doll Buggies, etc.

Buy them now. Christmas time you will have to pay three times as much.

Salinger's

NEW DEPARTMENT STORES
1013 to 1023 Washington Street,
Southwest Corner Eleventh.

GREAT SALE of Marysville Blankets still going on, $7 fine wool Blankets for $3.98 and so on up to a $13.50 Blanket for $9.48.
Don't think of buying your Blankets until you see ours.

LABOR IS STAUNCH

A Working Men's Meeting Is Held at Germania Hall.

HUNDREDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Presidential Elector McKinlay Makes a Sound Speech.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

The Fallacies of Democratic Doctrines Are Lucidly Shown.

The labor meeting which was held under the auspices of the Republican County Central Committee at Germania Hall last night proved to be quite a successful affair.

The committee had secured Homeler's Band to play on several street corners, and in front of the hall, and this attraction served to swell the audience.

By 8:30 the hall was filled with laboring men, all eager to receive light on the burning questions which are of so much importance at this time to the wage earner.

Of enthusiasm there was no end, and the telling points scored by D. E. McKinlay, the famous young Santa Rosan, were quickly grasped by the audience, as was seen by the frequent applause that greeted his utterances.

The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens, Chinese lanterns and bunting of the National colors. Upon the platform sat Chairman Watkins, Charles Maurialen, A. C. Henry, Bert Elliott, Felix Lafon and Charles Condé.

Charles Maurialen called the meeting to order and introduced H. W. Watkins as chairman of the meeting.

"It is with a full appreciation of the very high honor bestowed upon me that I speak to you this evening," said Mr. Watkins. "This is the greatest campaign that we have experienced since we elected Lincoln in 1860. It therefore behooves us all to do all that we can to win, and I, for one, will assure you that I will do my very utmost."

A quartette, composed of Fred Biven, Frank H. Ayers, Robert L. Potter and H. Briggs, then rendered exquisitely several campaign songs, being encored twice.

Mr. Watkins then introduced D. E. McKinlay as a young man who was on the ticket as Republican nominee for Presidential elector and who would, if elected, cast a vote for William McKinley of Ohio.

D. E. McKINLAY.

Mr. McKinlay said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to be with you for a short time tonight to speak to you in regard to the position of the Republican party on the silver question. The Republican platform tells us that we are in favor of the free coinage of silver after we have come to an international agreement.

"Now what do we mean by international agreement in regard to the free coinage of silver? It means for the United States to come to an agreement where silver can be used all over the United States and coined at such a ratio that it can be used all over the world.

"It has been thought by American statesmen and by no less a man than James G. Blaine of Maine (applause) and has been advocated by some of the greatest economists of the times that silver money, whether it be called dollars, thalers, crowns or roubles, should all contain the same amount of silver bullion, so it will not be necessary to issue exchange against the countries. This is as necessary for the welfare of the world as an interstate money in the United States.

"Now, my friends, it is an economic fact that before gold and silver can be coined and put into circulation side by side on the intrinsic or bullion value they must be at a parity; if not, the cheap money will drive the dear money out of the country.

"We have today in this country 627,000,000 silver dollars, and $612,000,000 of gold coin. Today the silver bullion in the silver dollar is worth 53 cents; a month ago it was worth 53 cents, this is caused by the decline in the price of silver bullion. Our silver dollars in the country today are worth 100 cents and have equal paying power with gold. Now, why is that? It is because the $612,000,000 in gold is behind the $627,000,000 in silver. And that causes them to circulate side by side.

"'Gresham's law of money' means that cheap money will drive the dear money out of circulation in the country it is coined. For instance, if a man has two dollars in his pocket, one of which he earned by working six hours and earned the other by four hours of labor, and if he owes a bill of one dollar and has the option to pay it with the dollar he pleases, he will most certainly pay it in the dollar that was the more easily earned in preference to a dollar that cost him more labor. He will pay in the cheap money.

"Today the United States guarantees that each silver dollar will be worth 100 cents the world over. But the result of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to make the silver dollar a money worth only fifty-one cents the world over; that is what the silverites want to do, put the Government stamp on fifty-one cents of silver bullion brought from all the countries of the earth and make it equal in paying power with gold. The Republican party believes in free and unlimited coinage of silver after silver has gone up to $1.29 per ounce.

"Now, my friends, you know how it was with greenbacks; you could with a dollar in gold buy $2.85 in greenbacks. If the United States could hold the price of her money up, why did she not keep the greenbacks at a parity with gold?

"Our silver friends are right in saying that the white metal would go up, but it would go up in the scale of prices only a few cents an ounce, we submit to you that the United States could not raise the price of silver from 64 cents an ounce to $1.29 an ounce, the former price. Before we raise the price to $1.29 the United States must obtain the consent of at least twelve other nations.

"Our free silver friends ask us why was it that prior to 1873 silver bullion was never less than $1.29; they say it was because silver was coined by the United States. Now, it is a fact that all the most important nations of the earth were coining it at that time, and it was necessary for all those countries to buy all the silver bullion produced. That is what kept silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce prior to 1873.

"It was in 1867 that a conference was called in Paris, France, to attempt to come to an international agreement on the money question. Some advocated the demonetization of gold, others wanted to demonetize silver, and this was done, and gold established as the standard. The German Empire was the first to demonetize silver and establish gold as the standard, and the rest of the civilized countries soon followed Germany's example with the one exception of Russia.

"In 1873 there was produced $45,000,000 of silver, but in 1873 there was produced $125,000,000, nearly three times the amount. The result was that silver went down, and this was not caused by the demonetization of silver, but by the over production of the metal.

"You hear a great deal today about the 'crime of '73.' You would imagine to hear some of the advocates of silver talk that old John Sherman got up in the middle of the night, with nothing on but a night shirt, and, with a candle in his hand, went over to the House of Congress and played a trick by which silver was demonetized before 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Did not their standard bearer, Senator Stewart, vote for the demonetization of silver? Of course he did, and when he is asked about it he says that he did not know what he was voting for.

"The first agitation by the silver men resulted in the Bland-Allison bill, which compelled the Government to purchase 48,000,000 ounces of silver a year. This was a larger amount of silver than the world's output amounted to between 1873 and 1878. The Bland-Allison bill was in operation for four years, and that did not raise the price of silver. In 1890 that bill was repealed, and the Sherman act took its place, but that did not cause silver to rise to $1.29, although it did rise to $1.21, and stayed there one day and then dropped to 100 cents, 90, 80, 70, 60 cents, and that is about where it stands now.

"Mexico is not prosperous today on account of silver; it is because Mexico has a GAIL TWO—McKinlay. ulihbOfr prohibitory tariff which keeps all her money in the country. In Mexico the skilled mechanics, such as railroad engineers, get $180 per month, payable in Mexican dollars equal to about $90 in gold. Flour is worth about $1.25 in gold and about $2.50 in silver. Beans are worth about four cents a pound in gold and eight cents in silver. See how it works.

"Our free silver friends tell us they are going to put more money into circulation, but how are they going to do it? Are the silver mine owners going to shovel out their silver to the farmers, laborers and merchants? No, you may rest assured they are not. It is enterprise, thrift and energy that puts money into circulation.

"Bryan in one of his glittering speeches says that the silver would be put into circulation by the mill owners selling their goods to the miners. One would think there were 5,000,000 miners in the country. At the time when there were the most men employed in the silver mines of the United States, there were all told about 37,508 men, one-half of whom were Chinese. What do you think of that?

"The Republican party is in favor of the free coinage of silver, but only after an international agreement. Germany favors the United States having free silver, according to the Examiner, but is not in favor of having free silver in its own country. All the nations are perfectly willing for the United States to try the experiment. They want to make a cat's paw out of us.

"We are the greatest nation in the world, but, as Tom Reed says, you cannot make water run up hill, neither can the United States coin silver free and without limit without the consent of the other nations.

"As patriotic citizens, it is our duty to vote the principles of the Republican party and their candidates, without regard to personal animosities. We must vote for those who have given us honest work in the House of Representatives. I refer to Samuel G. Hilborn.

"One word in regard to another matter. Think of the trickery by which the Populists propose to put this man Cator into office. To prevent this and to return that honest man, George C. Perkins, to the United States Senate, you must vote wholly for Republican State Senators and Assemblymen.

"One word in regard to the Presidential candidates. McKinley (applause) has been making history for thirty years, while Bryan—well, who is he? I'll tell you. He is the one-horse editor of a one-horse paper in a one-horse town; that's what Bryan is. After election, Bryan will be buried in utter oblivion." (Applause.)

After Mr. McKinlay's able speech, the Glee Club rendered another of their catchy campaign songs.

Congressman Hilborn was then introduced by Chairman Watkinson, and was received with loud cheers and applause. Judge Hilborn said he had already made one speech, and still had another to make in Alameda. He spoke briefly on the paramount issue of the day, protection, and said as sure as the sun arose on the 4th of next March McKinley would be inaugurated as President of the United States.

A. H. Elliot of the law firm of Stearns & Elliot of San Francisco, and who lives in the Second Ward of Oakland, was the next speaker. He confined himself to speaking on protection and equal suffrage.

Joseph Caudle, the colored orator of San Francisco, also addressed the meeting on the principles of the Republican party.

The meeting closed with three cheers and a tiger for McKinley and Hobart.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations etc., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the vital organs; strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL. Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes.

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

DIED.

HORD—In this city, Mrs. Sendia A. Hord, mother of Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Irving M. Scott, a native of Kentucky, in her 91st year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10:30 o'clock, MONDAY, November 2d, from 1013 Sixth avenue, East Oakland. Interment private.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It appearing to the said Court from the verified petition this day presented and filed by Theophilus H. Woodward, the guardian of the person and of the estate of Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate belonging to the estate of said insane person to pay the debts outstanding against said insane person, and the debts, expenses and charges of the administration of the said estate, and to preserve the property of said estate and to prevent the said estate from becoming insolvent, and to relieve the estate from the burden of oppressive and ruinous liens, and to provide for the maintenance and care of said Elvira C. Oakley, and that the estate may be converted to and invested in some productive stock,

Now therefore it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said Elvira C. Oakley, an insane person, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, Department No. 1, at the Court House in City of Oakland, County of Alameda, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the guardian to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said Alameda County.

Dated October 31st, 1896.

JOHN ELLSWORTH,
Judge of the Superior Court.
SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys at Law.

JOHN A. BRITTON, President — SAM'L J. TAYLOR, Secretary — C. B. MORGAN, Treasurer

EX. COMMITTEE
E. J. Pringle
Warren Olney
Sam'l Bell McKee
R. S. Knight
Thos. Prather
Israel Lawton
H. O. Trowbridge
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A. B. Nye
E. A. Heron

Oakland Business Men's Sound Money League

1207 Broadway

Playter Block

VICE PRESIDENTS
H. C. Taft
E. J. Pringle
Warren Olney
Israel Lawton
Jno. A. Stanly
Sam'l Bell McKee
W. V. Witcher
W. T. Veitch
J. J. Valentine
J. C. Martin

OAKLAND, CAL., October 29, 1896.

DEAR SIR,--

In view of the great importance of the coming contest sound money and free silver, the Oakland Business Men's Sound League makes a personal appeal to you to throw aside the apathy which satisfies itself with merely voting right, and to bestir yourself from now until election day and see that all who think aright shall find their way to the polls. The occasion requires the strong personal effort of every man who sees the disasters that would follow free silver coinage.

John A. Britton — Edward J. Pringle
W. V. Witcher — Warren Olney
W. T. Veitch — Samuel Bell McKee
Jas. C. Martin — Henry C. Taft
J. J. Valentine — Israel Lawton

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cloak Department. ❋ Cloak Department

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

The salesman approaches his customer cheerfully and confidently when the stock he has to show consists of a complete assortment of **seasonable** goods at **reasonable** prices.

No reason can be found for adverse criticism of design, workmanship or prices of our Fall and Winter JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, shown in this department.

. . Special Attention is Called to Our . .

Immense assortment of FUR COLLARETTES, ranging in price from **$3.75 to $15**

Two Specials . .

First quality Boucle Cloth Jacket in black and navy, neatly trimmed with soutache braid—at **$9.00.**

Black Boucle Cloth Jacket with velvet collar, at **$6.00**—the nobbiest style ever offered for the price. The quantity on hand is limited—Call early.

ABRAHAMSON BROS.

S. E. COR. WASHINGTON & 13th STS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of the State of California issued on the 25th day of September, 1896, calling a general election throughout the State, to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, for the purpose of electing the following named officers, of which the following is a copy:

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held throughout the State of California on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, when the following officers will be elected, namely:

NINE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Also, SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, ONE STATE SENATOR FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENATORIAL DISTRICTS: Fifth, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, ONE MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY FROM EACH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT IN THIS STATE.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Also, FOUR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Also, THREE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.

Also, TWO JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura and Yolo.

Also, ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF FRESNO, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter, appointed.

Also, at said election, AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said State; namely,

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

Sec. 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be preserved.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint-stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each second order of a corporation or joint-stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint-stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws, but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.
(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 12.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 86. It shall be competent in all charters framed under the authority given by section one of article seven of this Constitution, as provided in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches, and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.
(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of any public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State, provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with any of its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted on separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One.
Amendment Number Two.
Amendment Number Three.
Amendment Number Four.
Amendment Number Five.
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33 (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Four, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities or towns). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Five, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 12 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 (extending the right to vote to females). For the Amendment?	Yes. ___ No. ___

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part 1, of the Penal Code, and a reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

(Seal.)
Attest:

L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

H. BAILEY,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Attest:

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk.

October 16, 1896.

CHAS. H. WOOD
CORRECTLY FITTED
1007 WASHINGTON ST.
OAKLAND
CRELLIN PHARMACY.

Examination free. Spectacles and eye glasses, all grades and qualities. Oculists' prescriptions filled at lowest rates. Spectacles repaired. The Invisible Common Sense Ear Drums.

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

REPUBLICAN DUTY,

A Follower of Blaine on the Restoration of Silver.

TOWNE OF MINNESOTA.

A Speech Which "Gold Men" Have Not Yet Attempted to Reply To.

HE IS THE WHOLE SUBJECT.

The Brilliant Young Congressman Practically Wipes the Floor With Tom Reed.

GREAT CARD FOR SILVER.

The Ruinous Effects of Demonetization in 1873 and Subsequent Years.

"The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 2900) to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue, the Senate amendment—"

Mr Towne said:

Mr. Chairman: If it were not for a profound, an almost overpowering sense of duty, I should not on this occasion vex the ear of the House nor venture to do violence to that feeling of embarassment which I assure you is most oppressive to myself and, I fear, all too evident to my auditors, particularly when I must follow the darling-ished and eloquent gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hopburn,) whom the House is always glad to hear. Under these circumstances I am reminded of those familiar lines of Shakespeare,

An in a theater the eyes of men,
When a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are filly bent on him that enters next.

But, sir, I conceive that the general subject which is brought before this House by the pending measure is by all odds the most important one that will engage or has engaged the attention of this body at this session of Congress. The eminent gentleman who opened the discussion on this measure (Mr. Dingley), following a method for that had its origin, I believe, with Aristotle, and which has had frequent employment since, well likened the money of the commercial nations of the world to the life-blood of the physical body. Sir, the comparison is most apt; for not more do the health and efficiency and happiness of the physical organism depend upon the quantity and condition of the blood, than do the welfare, the prosperity and the progress of society depend upon the volume and character of the money that flows in the channels of its commercial circulation. This it is which gives importance and special emphasis to the question now pending; because there are hundreds of thousands of men in the United States and elsewhere in the world today who believe that there is a studied effort on the part of certain interests by subtile surgery to abstract from the blood of the body politic its white corpuscles (applause), and to allow to atrophy one of the ventricles of its great central heart whose harmonious pulsations give power and energy and movement to its organization. (Applause.)

The question, sir, is an imminent one. It is a question that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. "Avaunt and quit my sight," will not banish it. Gentlemen may cry, "Peace, Peace," but there is not peace. Politicians may say, "We will make this thing or that thing or the other thing the issue." But, sirs, it is issues that make parties, not parties that make issues. (Applause.) Some gentlemen say, "Let it alone; let the question settle itself; do not agitate it." Sir that is not the language of brave men, that is not the language of statesmen; that is not the language of the whilom and customary leadership of the grand old Republican party. (Applause.) Its content reiteration shows a decline in the ancient and military standards of self-government.

Our institutions are founded upon and presuppose the fullest investigation, the genuineness of opinions, fair, free and fearless discussion. Had men in the past neglected to exemplify these requirements and to insist upon their guaranty, what would have been the history of liberty? To what unhappy condition would not mankind have been reduced had John Hampden been afraid to arraign his king for the unconstitutional exactions of ship money; had Sam Adams and Patrick Henry been obsequiously silent as to the stamp duty, or hesitated to affirm the great principle of "no taxation without representation;" had Thomas Jefferson permitted himself to entertain politic doubts whether "all men are created equal," had Washington deemed it safer to submit to British tyranny than to defy it; had Garrison, Lovejoy and Phillips been frightened from their high purpose by the calling of hard names and threats of personal violence; had Sumner, Seward and Lincoln thought it indiscreet to denounce the treatment of Kansas as a crime, to assert that the conflict between freedom and slavery was "irrepressible," and to make a new application of the old proverb that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." (Applause.)

No, sir; let us not abandon our duty. Let us stand to it like men. Said Daniel Webster, in answer to a similar argument sixty years ago:

"If any evil arises, to destroy or endanger this medium or this currency, our duty is to meet it, not to retreat from it—to remedy it, not to let it alone. We are to control and correct the mischief, not to submit to it."

Moreover, a question of this magnitude and significance ought to be discussed in a spirit and manner appropriate to so high a theme. To treat it as if it were the claim of a private interest seeking an avenue for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the general good, is to show a grave incompetence to weigh and handle the momentous concerns of the people. That so many in this House are unable to grasp the higher and only real issues involved, is not complimentary to the standard of American statesmanship. Similar but much severer strictures must be drawn upon a considerable part of the public press, to call one's opponent in an argument "fool," "crank," "lunatic," "traitor," is as unprofitable as it is impolite. People are apt to suspect one who "doth protest too much." Better answer your antagonist's argument than abuse him; and if he really be a fool his argument ought to be easily answered. Nor can you escape the ordeal of critical examination by merely pasting a label on your faith. Calling it "honest" and "sound," does not by any means make it so. It only begs the question. Nobody contends for unsound and dishonest money. I will permit no man to call me dishonest, nor shall he affix such a brand upon any proposal of mine.

The people cannot be deceived. They are studying this question as never before. Epithets cannot deter them from penetrating to its mystery. The "crage" may have passed, but the era of sober and deliberate investigation has begun, nay, is already far advanced, and I warn gentlemen that there never has been so much interest in this great question as there is now. "What is 'honest money?'" men are asking. "Have we it now? If not, how shall we obtain it?" These questions must be answered by arguments, not by adjectives.

No, sir, on the other hand, does this discussion give proper place to wild talk of revolution, secession and bloodshed. Sir, that kind of declaration has no justification in this forum or in any other in the United States. This is a government of the people. It is the highest form known of that kind of government which a great commentator has called "a government by discussion," and it is by orderly, sane, passionless, though earnest, discussion in the presence of the intelligent public opinion of the United States that we must settle all large questions of policy. Duclos said in reference to public opinion: "The man in power commands, but the intelligent govern, because in time they form public opinion, and that sooner or later subjugates every kind of despotism." We bow to the reign of law, and he who advocates any other way of settling differences is preaching anarchy, and will find no sympathy in this country.

In the discussion of this question, the first line of demarcation should be plainly drawn between the advocates of the single gold standard upon the one side and the advocates of bimetallism upon the other. In this matter there is great confusion of terms. It has been noticeable in the discussions on this floor; it is noticeable in similar discussions everywhere among those who take part in this controversy. Men call themselves bimetallists, men have today upon this floor called themselves bimetallists, who believe in a monetary system having one metal as a basis and another metal practically redeemable in it or resting upon it.

That is not bimetallism. That, I repeat, is not bimetallism. Nothing can be gained by a false use of terms. Everybody ought to favor the removal of all uncertainty in the meaning of the terms employed in this argument. If a man actually believes in the continuance of the present system, and I concede that there are two sides to the question, and that a man may rationally contend for the one or the other, but if a man honestly believes that gold should be the sole measure of value in the world, why can he not say so, and stand boldly and bravely up to his declaration? (Applause.) I have no patience with the believer in the gold standard who exhausts all the resources of ingenuity in an attempt to avoid stating his real position. Such evasion bespeaks a lack of confidence either in his own conclusions or in their acceptability to the country.

Now, sir, a man who is honestly a bimetallist, who believes in the use of both gold and silver as standard money, as money of ultimate redemption, the final basis of all token and representative currency, cannot consistently stand up here and deny the evils of the single gold standard. It amazes me to hear gentlemen upon this floor loudly proclaim themselves bimetallists and then launch themselves into tedious arguments to prove that the gold standard is wholly satisfactory. They are bimetallists, yet gold is a stable measure of values! They are bimetallists, yet there is no appreciation of gold! They are bimetallists, yet prices have not fallen! They are bimetallists, yet prices have fallen and entirely because of cheapened cost of production! They are bimetallists, yet the restoration of silver is impossible! They are bimetallists, yet the present system must continue indefinitely! They are bimetallists, but the single gold standard is good enough for them! Why, sir, this is the very acme of inconsistency. I know not which is the more pitiable, that such folly should be tolerated, or that so many who commit it should be unconscious of it.

It may be thought, sir, that I am spending too much time upon this matter. But in the forum where this discussion is soon to be taken, I mean the great tribunal of the public opinion of the Union States, it is of the utmost importance to both sides that we agree upon the meaning of the terms used in the inquiry, and that men honest in their convictions shall boldly take their places under the banners they mean to follow.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, deputy assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in his recent book, Monetary Systems of the World, page 12, says:

By bimetallism, strictly defined, is meant the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into coins of full debt-paying power.

I refer to Mr. Muhleman's definition because he speaks with authority upon matters of fact, and because his book aims not at theoretical discussion, but at a clear statement of settled and existing conditions.

Let me cite another authority. The royal commission appointed in 1886 by Queen Victoria "to inquire into the causes of the recent changes in the values of the precious metals," reported in 1888, and the report was published by our Government in 1889. I quote from page 59 of that report, Section 116:

"A bimetallic system of currency, to be completely effective, must, in the view of those who advocate it, include two essential features: (a) An open mint ready to coin any quantity of either gold or silver which may be brought to it. (b) The right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities at his option, in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law."

That, sir, is bimetallism; and if a man do not believe in it let him say so, but let him not believe in something else and label it "bimetallism" for purposes of deception. (Applause.) The statement that the present system is bimetallic, if not ignorant, is not candid. The attempt to substitute for the well understood meaning of bimetallism a new definition, whereby it is applied to any monetary system in which both gold and silver are "used," without reference to the manner of the use, is a subterfuge unworthy of the honesty and dignity of American political discussion and one that will not impose upon the aroused intelligence of the American people. (Applause.) If their final judgment is for gold monometallism it will not be pronounced under any mistake or delusion. You cannot promise them both silver and gold and satisfy them with gold alone.

Until recently it never entered into anybody's head since the word bimetallism was coined to have a doubt about what it meant. There can be no question as to the meaning of the word. Bimetallism means Two-metallism. It was coined to mean, and does mean, a money system where the two metals, gold and silver, are treated alike. It has never meant anything else. It signifies the equal access of gold and silver to the mints at a fixed ratio, and the option by the debtor as to the coin in which he shall discharge his debt. This matter is important. Gentlemen here and elsewhere constantly misapply this word. I do not propose to permit it any longer, to the extent to which my little influence may go. I here and now challenge any gentleman upon this floor or anywhere else—and this is not a mere rhetorical defiance but is intended to bring this confusion to an end—to produce a definition of bimetallism by any publicist or economist of authority or any statesman of standing, made prior to 1895, which is not in substantial accord with the definition I have given. Let no gentleman who may do me the honor to reply to this speech neglect this point. Let him be either for the single gold standard or for bimetallism, and if for bimetallism let him discuss the means of reaching the end and frankly concede that the present system cannot be permitted to last.

It has been, sir, only since the great parties of the United States have been every one of them unequivocally pledged to bimetallism, and that fact conflicted with the desires of certain people, that they have sought to make a new definition of bimetallism, and under that new definition to hold the pledgers to the letter of their ancient pledge without its spirit. (Applause.) Why cannot men who do believe in the gold standard be honest and say so? I do not impute now, when I use the word "honest," any moral obliquity to any gentleman. I should perhaps rather phrase it in this way. Why shall not a man have the open and manly courage of his convictions and stand up and be counted? Why let him not say as the New York Evening Post said? That great representative of English opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, protection, and bimetallism, and every other form of Americanism, said not long ago.

"There are some people (a diminishing number, however) who hesitate to avow themselves in favor of the single gold standard, although they are opposed to any change from the present system. There are others (also a diminishing number) who think that because a certain limited number of silver dollars are in circulation we have bimetallism or the double standard in this country. This is a totally false conception, as false as it would be to assume that we have a paper standard because a limited number of greenbacks are afloat.....The 'gold bugs' have no change of standard in contemplation. They are satisfied with the present posture of affairs, so far as that goes. The 'expulsion of everything but gold as real money' took place in 1873, and continues unabated."

Let every man who believes with the Post imitate its frankness and say so. Let him say so along with that distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker), Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who declared in his speech yesterday—I do not pretend to quote him exactly, but I remember perfectly the substance of the statement—

"That if all the nations of the world were to come together and agree upon a ratio for the free coinage of gold and silver, it could not be maintained beyond a very brief space of time in face of the inevitable laws of trade."

Perhaps he believes it. If he says so, I have no doubt he does, strange and incredible as it may seem to my poor faculties. But, sir, if he does believe it, then I undertake to say he cannot remain in the Republican party unless, when the Republican party next proclaims its doctrine in a national convention it shall change its platform. (Applause.)

Now, Mr Chairman, I am not using the words of excess and incaution. I say that the Republican platform uses unmistakeable language. It may not have said what the convention meant. If anybody wants to assume the burden of proving that the Republican party in national convention assembled said what it did not mean, he is welcome to do it; but for my own part, I have never yet found it necessary to charge the grand old Republican party of these United States with deliberate misrepresentation. (Applause.) And that party in convention assembled proclaimed, in the last authoritative national utterance that we have from that organization:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

I care not what restrictions, limitations, or qualifications were added to that sentence to complete the plank, they never could get away from that initial pronouncement pledging the party to the restoration to the full money functions of silver so as to clothe it with every dignity bestowed on gold. "Tradition" refers to some ancient system, not the present. "Standard money" is not token money.

I am not now discussing the means of reaching it, but I defy any man on the top of this earth to say that the Republican party is not by its platform pledged to achieve bimetallism in some way, and I affirm that you must change that platform before a man who believes in a single gold standard can consistently stand upon it. If I am wrong on this point, let some subsequent participant in this debate set me right.

WHY THE OPPOSITION ?

Reasons the Bimetallists Are Objecting to the Gold Standard.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if bimetallists are opposed to the single gold standard, what is the reason for their opposition? It must be because in some respects the single gold standard is wrong, because in some way it is an evil because in some way it injuriously affects the people of the United States or the people of the world. Bimetallists contend that such is the fact. They contend that the single gold standard is and has been since its adoption by the leading commercial nations an appreciating standard, whose unit has rapidly increased in general purchasing power, and must continue so to increase; that this appreciation is evidenced by a progressive fall of prices throughout the gold-standard world, not accounted for by diminishing cost of production, and that the inevitable result must be to augment the burden of all debts and fixed charges, to discourage investments and enterprise, and to undermine the productive forces of the countries where it prevails. And they affirm that if these things are so, the evil is so tremendous and pressing as to call for some immediate remedial action.

Now, sir, in order to proceed intelligibly along the line of argument I have laid out for myself, it becomes necessary to get a clear conception of certain words used in the terminology of this discussion. Standard and unit are examples, occurring in the expressions "standard of value" and "unit of value." By the Century Dictionary "standard" is defined as "a weight, measure or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined," and unit as "any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured." Thus by the expressions referred to the mind is centered on the thought of weight, dimension and quantity, and thus some persons are led to the notion that a "dollar" or "pound sterling," or "franc," means something as absolute and definite as to value as "ton," "yard" and "quart" are as to weight, length and capacity. But value is neither "so heavy," "so long," or of "such and such contents." You cannot see it. Value is nothing absolute. Value is a relation. It is the ratio at which one thing exchanges for another. One thing may be worth as much as another thing, more than another thing, or less than another thing; that is, of equal, greater or less value. But it takes two things to express value; one is compared with the other. And the relation between exchanged commodities is perfectly reciprocal. When I pay $100 for a horse, as in the illustration used by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker) the other day, the horse buys the $100 just as certainly as the $100 buys the horse; and if it be true to say that horses are high if they cost $150, it is equally true to say that money is high when you have to give two horses for $100. (Applause.)

Gentlemen here have much to say of "intrinsic value," and declare their willingness to vote for bimetallism when somebody shall show them how to make a gold dollar and a silver dollar equal in "intrinsic value." I should like to hear some of those gentlemen define "intrinsic value." They confuse, it seems to me, the meaning of value and utility. Things may possess qualities that make them useful, and hence will have utility, but the measure of their value is what they will exchange for. You pick up a piece of iron. It is useful for many purposes; but you cannot tell how much it is worth, that is to say, what its value is, until you find what you can get for it. Value in exchange is the only value with which political economy has to deal.

Originally exchange was by barter. Commodities were traded one for the other. The cost of production and the relation of supply and demand regulated the ratios at which they mutually interchanged. Convenience necessitated the selection of some common medium into which all commodities could be converted and with which any of them could be procured. This medium was money, and its invention marked an advance of inconceivable importance in the development of society. Gold and silver, by reason of their special fitness, finally displaced all other things in the performance of this function. As a consequence the demand for them for money purposes, being equal to the sum total of the values of all commodities seeking to be exchanged, became vastly more important than the demand for them for any other purpose than cost of production ceased to be a large factor in determining their value as expressed in commodities, but that value practically became the ratio between all the goods seeking exchange and the quantity of gold and silver in existence to perform the exchanges. Men carried about with them gold to test the purity of the metals and scales for weighing out the requisite amounts of them called for by numerous and various transactions. The exchange relation between a certain unit number of grains of gold or of silver and a given commodity being once determined, there was established in the minds of those who came to market the idea of its value, which, when expressed in terms of money, was its price; but when for any reason the number of grains of metal out of which those units could be formed grew greater or grew less, other conditions remaining unchanged, then the value of those grains of gold or silver—that is, their power to command the products which were to be exchanged for them—became relatively smaller or greater and prices rose or fell accordingly. And no change was made in this principle when society began to put its stamp upon those grains of gold or silver to show authoritatively the quantity and fineness of the metal. After the coin is stamped, whatever may be its name, what it is worth depends at a given time upon what it will buy; in other words, upon what is required to buy it. Commodity demand and supply remaining constant, an increase or decrease of the substance out of which the coins are made must correspondingly lower or raise the power of each coin; must raise or lower prices.

These observations, which seem to me to be conformable to reason, and in precise accord with what history teaches us, are sustained by practically all economists of recognized authority. The following citations will illustrate. Said Adam Smith, the father of English political economy:

"Gold and silver, however, like every other commodity, vary in their value, are sometimes cheaper and sometimes dearer, sometimes of easier and sometimes of more difficult purchase. .....The discovery of the mines of America diminished the value of gold and silver in Europe (Wealth of Nations, Worthington ed., pages 24 and 26.)

John Locke, the great philosopher, in his treatise on the Value of Money, said:

"By which means it comes to pass that the intrinsic value of gold and silver.....is nothing but the quantity which men give or receive of them. For they having, as money, no other value but as pledges to procure what one wants or desires, and they procuring what we want or desire only by their quantity, it is evident that the intrinsic value of silver and gold used in commerce is nothing but their quantity. (Principles of Political Economy, by McCulloch, and Essay on Interest and Value of Money, by John Locke, edition of Ward, Lock & Co., page 233.)

The same writer declares in another place, (Works, Volume V, page 49):

"For the value of money in general is the quantity of all the money in the world in proportion to all trade."

In his Principles of Political Economy (Appleton edition, 1880, Volume II, pages 26-30), John Stuart Mill declares.

"The value or purchasing power of money depends.....on demand and supply.....Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for money .....The supply of money.....is all the money in circulation at the time.. .....If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled.. .....If there were less money in the hands of the community, and the same amount of goods to be sold, less money altogether would be given for them, and they would be sold at lower prices."

Robert Griffen, the ablest champion of the gold monometallists, holds this language in his Chapter on Standard Money:

"In this sense, to say that the quantity of money regulates prices is only the same thing as to say of any article that is bought or sold that its quantity is a material factor in determining its value." ("Case Against Bimetallism," page 218.)

It is no answer to the quantitative argument to show, as some do, that the per capita circulation in Turkey is only a small proportion of that in France, and that prices in the two countries are not widely variant. Money is a world substance, and adjusts itself to the amount of business, and the method of doing it, in each country. Let the person smitten with this Turkish-Franklish fancy answer the question whether, demand for goods remaining unchanged, prices would alter if suddenly the amount of money in each country were multiplied by ten. To answer "no" would be foolish, and to answer "yes" is to kill his argument.

Thus, sir, attention is strongly drawn to the function of money as a measure of value. Nearly all who discuss this general subject from the standpoint of the gold monometallists treat of money almost wholly as a medium of exchange only; but they miss entirely the philosophy of the question. The inequity and cruelty of the single gold standard lie principally in its operation as a measure of values and criterion of deferred payments.

I find, Mr. Chairman, that my time has flown away almost unobservedly.

Mr. Hartman. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent of the House that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for twenty minutes. He is making one of the ablest arguments that has been presented to this House, and I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Williams. I second the request.

A member. Make it thirty minutes. Let him finish his argument.

Mr. Hartman. Then I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for thirty minutes in addition to the ten minutes which he has remaining.

There was no objection.

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am under very great obligations for your kindness. I will endeavor to requite it in the directness and closeness of my remarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after this somewhat inadequate and very hasty examination of the way in which value rises, and of the way in which price arises, price being simply the value of an article reckoned in money, that is, a comparison of the worth of the material in the unit of money with the worth of an article against which it is exchanged, I come to the proposition which is made by those who are opposed to the single gold standard.

That proposition is that there has been and is going on an appreciation—that is to say, a rise in value—in this standard of gold which the major portion of the commercial nations of the world has adopted; in other words, sir, it is affirmed that the quantity of all commodities, on the average, required to buy a given number of grains of gold has been and is increasing and that from that fact there follows a train of woes from which the world has been suffering in an increasing measure ever since the mistake was made in 1873, and thereabouts, of going to that standard. Now shall we ascertain whether there has been this rise in value? There is only one way, and that is to examine the general price level of commodities. When one thing is used as a common denominator of all other things, to tell whether it rises or falls you must look at the average level of those things and whether they fall or rise, for the relations of the two are entirely and necessarily reciprocal.

Now, sir, a general law of this kind—and I ask the attention of the House to this proposition—a general law of this kind as to the course of prices is determinable only by a very broad generalization from observed facts. The commercial world is a complex one. The causes that affect the rise and fall, the demand and supply, and the cost of production, of the infinite variety of articles that make up the modern market are difficult of investigation. A rise in the price of one commodity may accompany a fall in the price of another, as was shown by the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. Johnson), the other day, who told us, as I remember, that there was a time when hay went up as wheat and corn went down, though what that fact scientifically signified is hidden in the inner consciousness of brother Johnson. (Laughter.) I mean no disrespect, for I know the gentleman from North Dakota as a scholarly man of distinguished ability and entire honesty in his opinions. But, I say that when you undertake to deduce a general law from the course, up and down, of two or three articles for two or three years, you are proceeding absolutely outside of the approved method of science, and a generalization of that kind has no value whatever.

But, Mr. Chairman, the scientific world has determined a way of investigating the general course of prices. It proceeds upon the selection of a large number of commodities of such character as to indicate the essential condition of the market, and extends over a number of years. In this way special causes, whether of time or of product, are largely neutralized and general results are obtained having values as indicative of the underlying law controlling the movement of prices. This method of inquiry is by means of a system of "index numbers." Thus, the price of each commodity chosen is averaged for a certain number of years, and that average is called 100. If, as is done by the London Economist newspaper, twenty-two commodities be used, the sum of these averages is, of course 2200. Then for any other year with which comparison is sought, the price of each commodity is ascertained and is set down at so many points above or below 100, according to the percentage of its rise or fall, as the case may be. These are then added and the total exceeds 2200 prices are higher than in the years used as a standard; if the total is less than 2200 prices are lower. By dividing the totals by the number of commodities an expression is obtained on the scale of 100 which is conveniently used in investigation. Under normal conditions various causes make temporary fluctuations in the prices of different commodities, some rising and others falling in the same period, without special significance. But when, after allowing for all such variations and offsets, general prices—the average of the whole market—have fallen, then the conclusion is unavoidable that some general cause has operated on all alike; and, as we have seen, such a fall would mean an increase in the measure of values, a dollar that had grown larger and which would require more of all commodities to buy it.

The authoritative figures for Germany are those of Dr. Adolf Soetbeer, the famous economic authority, as continued by Heinz, statistician for Hamburg. They take as 100 or the par for comparison, the average prices from 1847 to 1850 of 100 articles in the Hamburg market and fourteen of British export. In England two sets of data enjoy great repute—those of the London Economist, and especially those of Augustus Sauerbeck, of the London Statistical Society. The former are based on the prices of twenty-two leading commodities in the London market, using the average prices of 1845 to 1850 as 100. Mr. Sauerbeck's tables use as the par of comparison the average prices of forty-five representative commodities on the London market for the years 1867 to 1877. In the United States so much scientific and exhaustive study of this subject has been made as in Germany and England. Practically the only attempt in this direction was that undertaken in 1891 by a committee of the United States Senate, and whose results are embodied in the voluminous report which is customarily cited as the "Aldrich Report," after Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who was chairman of the committee. This document deals with the prices of 223 articles, and uses as its par mark or 100 mark the prices of 1860. Although hastily compiled and based on the prices of only one year, and that year one of exceptionally low prices, and although allowing the same influence to a mass of nonstable and unimportant articles as to the controlling and significant commodities, and notwithstanding that the operation of our protective tariff, by keeping out foreign competition and by stimulating home consumption, has tended during all the period covered by the report to maintain prices above the European level and to withstand to the utmost the influence tending to lower them, yet the results of that investigation are among the most instructive that we have. They confirm in a most emphatic way the lesson that primary money is a world substance, like the atmosphere, and that the law of an appreciating standard and measure of values is as inexorable as fate. Ingenuity may for a time postpone the catastrophe or mitigate the hardships that signal its approach, but the end is inevitable, and a common ruin waits on all nations that mistakenly submit themselves to the control of such a system.

By Dr. Soetbeer's tables it appears that prices in Germany fell about 22 per cent from 1873 to 1891. Since 1891 the fall there, as elsewhere in Europe, has been very much more than in the same proportion, unquestionably exceeding 30 per cent by 1895. This means that the purchasing power of gold in Germany has increased more than 40 per cent since 1872.

In England, by the Economist tables, the fall of prices from 1873 to 1893 was 30 per cent; and the last two years have witnessed a much greater fall in proportion, showing the increase in the purchasing power of gold to have been at least 45 per cent from 1873 to 1895.

SOLID STATISTICS.

Reliable Figures Showing the Fluctuations of Commodities.

I give here the very careful and reliable figures of Mr. Sauerbeck, from 1818 to 1875. His standard, it will be recalled, is the average prices in London of forty-five principal commodities for the period 1867-1877, which is also the average for 1853-1877. The arrangement below is by continuous ten year periods, thus equalizing merely temporary fluctuations and clearly showing the law controlling the fall of prices:

TEN YEAR PERIODS AND AVERAGE INDEX NUMBER.

1818-27	111	1854-63	100
1819-28	106	1855-64	100
1820-29	103	1856-65	100
1821-30	101	1857-66	100
1822-31	100	1858-67	99
1823-32	98	1859-68	100
1824-33	97	1860-69	101
1825-34	96	1861-70	100
1826-35	93	1862-71	100
1827-36	93	1863-72	101
1828-37	93	1864-73	102
1829-38	93	1865-74	102
1830-39	94	1866-75	101
1831-40	97	1867-76	101
1832-41	96	1868-77	100
1833-42	96	1869-78	99
1834-43	96	1870-79	97
1835-44	97	1871-80	96
1836-45	95	1872-81	95
1837-46	94	1873-82	93
1838-47	93	1874-83	90
1839-48	91	1875-84	87
1840-49	88	1876-85	83
1841-50	86	1877-86	78
1842-51	83	1878-87	74
1843-52	82	1879-88	75
1844-53	83	1880-89	76
1845-54	85	1881-90	77
1846-55	86	1882-91	78
1847-56	88	1883-92	77
1848-57	89	1884-93	74
1849-58	90	1885-94	69
1850-59	92	Year 1894	63
1851-60	94	February, 1895	60
1852-61	96	Year 1873	111
1853-62	99		

Thus, by these authoritative data, prices fell in England, between 1873 and February of 1895, 46 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of gold rose more than 87 per cent. Even comparing the 1895 prices with the average of 1861-1873, the fall has been more than 41 per cent and the increase in the power of gold more than 69 per cent.

These results, as well as others to which I shall later advert, are impressively represented by the charts to which I will ask the attention of the House. (At this point a large chart, "A" and "B," was placed before the Clerk's desk.)

CHART A.

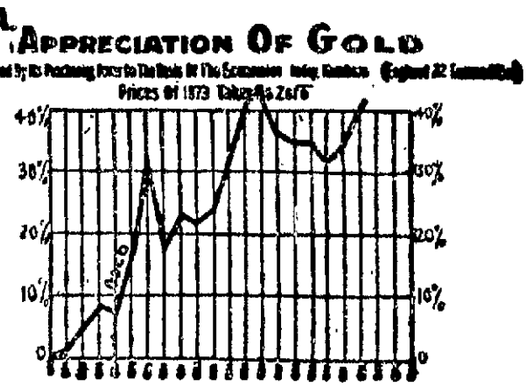


CHART B.

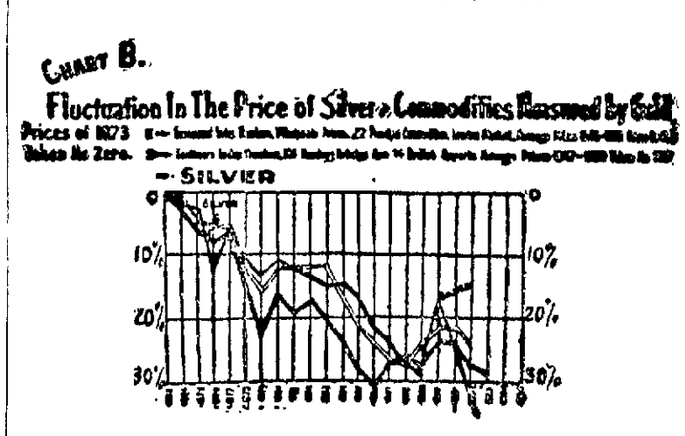
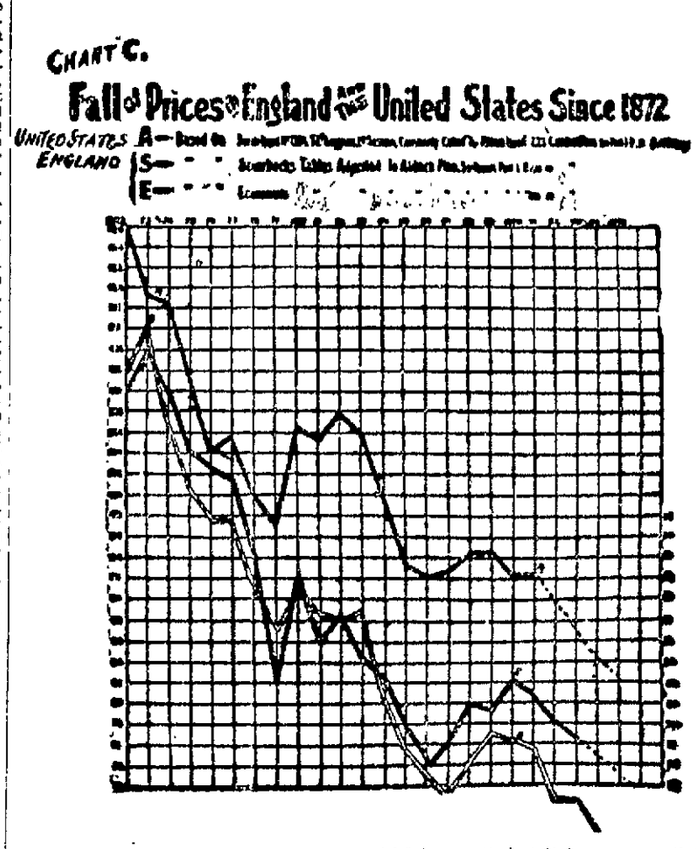


CHART C.



The Chairman. The chair suggests that if gentlemen will retain their seats a better view of the chart or diagram can be obtained by members generally.

Mr. Towne. I think the chart will be quite visible from every part of the house. After the speech of the gentleman of North Dakota (Mr. Johnson) the other day, I happened to think of my charts at home, so I sent for them and they arrived here about an hour ago. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to the fact that the lines of the two halves of the chart are continuous, really there are two diagrams representing one idea. They indicate the reciprocal relation of the prices of commodities and the price of gold. For example, starting with 1873 as the zero point, the upper chart shows how gold has with few exceptions gone up constantly until it climbs off at the top of the chart (laughter), and how the prices of commodities and of silver have, as a necessary and reciprocal fact connected with the rise of gold, gone relatively down since 1872 in the percentage indicated in my remarks. Upon the lower chart you will find the course of prices as shown by the Economist index numbers upon the London market indicated by the line marked E, the line showing the course of prices in the German market is indicated by the letter S, standing for Soetbeer, and the course of silver is shown by the heavy black line.

Asking you to bear in mind, as before stated, that no general law in economics can be learned except by studying broad and large results over considerable periods of time, I ask you to note how beautifully this chart exemplifies to the eye the effects of the rise and fall. The line of gold is not uniform, but its general direction is upward. The lines of silver and commodities are not entirely regular, but their general tendency is downward. The correspondence between the values of commodities and silver is very remarkable and ought to be very interesting to gentlemen who deny the appreciation of gold and declare that there is no parallel between the prices of commodities in general and silver. You will notice that in 1890, for example, there was a sudden rise of silver and of these commodities. Naturally silver rose in a more pronounced degree than the other commodities, because in that year there was pending in Congress a proposition to rehabilitate the white metal and make it as good as gold. (Applause.) As soon as there was a likelihood of the restoration of its full money functions, it began to mount toward the point of parity, and as a necessary consequence gold began to fall. (Applause.)

Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if he has a line on his chart to show the rise and fall of wages at that time?

Mr. Towne. Oh, I will come to the wage question later on.

Mr. Brumm. That was the year, was it not, when wheat was so high, as was shown by our friend the other day?

Mr. Towne. I believe so. Everything naturally rose at that time.

Chart C exhibits upon one diagram the course of prices in England as shown by the Economist and Sauerbeck tables, and in the United States as shown by the Aldrich report already referred to. The prices are in gold, of course. The United States prices are shown in the heavy dark lines marked A, and the two English lines are indicated by their appropriate letters. The general correspondence of the three is very striking. American prices started higher than English prices and have remained so. The action of our protective tariff in stimulating production, restricting competition very largely to our producers and upon our own standard of living, and keeping our own market for those producers, has justified the policy of its advocates, of whom I claim to be as faithful as any; but it has not availed to withstand the constricting influence of the gold standard, whose sway is as "broad and general as the air." Prices had fallen in the United States about 28 per cent. by 1891 and by 1895 the fall was certainly 33 1-3 per cent. or more so that the purchasing power of gold in this country is fully 50 per cent. greater than it was in 1872-73.

AN EXPERT ON ECONOMICS.

Reliable Pointers Collected From the "American" of Philadelphia.

In this connection, I append the following extracts from The American, of Philadelphia, edited by Mr. Wharton Barker, whom I regard as without exception the ablest writer on economics in the periodical literature of the United States.

The first is from the number of January 25, 1896:

"The fluctuations in prices since

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

A Follower of Blaine on the Restoration of Silver.

TOWNE OF MINNESOTA.

A Speech Which "Gold Men" Have Not Yet Attempted to Reply To.

HE IS THE WHOLE SUBJECT.

The Brilliant Young Congressman Practically Wipes the Floor With Tom Reed.

GREAT CARD FOR SILVER.

The Ruinous Effects of Demonetization in 1873 and Subsequent Years.

"The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 2904) to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue, the Senate amendments—"

Mr. Towne said:

Mr. Chairman: If it were not for a profound, an almost overpowering sense of duty, I should not on this occasion vex the ear of the House nor venture to do violence to that feeling of embarassment which I assure you is most oppressive to myself and, I fear, all too evident to my auditors; particularly when I must follow the distinguished and eloquent gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn,) whom the House is always glad to hear. Under these circumstances I am reminded of those familiar lines of Shakespeare,

As in a theater the eyes of men,
When a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next.

But, sir, I conceive that the general subject which is brought before this House by the pending measure is by all odds the most important one that will engage or has engaged the attention of this body at this session of Congress. The eminent gentleman who opened the discussion on this measure (Mr. Dingley), following a metaphor that had its origin, I believe, with Aristotle, and which has had frequent employment since, well likened the money of the commercial nations of the world to the life-blood of the physical body. Sir, the comparison is most apt; for not more do the health and efficiency and happiness of the physical organism depend upon the quantity and condition of the blood, than do the welfare, the prosperity and the progress of society depend upon the volume and character of the money that flows in the channels of its commercial circulation. This it is which gives importance and special emphasis to the question now pending; because there are hundreds of thousands of men in the United States and elsewhere in the world today who believe that there is a studied effort on the part of certain interests by subtile surgery to abstract from the blood of the body politic its white corpuscles (applause), and to allow to atrophy one of the ventricles of its great central heart whose harmonious pulsations give power and energy and movement to its organization. (Applause.)

The question, sir, is an imminent one. It is a question that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. "Avaunt and quit my sight," will not banish it. Gentlemen may cry, "Peace, Peace," but there is not peace. Politicians may say, "We will make this thing or that thing or the other thing the issue." But, sirs, it is issues that make parties, not parties that make issues. (Applause.) Some gentlemen say, "Let it alone; let the question settle itself; do not agitate it." Sir that is not the language of brave men; that is not the language of statesmen; that is not the language of the whilom and customary leadership of the grand old Republican party. (Applause.) Its contant reiteration shows a decline in the ancient and salutary standards of self-government.

Our institutions are founded upon and presuppose the fullest investigation, the genuineness of opinions, fair, free and fearless discussion. Had men in the past neglected to exemplify these requirements and to insist upon their guaranty, what would have been the history of liberty? To what unhappy condition would not mankind have been reduced had John Hampden been afraid to arraign his king for the unconstitutional exactions of ship money; had Sam Adams and Patrick Henry been obsequiously silent as to the stamp duty, or hesitated to affirm the great principle of "no taxation without representation;" had Thomas Jefferson permitted himself to entertain politic doubts whether "all men are created equal;" had Washington deemed it safer to submit to British tyranny than to defy it; had Garrison, Lovejoy and Phillips been frightened from their high purpose by the calling of hard names and threats of personal violence; had Sumner, Seward and Lincoln thought it indiscreet to denounce the treatment of Kansas as a crime, to assert that the conflict between freedom and slavery was "irrepressible," and to make a new application of the old proverb that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." (Applause.)

No, sir; let us not abandon our duty. Let us stand to it like men. Said Daniel Webster, in answer to a similar argument sixty years ago:

"If any evil arises to destroy or endanger this medium or this currency, our duty is to meet it, not to retreat from it—to remedy it, not to let it alone. We are to control and correct the mischief, not to submit to it."

Moreover, a question of this magnitude and significance ought to be discussed in a spirit and manner appropriate to so high a theme. To treat it as if it were the claim of a private interest seeking an avenue for self-aggrandizement at the expense of the general good, is to show a grave incompetence to weigh and handle the momentous concerns of the people. That so many in this House ar unable to grasp the higher and only real issues involved, is not complimentary to the standard of American statesmanship. Similar but much severer strictures must be drawn upon a considerable part of the public press, to call one's opponent in an argument "fool," "crank," "lunatic," "traitor," is as unprofitable as it is impolite. People are apt to suspect one who "doth protest too much." Better answer your antagonist's argument than abuse him; and if he really be a fool his argument ought to be easily answered. Nor can you escape the ordeal of critical examination by merely pasting a label on your faith. Calling it "honest" and "sound," does not by any means make it so. It only begs the question. Nobody contends for unsound and dishonest money. I will permit no man to call me dishonest, nor shall he affix such a brand upon any proposal of mine.

The people cannot be deceived. They are studying this question as never before. Epithets cannot deter them from penetrating to its mystery. The "craze" may have passed, but the era of sober and deliberate investigation has begun, nay, is already far advanced; and I warn gentlemen that there never has been so much interest in this great question as there i now. "What is 'honest money?'" men are asking. "Have we it now? If not, how shall we obtain it?" These questions must be answered by arguments, not by adjectives.

Now, sir, on the other hand, does this discussion give proper place to wild talk of revolution, secession and bloodshed. Sir, that kind of declaration has no justification in this forum or in any other in the United States. This is a government of the people. It is the highest form known of that kind of government which a great commentator has called "a government by discussion;" and it is by orderly, sane, passionless, though earnest discussion in the presence of the intelligent public opinion of the United States that we must settle all large questions of policy. Duclos said in reference to public opinion: "The man in power commands, but the intelligent govern, because in time they form public opinion, and that sooner or later subjugates every kind of despotism." We bow to the reign of law, and the who advocates any other way of settling differences is preaching anarchy, and will find no sympathy in this country.

In the discussion of this question, the first line of demarcation should be plainly drawn between the advocates of the single gold standard upon the one side and the advocates of bimetallism upon the other. In this matter there is great confusion of terms. It has been noticeable in the discussions on this floor, it is noticeable in similar discussions everywhere among those who take part in this controversy. Men call themselves bimetallists, men have today upon this floor called themselves bimetallists, who believe in a monetary system having one metal as a basis and another metal practically redeemable in it or resting upon it.

That is not bimetallism. That, I repeat, is not bimetallism. Nothing can be gained by a false use of terms. Everybody ought to favor the removal of all uncertainty in the meaning of the terms employed in this argument. If a man actually believes in the continuance of the present system, and I concede that there are two sides to the question, and that a man may rationally contend for the one or the other: but if a man honestly believes that gold should be the sole measure of value in the world, why can he not say so, and stand boldly and bravely up to his declaration? (Applause.) I have no patience with the believer in the gold standard who exhausts all the resources of ingenuity in an attempt to avoid stating his real position. Such evasion bespeaks a lack of confidence either in his own conclusions or in their acceptability to the country.

Now, sir, a man who is honestly a bimetallist, who believes in the use of both gold and silver as standard money, as money of ultimate redemption, the final basis of all token and representative currency, cannot consistently stand up here and deny the evils of the single gold standard. It amazes me to hear gentlemen upon this floor loudly proclaim themselves bimetallists, and then launch themselves into tedious arguments to prove that the gold standard is wholly satisfactory. They are bimetallists, yet gold is a stable measure of values! They are bimetallists, yet there is no appreciation of gold! They are bimetallists, yet prices have not fallen! They are bimetallists, yet prices have fallen and entirely because of cheapened cost of production! They are bimetallists, yet the restoration of silver is impossible! They are bimetallists, yet the present system must continue indefinitely! They are bimetallists but the single gold standard is good enough for them! Why, sir, this is the very acme of inconsistency. I know not which is the more pitiable, that such folly should be tolerated, or that so many who commit it should be unconscious of it.

It may be thought, sir, that I am spending too much time upon this matter. But in the forum where this discussion is soon to be taken, I mean the great tribunal of the public opinion of the Union States, it is of the utmost importance to both sides that we agree upon the meaning of the terms used in the inquiry, and that men honest in their convictions shall boldly take their places under the banners they mean to follow.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, deputy assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in his recent book, Monetary Systems of the World, page 12, says:

By bimetallism, strictly defined, is meant the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into coins of full debt-paying power.

I refer to Mr. Muhlman's definition because he speaks with authority upon matters of fact, and because his book aims not at theoretical discussion, but at a clear statement of settled and existing conditions.

Let me cite another authority: The royal commission appointed in 1886 by Queen Victoria "to inquire into the causes of the recent changes in the values of the precious metals," reported in 1888, and the report was published by our Government in 1889. I quote from page 59 of that report, Section 116:

"A bimetallic system of currency, to be completely effective, must, in the view of those who advocate it, include two essential features: (a) An open mint ready to coin any quantity of either gold or silver which may be brought to it. (b) The right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities at his option, in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law."

That, sir, is bimetallism; and if a man do not believe in it let him say so, but let him not believe in something else and label it "bimetallism" for purposes of deception. (Applause.) The statement that the present system is bimetallic, if not ignorant, is not candid. The attempt to substitute for the well understood meaning of bimetallism a new definition, whereby it is applied to any monetary system in which both gold and silver are "used," without reference to the manner of the use, is a subterfuge unworthy of the honesty and dignity of American political discussion and one that will not impose upon the aroused intelligence of the American people. (Applause.) If their final judgment is for gold monometallism it will not be pronounced under any mistake or delusion. You cannot promise them both silver and gold and satisfy them with gold alone.

Until recently it never entered into anybody's head since the word bimetallism was coined to have a doubt about what it meant. There can be no question as to the meaning of the word. Bimetallism means Two-metallism. It was coined to mean, and does mean, a money system where the two metals, gold and silver, are treated alike. It has never meant anything else. It signifies the equal access of gold and silver to the mints at a fixed ratio, and the option by the debtor as to the coin in which he shall discharge his debt. This matter is important. Gentlemen here and elsewhere constantly misapply this word. I do not propose to permit it any longer, to the extent to which my little influence may go. I here and now challenge any gentleman upon this floor or anywhere else—and this is not a mere rhetorical defiance but is intended to bring this confusion to an end—to produce a definition of bimetallism by any publicist or economist of authority or any statesman of standing, made prior to 1895, which is not in substantial accord with the definition I have given. Let no gentleman who may do me the honor to reply to this speech neglect this point. Let him be either for the single gold standard or for bimetallism, and if for bimetallism let him discuss the means of reaching the end and frankly concede that the present system cannot be permitted to last.

It has been, sir, only since the great parties of the United States have been every one of them unequivocally pledged to bimetallism, and that fact conflicted with the desires of certain people, that they have sought to make a new definition of bimetallism, and under that new definition to hold the pledgors to the letter of their ancient pledge without its spirit. (Applause.) Why cannot men who do believe in the gold standard be honest and say so? I do not impute now, when I use the word "honest," any moral obliquity to any gentleman. I should perhaps rather phrase it in this way: Why shall not a man have the open and manly courage of his convictions and stand up and be counted? Why let him not say as the New York Evening Post said? That great representative of English opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, protection and bimetallism, and every other form of Americanism, said not long ago:

"There are some people (a diminishing number, however) who hesitate to avow themselves in favor of the single gold standard, although they are opposed to any change from the present system. There are others (also a diminishing number) who think that because a certain limited number of silver dollars are in circulation we have bimetallism or the double standard in this country. This is a totally false conception, as false as it would be to assume that we have a paper standard because a limited number of greenbacks are afloat.....The 'gold bugs' have no change of standard in contemplation. They are satisfied with the present posture of affairs, so far as that goes. The 'expulsion of everything but gold as real money' took place in 1873, and continues unabated."

Let every man who believes with the Post imitate its frankness and say so. Let him say so along with that distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Walker), Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who declared in his speech yesterday—I do not pretend to quote him exactly, but I remember perfectly the substance of the statement—

"That if all the nations of the world were to come together and agree upon a ratio for the free coinage of gold and silver, it could not be maintained beyond a very brief space of time in face of the inevitable laws of trade.

Perhaps he believes it, sir. If he says so, I have no doubt he does, strange and incredible as it may seem to my poor faculties. But, sir, if he does believe it, then I undertake to say he cannot remain in the Republican party unless, when the Republican party next proclaims its doctrine in a national convention, it shall change its platform. (Applause.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not using the words of excess and incaution. I say that the Republican platform uses unmistakeable language. It may not have said what the convention meant. If anybody wants to assume the burden of proving that the Republican party in national convention assembled said what it did not mean, he is welcome to do it; but for my own part, I have never yet found it necessary to charge the grand old Republican party of these United States with deliberate misrepresentation. (Applause.) And that party in convention assembled proclaimed, in the last authoritative national utterance that we have from that organization:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

I care not what restrictions, limitations, or qualifications were added to that sentence to complete the plank, they never could get away from that initial pronouncement pledging the party to the restoration to the full money functions of silver so as to clothe it with every dignity bestowed on gold. "Tradition" refers to some ancient system, not the present. "Standard money" is not token money.

I am not now discussing the means of reaching it, but I defy any man on the top of this earth to say that the Republican party is not by its platform pledged to achieve bimetallism in some way, and I affirm that you must change that platform before a man who believes in a single gold standard can consistently stand upon it. If I am wrong on this point, let some subsequent participant in this debate set me right.

WHY THE OPPOSITION?

Reasons the Bimetallists Are Objecting to the Gold Standard.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if bimetallists are opposed to the single gold standard, what is the reason for their opposition? It must be because in some respects the single gold standard is wrong, because in some way it is an evil because in some way it injuriously affects the people of the United States or the people of the world. Bimetallists contend that such is the fact. They contend that the single gold standard is and has been since its adoption by the leading commercial nations an appreciating standard, whose unit has rapidly increased in general purchasing power, and must continue so to increase; that this appreciation is evidenced by a progressive fall of prices throughout the gold-standard world, not accounted for by diminishing cost of production, and that the inevitable result must be to augment the burden of all debts and fixed charges, to discourage investments and enterprise, and to undermine the productive forces of the countries where it prevails. And they affirm that if these things are so, the evil is so tremendous and pressing as to call for some immediate remedial action.

Now, sir, in order to proceed intelligibly along the line of argument I have laid out for myself, it becomes necessary to get a clear conception of certain words used in the terminology of this discussion. Standard and unit are examples occurring in the expressions "standard of value" and "unit of value." By the Century Dictionary "standard" is defined as "a weight, measure or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined," and unit as "any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured." Thus by the expressions referred to the mind is centered on the thought of weight, dimension and quantity, and thus some persons are led to the notion that a "dollar" or "pound sterling," or "franc," means something as absolute and definite as to value as "ton," "yard" and "quart" are as to weight, length and capacity. But value is neither "so heavy," "so long," or of "such and such contents." You cannot see it. Value is nothing absolute. Value is a relation. It is the ratio at which one thing exchanges for another. One thing may be worth as much as another thing, more than another thing, or less than another thing; that is, of equal, greater or less value. But it takes two things to express value; one is compared with the other. And the relation between exchanged commodities is perfectly reciprocal When I pay $100 for a horse, as in the illustration used by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tucker) the other day, the horse buys the $100 just as certainly as the $100 buys the horse; and if it be true to say that horses are high if they cost $150, it is equally true to say that money is high when you have to give two horses for $100. (Applause.)

Gentlemen here have much to say of "intrinsic value," and declare their willingness to vote for bimetallism when somebody shall show them how to make a gold dollar and a silver dollar equal in "intrinsic value." I should like to hear some of these gentlemen define "intrinsic value." They confuse, it seems to me, the meaning of value and utility. Things may possess qualities that make them useful, and hence will have utility, but the measure of their value is what they will exchange for. You pick up a piece of iron. It is useful for many purposes; but you cannot tell how much it is worth, that is to say, what its value is, until you find what you can get for it. Value in exchange is the only value with which political economy has to deal.

Originally exchange was by barter. Commodities were traded one for the other. The cost of production and the relation of supply and demand regulated the ratios at which they mutually interchanged. Convenience necessitated the selection of some common medium into which all commodities could be converted and with which any of them could be procured. This medium was money, and its invention marked an advance of inconceivable importance in the development of society. Gold and silver, by reason of their special fitness, finally displaced all other things in the performance of this function. As a consequence the demand for them for money purposes, being equal to the sum total of the values of all commodities seeking to be exchanged, became vastly more important than the demand for them for any other purpose than cost of production ceased to be a large factor in determining their value as expressed in commodities, but that value practically became the ratio between all the goods seeking exchange and the quantity of gold and silver in existence to perform the exchanges. Men carried about with them acid to test the purity of the metals and scales for weighing out the requisite amounts of them called for by numerous and various transactions. The exchange relation between a certain unit number of grains of gold or of silver and a given commodity being once determined, there was established in the minds of those who came to market the idea of its value, which, when expressed in terms of money, was its price; but when for any reason the number of grains of metal out of which those units could be formed grew greater or grew less, other conditions remaining unchanged, then the value of those grains of gold or silver—that is, their power to command the products which were to be exchanged for them—became relatively smaller or greater, and prices rose or fell accordingly. And no change was made in this principle when society began to put its stamp upon those grains of gold or silver to show authoritatively the quantity and fineness of the metal. After the coin is stamped, whatever may be its name, what it is worth depends at a given time upon what it will buy; in other words, upon what is required to buy it. Commodity demand and supply remaining constant, an increase or decrease of the substance out of which the coins are made must correspondingly lower or raise the power of each coin; must raise or lower prices.

These observations, which seem to me to be conformable to reason, and in precise accord with what history teaches us, are sustained by practically all economists of recognized authority. The following citations will illustrate. Said Adam Smith, the father of English political economy:

"Gold and silver, however, like every other commodity, vary in their value, are sometimes cheaper and sometimes dearer, sometimes of easier and sometimes of more difficult purchase. .....The discovery of the mines of America diminished the value of gold and silver in Europe. (Wealth of Nations, Worthington ed., pages 24 and 26.)

John Locke, the great philosopher, in his treatise on the Value of Money, said:

"By which means it comes to pass that the intrinsic value of gold and silver.....is nothing but the quantity which men give or receive of them. For they having, as money, no other value but as pledges to procure what one wants or desires, and they procuring what we want or desire only by their quantity, it is evident that the intrinsic value of silver and gold used in commerce is nothing but their quantity. (Principles of Political Economy, by McCulloch, and Essay on Interest and Value of Money, by John Locke, edition of Ward, Lock & Co., page 233.)

The same writer declares in another place, (Works, Volume V, page 49):

"For the value of money in general is the quantity of all the money in the world in proportion to all trade."

In his Principles of Political Economy (Appleton edition, 1880, Volume II, pages 26-30), John Stuart Mill declares:

"The value or purchasing power of money depends.....on demand and supply.....Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for money .....The supply of money.....is all the money in circulation at the time. .....If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled. .....If there were less money in the hands of the community, and the same amount of goods to be sold, less money altogether would be given for them, and they would be sold at lower prices."

Robert Griffen, the ablest champion of the gold monometallists, holds this language in his Chapter on Standard Money:

"In this sense, to say that the quantity of money regulates prices is only the same thing as to say of any article that is bought or sold that its quantity is a material factor in determining its value." ("Case Against Bimetallism," page 218.)

It is no answer to the quantitative argument to show, as some do, that the per capita circulation in Turkey is only a small proportion of that in France, and that prices in the two countries are not widely variant. Money is a world substance, and adjusts itself to the amount of business, and the method of doing it, in each country. Let the person smitten with this Turkish-Frankish fancy answer the question whether, demand for goods remaining unchanged, prices would alter if suddenly the amount of money in each country were multiplied by ten. To answer "no" would be foolish, and to answer "yes" is to kill his argument.

Thus, sir, attention is strongly drawn to the function of money as a measure of value. Nearly all who discuss this general subject from the standpoint of the gold monometallist, treat of money almost wholly as a medium of exchange only; but they miss entirely the philosophy of the question. The inequity and cruelty of the single gold standard lie principally in its operation as a measure of values and criterion of deferred payments.

I find, Mr. Chairman, that my time has flown away almost unobservedly—

Mr. Hartman. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent of the House that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for twenty minutes. He is making one of the ablest arguments that has been presented to this House, and I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Williams. I second the request.

A member. Make it thirty minutes. Let him finish his argument.

Mr. Hartman. Then I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for thirty minutes in addition to the ten minutes which he has remaining.

There was no objection.

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am under very great obligations for your kindness. I will endeavor to requite it in the directness and closeness of my remarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after this somewhat inadequate and very hasty examination of the way in which value rises, and of the way in which price arises, price being simply the value of an article reckoned in money, that is, a comparison of the worth of the material in the unit of money with the worth of an article against which it is exchanged, I come to the proposition which is made by those who are opposed to the single gold standard.

That proposition is that there has been and is going on an appreciation—that is to say, a rise in value—in this standard of gold which the major portion of the commercial nations of the world has adopted; in other words, sir, it is affirmed that the quantity of all commodities, on the average, required to buy a given number of grains of gold has been and is increasing and that from that fact there follows a train of woes from which the world has been suffering in an increasing measure ever since the mistake was made in 1873, and thereabouts, of going to that standard. How shall we ascertain whether there has been this rise in value? There is only one way, and that is to examine the general price level of commodities. When one thing is used as a common denominator of all other things, to tell whether it rises or falls you must look at the average level of those things and whether they fall or rise, for the relations of the two are entirely and necessarily reciprocal.

Now, sir, a general law of this kind—and I ask the attention of the House to this proposition—a general law of this kind as to the course of prices is determinable only by a very broad generalization from observed facts. The commercial world is a complex one. The causes that affect the rise and fall, the demand and supply, and the cost of production, of the infinite variety of articles that make up the modern market are difficult of investigation. A rise in the price of one commodity may accompany a fall in the price of another, as was shown by the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. Johnson), the other day, who told us, as I remember, that there was a time when hay went up as wheat and corn went down, though what that fact scientifically signified is hidden in the inner consciousness of brother Johnson. (Laughter.) I mean no disrespect, for I know the gentleman from North Dakota as a scholarly man of distinguished ability and entire honesty in his opinions. But, I say that when you undertake to deduce a general law from the course, up and down, of two or three articles for two or three years, you are proceeding absolutely outside of the approved method of science, and a generalization of that kind has no value whatever.

But, Mr. Chairman, the scientific world has determined a way of investigating the general course of prices. It proceeds upon the selection of a large number of commodities of such character as to indicate the essential condition of the market, and extends over a number of years. In this way special causes, whether of time or of product, are largely neutralized and general results are obtained having values as indicative of the underlying law controlling the movement of prices. This method of inquiry is by means of a system of "index numbers." Thus, the price of each commodity chosen is averaged for a certain number of years, and that average is called 100. If, as is done by the London Economist newspaper, twenty-two commodities be used, the sum of these averages is, of course 2200. Then for any other year with which comparison is sought, the price of each commodity is ascertained and is set down at so many points above or below 100, according to the percentage of its rise or fall, as the case may be. These are then added and the total exceeds 2200 prices are higher than in the years used as a standard; if the total is less than 2200 prices are lower. By dividing the totals by the number of commodities an expression is obtained on the scale of 100 which is conveniently used in investigation. Under normal conditions various causes make temporary fluctuations in the prices of different commodities, some rising and others falling in the same period, without special significance. But when, after allowing for all such variations and offsets, general prices—the average of the whole market—have fallen, then the conclusion is unavoidable that some general cause has operated on all alike; and, as we have seen, such a fall would mean an increase in the measure of values, a dollar that had grown larger and which would require more of all commodities to buy it.

The authoritative figures for Germany are those of Dr. Adolf Soetbeer, the famous economic authority, as continued by Heinz, statistician for Hamburg. They take as 100, or the par for comparison, the average prices from 1847 to 1850 of 100 articles in the Hamburg market and fourteen of British export. In England two sets of data enjoy great repute—those of the London Economist, and especially those of Augustus Sauerbeck, of the London Statistical Society. The former are based on the prices of twenty-two leading commodities in the London market, using the average prices of 1845 to 1850 as 100. Mr. Sauerbeck's tables use as the par of comparison the average prices of forty-five representative commodities on the London market for the years 1867 to 1877. In the United States so much scientific and exhaustive study of this subject has been made as in Germany and England. Practically the only attempt in this direction was that undertaken in 1891 by a committee of the United States Senate, and whose results are embodied in the voluminous report which is customarily cited as the "Aldrich Report," after Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who was chairman of the committee. This document deals with the prices of 223 articles, and uses as its par mark or 100 mark the prices of 1860. Although hastily compiled and based on the prices of only one year, and that year one of exceptionally low prices, and although allowing the same influence to a mass of nonstable and unimportant articles as to the controlling and significant commodities, and notwithstanding that the operation of our protective tariff, by keeping out foreign competition and by stimulating home consumption, has tended during all the period covered by the report to maintain prices above the European level and to withstand to the utmost the influence tending to lower them, yet the results of that investigation are among the most instructive that we have. They confirm in a most emphatic way the lesson that primary money is a world substance, like the atmosphere, and that the law of an appreciating standard and measure of values is as inexorable as fate. Ingenuity may for a time postpone the catastrophe or mitigate the hardships that signal its approach, but the end is inevitable, and a common ruin waits on all nations that mistakenly submit themselves to the control of such a system.

By Dr. Soetbeer's tables it appears that prices in Germany fell about 22 per cent from 1873 to 1891. Since 1891 the fall there, as elsewhere in Europe, has been very much more than in the same proportion, unquestionably exceeding 30 per cent by 1895. This means that the purchasing power of gold in Germany has increased more than 40 per cent since 1872.

In England, by the Economist tables, the fall of prices from 1873 to 1893 was 39 per cent, and the last two years have witnessed a much greater fall in proportion, showing the increase in the purchasing power of gold to have been at least 45 per cent from 1873 to 1895.

SOLID STATISTICS.

Reliable Figures Showing the Fluctuations of Commodities.

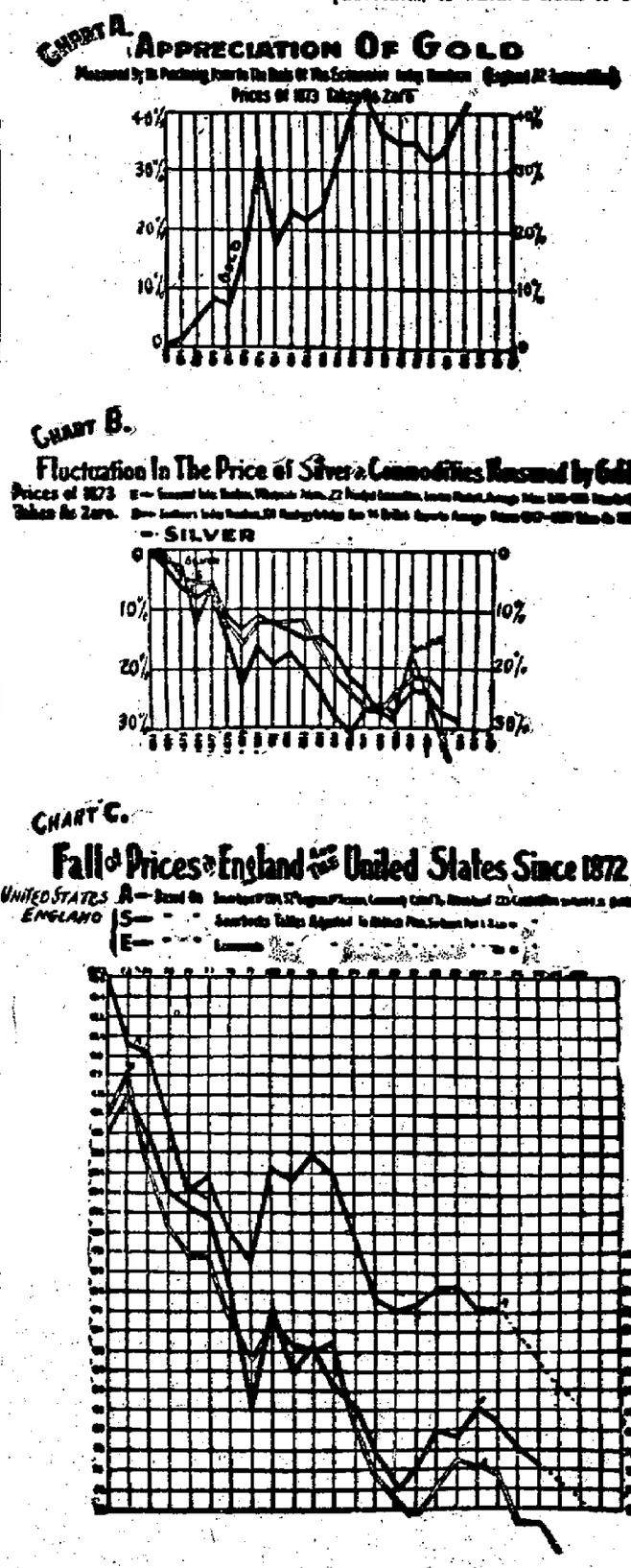
I give here the very careful and reliable figures of Mr. Sauerbeck, from 1818 to 1875. His standard, it will be recalled, is the average prices in London of forty-five principal commodities for the period 1867-1877, which is also the average for 1853-1877. The arrangement below is by continuous ten year periods, thus equalizing merely temporary fluctuations and clearly showing the law controlling the fall of prices:

TEN YEAR PERIODS AND AVERAGE INDEX NUMBER.

1818-27	111	1854-63	100
1819-28	106	1855-64	100
1820-29	103	1856-65	100
1821-30	101	1857-66	100
1822-31	100	1858-67	99
1823-32	98	1859-68	100
1824-33	97	1860-69	101
1825-34	96	1861-70	100
1826-35	95	1862-71	100
1827-36	93	1863-72	101
1828-37	93	1864-73	102
1829-38	93	1865-74	102
1830-39	94	1866-75	101
1831-40	95	1867-76	101
1832-41	96	1868-77	100
1833-42	96	1869-78	99
1834-43	96	1870-79	97
1835-44	95	1871-80	96
1836-45	95	1872-81	95
1837-46	93	1873-82	93
1838-47	93	1874-83	90
1839-48	91	1875-84	87
1840-49	88	1876-85	85
1841-50	86	1877-86	82
1842-51	83	1878-87	79
1843-52	82	1879-88	76
1844-53	83	1880-89	76
1845-54	85	1881-90	75
1846-55	86	1882-91	74
1847-56	88	1883-92	72
1848-57	89	1884-93	71
1849-58	90	1885-94	69
1850-59	92	Year 1894	63
1851-60	94	February, 1895	60
1852-61	96	Year 1873	111
1853-62	99		

Thus, by these authoritative data, prices fell in England, between 1873 and February of 1895, 46 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of gold rose more than 85 per cent. Even comparing the 1895 prices with the average of 1864-1873, the fall has been more than 41 per cent and the increase in the power of gold more than 69 per cent.

These results, as well as others to which I shall later advert, are impressively represented by the charts to which I will ask the attention of the House. (At this point a large chart, "A" and "B," was placed before the Clerk's desk.)



The Chairman. The chair suggests that if gentlemen will retain their seats a better view of the chart or diagram can be obtained by members generally.

Mr. Towne. I think the chart will be quite visible from every part of the house. After the speech of the gentleman of North Dakota (Mr. Johnson) the other day, I happened to think of my charts at home, so I sent for them and they arrived here about an hour ago. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to the fact that the lines of the two halves of the chart are continuous. Really these are two diagrams representing one idea. They indicate the reciprocal relation of the prices of commodities and the price of gold. For example, starting with 1873 as the zero point, the upper chart shows how gold has with few exceptions gone up constantly until it climbs off at the top of the chart (laughter), and how the prices of commodities and of silver have, as a necessary and reciprocal fact connected with the rise of gold, gone relatively down since 1872 in the percentage indicated in my remarks. Upon the lower chart you will find the course of prices as shown by the Economist index numbers upon the London market indicated by the line marked E, the line showing the course of prices in the German market is indicated by the letter S, standing for Soetbeer, and the course of silver is shown by the heavy black line.

Asking you to bear in mind, as before stated, that no general law in economics can be learend except by studying broad and large results over considerable periods of time, I ask you to note how beautifully this chart exemplifies to the eye the effects of the rise gold. The line of gold is not uniform, but its general direction is upward. The lines of silver and commodities are not entirely regular, but their general tendency is downward. The correspondence between the values of commodities and silver is very remarkable and ought to be very interesting to gentlemen who deny the appreciation of gold and declare that there is no parallel between the prices of commodities in general and silver. You will notice that in 1890, for example, there was a sudden rise of silver and of these commodities. Naturally silver rose in a more pronounced degree than the other commodities, because in that year there was pending in Congress a proposition to rehabilitate the white metal and make it as good as gold. (Applause.) As soon as there was a likelihood of the restoration of its full money functions, it began to mount toward the point of parity, and as a necessary consequence gold began to fall. (Applause.)

Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if he has a line on his chart to show the rise and fall of wages at that time?

Mr. Towne. Oh, I will come to the wage question later on.

Mr. Brumm. That was the year, was it not, when wheat was so high, as was shown by our friend the other day?

Mr. Towne. I believe so. Everything naturally rose at that time.

Chart C exhibits upon one diagram the course of prices in England as shown by the Economist and Sauerbeck tables, and in the United States as shown by the Aldrich report already referred to. The prices are in gold, of course. The United States prices are shown in the heavy dark lines marked A, and the two English lines are indicated by their appropriate letters. The general correspondence of the three is very striking. American prices started higher than English prices and have remained so. The action of our protective tariff in stimulating production, restricting competition very largely to our producers and upon our own standard of living, and keeping our own market for those producers, has justified the policy of its advocates, of whom I claim to be as faithful as any; but it has not availed to withstand the constricting influence of the gold standard, whose sway is as "broad and general as the air." Prices had fallen in the United States about 28 per cent. by 1891 and by 1895 the fall was certainly 33 1-3 per cent, or more so that the purchasing power of gold in this country is fully 50 per cent. greater than it was in 1872-73.

AN EXPERT ON ECONOMICS.

Reliable Pointers Collected From the "American" of Philadelphia.

In this connection, I append the following extracts from The American, of Philadelphia, edited by Mr. Wharton Barker, whom I regard as without exception the ablest writer on economics in the periodical literature of the United States.

The first is from the number of January 25, 1896:

"The fluctuations in prices since

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

January 1, 1891, are of much interest. The figures representing the index numbers may be considered to represent the number of dollars that it would require to purchase at various dates the same quantity of goods as $100 on January 1, 1891. Thus, $59.59 would buy the same amount of the six breadstuffs—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flour in equal proportions—as $100 January 1, 1891.

These index numbers give much food for thought. In the first place the general index number shows that while prices in general are 6 per cent higher than on the 1st of January a year ago, they are 11.72 lower than five years ago It is also obvious that this index number does not indicate the full extent of the fall in prices, as, leaving out the advance in the prices of mineral and vegetable oils and of chemicals and some other comparatively unimportant commodities, the index number would be much lower. It is an instance where a fall in the price of the most important articles is offset to some extent by a rise in the price of less important.

The marked and continuous fall in breadstuffs, which is quite equal to the fall in silver, is especially noteworthy. While general prices have fallen less than 15 per cent as compared to prices ruling January 1, 1891, breadstuffs have fallen over 40 per cent. This fall is not due to overproduction, for the increase of production has not kept pace with the increase of population, and it can not be accounted for by the cheapening of production, because, as we pointed out last week, there has been little improvement in agricultural methods during the past five years, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery and economics has been much more marked in the factory than on the farm, yet farm products have fallen in price further than the products of the factory. The coincident fall between breadstuffs and silver is evidence that with the depreciation of silver our silver competitors can lay down grain in Europe at proportionately lower rates."

The second is from the American of January 18, 1896:

"For the fact that agricultural products have fallen much more rapidly than manufactured articles, there is only one explanation, and that is, our agricultural products were the first to come into direct competition with the products of silver-using countries. The appreciation of gold, of the money which silver-producing people receive in payment for what they sell to gold-using peoples, and which they can exchange for double the amount of silver that they could twenty years ago, has greatly encouraged production and stimulated exports from silver to gold-using countries. To increase the area devoted to raising wheat and cotton was the work of a season, gathering experience and knowledge and building the factories to make manufactured goods, the work of a decade or more. The result is that, while our farmers and planters have suffered from the competition of silver-using countries for years, our manufacturers are only now beginning to feel Asiatic competition. This is the explanation of the fall in prices that has been more marked in agricultural than manufacturing articles

The enormous fall in prices in the gold standard world I have proved. Gentlemen in this debate may hereafter seek some other explanation for the fact than that which I offer as chiefly accounting for it; but nobody will deny the fact.

obtain, increasing almost beyond conception the demand for it, while its supply did not materially alter. The inevitable result was to raise the value of gold, to make it constantly necessary to give more and more of all commodities, on the average, to get gold. The full effect was not felt all at once in 1873—The steps in the process were progressive, and the effects were correspondingly so Prices began falling with the cause, and have fallen and are falling as the cause continues and intensifies. The following is a fairly good statement of these successive stages in the process of squeezing the expanding energies of the nineteenth century down to the narrowing measure of the gold standard

1872. Norway and Swedan substitute the gold standard for the silver standard.

1873. The United States, while on a paper basis and looking longingly toward resumption of specie payments, adopts the gold standard, although silver at the time is worth more in the market than gold, and although there has been no public demand for such action, the people and nearly every man in public life being ignorant of the real scope and object of the act, no amendment to which striking the standard silver dollar from our coinage can to this day be found of record. Thus on resuming specie payments in 1879 we became an aggressive scrambler for a share of the gold in the world, which was now becoming more and more the object of the eager pursuit of nations Between 1877 and 1879 we absorbed over $560,000,000 of gold, as against about $55,000,000 in the preceding eleven years.

1873—Germany changes from the silver standard to the single gold standard; making a great demand for gold, so that by May, 1881, she had coined over $414,600,000 worth of it, and throwing upon the market for sale as bullion large masses of her worn and demonetized silver coin, selling, by 1879, more than seven million one hundred thousand pounds weight of fine silver

1873 Belgian Parliament authorizes the Government to suspend the free coinage of silver.

1873-1874. France and the Latin Union (Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Greece, besides France) suspend the free coinage of silver, and France substitutes the gold standard for the double standard.

1875 Holland formally demonetizes silver having suspended its free coinage in 1873, and adopts the single gold standard for herself and her East India colonies

1873-1875 The Bank of France retires $350,000,000 worth of paper and adds greatly to its gold reserve.

1878. The United States enacts the Bland law, compelling the Government to purchase from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of silver monthly, yet to add it to the money stock not as primary money, but, under the construction placed on it by our Government, virtually as a token coinage measurable in gold, thus increasing enormously the strain on gold This law, moreover, completely nullified the main principle of bimetallism, which depends upon the right of the debtor to elect in which metal he will pay, by enacting that silver should be legal tender except where otherwise provided in the contract. This gave the creditor the determination of the metal of payment and virtually completed the demonetization of silver

1879 The United States resumes specie payments and on a single metal, gold

1879. Austria-Hungary suspends the

scarcer than it was. Every body who has wanted it has had to give more for it. If everybody who wanted coal or pig iron was giving more for it than before we should not hesitate to say that coal or pig iron were relatively more in demand than they had been; but what we should say of coal, and pig iron we must also say of gold or silver in a like case."

Moreover, so clearly are the observed effects of the gold standard conformable to the economic law I have tried to state, that they have been foretold at different times by men learned in the science. Many years ago, before the nations had become crazed by the misunderstood example of England, and had not so generally gone to work to subdue the world to a money bondage, Jevons wrote as follows:

"I am far from denying that if the Italian Government decide to carry into effect M. Luzatti's threat of burying gold at all hazards, and if the like course be taken by the United States and France not to speak of Germany, there might be considerable disturbance of values for the time. But is it likely that such proceedings will be taken by rational statesmen and rational parliaments? It is really too absurd to suppose that any country will insist upon having a gold currency at any cost.

Alas! for the fallibility of genius. Even Jevons could not forsee that so many parliaments would prove irrational and that great countries should be so smitten of the gold standard he advocated as to pay their life-blood for it.

But no prophecy of economic effects from observed causes has probably ever been made so unique and startling in its insight and accuracy as that of Ernest Seyd, the famous bimetallist, who in 1871 wrote "It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other States besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the money equilibrium hitherto existing, and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will be The strong doctrinism existing in England as regards the gold valuation is so blind that when the time of depression sets in there will be this special feature: The economical authorities of the country will refuse to listen to the course here foreshadowed, every possible attempt will be made to prove that the decline of commerce is due to all sorts of causes and irreconcilable matters. The workman and his strikes will be the first convenient target; then speculation and overtrading will have their turn Later on when foreign nations, unable to pay in silver, have recourse to protection, when a number of other secondary causes develop themselves, then many would-be-wise men will have the opportunity of pointing to specific reasons which in their eyes account for the falling off in every branch of trade. Many other allegations will be made, totally irrelevant to the main issue, but satisfactory to the moralizing tendency of financial writers The great danger of the time will then be that among all this confusion and strife England's supremacy in commerce and manufacturers may go backward to an extent which cannot be redressed when the real cause becomes recognized and the natural remedy is applied."

Nothing could better show on what just philosophical principles bimetallism rests than this picture in 1871 of events to begin with demonetization in

Summary of Index Numbers.

	Silver	Bread stuffs, 6 articles	Live stock, 4	Provisions, 24 articles	Hides and leather, 4 articles	Raw and manufactured text.les, 11 articles	Metals, 12 articles	Coal and coke, 4 articles	Mineral and vegetable oils, 7 articles	Naval stores, 3 articles	Building materials, 7 articles	Chemicals, 11 articles	Miscellaneous, 7 articles	General index number, 100 articles
1891.														
January 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 1	94.25	118.31	116.98	106.34	100 52	98 57	92.84	98 05	99 34	110 60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.90
July 1	98 21	103.90	110.88	100 40	98 26	96.80	95 22	99.89	94 76	111 61	95.24	90 09	100 56	98 28
October 1	98 42	97.94	112.49	98.09	96.62	96.25	90.10	102.10	87 18	104.11	87.88	89.35	89 03	94.71
1892.														
January 1	91 02	97.17	104.35	95.08	94 13	96.15	89.01	98 19	83 82	94 19	90 86	88.31	93 93	93.12
April 1	83 83	89.45	110 13	97.93	91.00	96 20	84 02	99.77	83 17	104 42	92.81	85 64	91 31	92.87
July 1	81 51	92.58	113.53	97.50	95.23	97 50	81.99	100 02	81 12	88 77	89.53	87 03	93 53	92.85
October 1	79.76	82.77	101.88	104.24	94.32	95.89	81.93	103 46	81 35	81 17	90.02	88.04	85 82	93.60
1892														
January 1	79 52	80 50	119.68	113 15	93 47	105.11	80 24	103 91	92 10	81.21	90.57	90 05	104 70	98.42
April 1	80	79.93	125.28	115.84	95 28	102 92	81.26	97 72	95 23	81.99	87.91	92 74	109 29	99.75
July 1	60 94	73 02	110.01	109.33	92.76	90.62	77.99	94 43	90 81	79.63	85.34	89 09	100 69	93 39
October 1	71 02	74.52	106.34	107.34	90.44	84 11	74.16	92.41	90 19	77 11	83.71	89 52	100.42	91.43
1894.														
January 1	65 87	68 46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.89	67.93	89 77	90 89	75.97	86.33	88 18	97.03	87 59
April 1	58 21	70.18	97.78	92 97	89.99	79.49	66.11	85 58	92 03	77 84	80.05	89.25	99.76	84 70
July 1	60 59	71 32	92.42	93.70	83.57	78 31	66 13	93 11	92 84	89.39	78.71	85 96	91.45	84.40
October 1	60.84	60.08	101.77	97.08	86.38	74 32	64 25	79 82	90.46	81.64	75 13	79.89	82.89	82 81
1895.														
January 1	57 51	70.58	84 88	91.79	90.19	60 18	59 99	78 33	91 23	70.32	81 84	77.76	79.62	78 74
April 1	61 67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69 68	60 28	79 34	100.26	85 65	79.05	78.77	74.51	82.59
July 1	63 95	75.83	109.54	93.50	131.99	74.63	69 10	81 53	105.18	87.86	80.68	76 88	81.87	86 05
October 1	64.3	62.53	79.54	88.56	132.36	81 43	75 82	39 36	102.85	88.10	82 40	77.95	86.63	84 88
1896.														
January 1	63.95	59.59	73 83	85 93	107 07	79 96	67 42	96.97	108 22	81 19	87 40	96 27	91.14	. . .

It is an open and notorious fact whose significance, if preponderantly due to the single gold standard, challenges the intellect, the conscience, and the patriotism of this nation (Applause.) Contrast it for a moment with this: The purchasing power of silver in silver-using countries is today almost the same as in 1873. Consul Wetmore, at Shanghai, shows this by the following index numbers based on twenty staple commodities on the Chinese markets:

YEAR.	Aggregate value of 20 commodities in silver	Silver value of gold
1873		2600
1874	1814	[illegible]
1875	1767	2078
1876	1920	2100
1877	2031	2451
1878	2104	2415
1879	2023	23 1
1880	1925	2275
1881	1940	2322
1882	19.6	2307
1883	1916	2335
1884	1883	2376
1885	1954	2425
1886	1958	2571
1887	1774	2648
1888	1761	2730
1889	1809	2746
1890	1803	2536
1891	1749	26 1
1892	1761	2.59

And the Royal Commission of 1888 declared that the purchasing power of silver in India had not fallen.

Sir, there is ample reason why prices began falling about the year 1873 and have kept falling with more or less regularity ever since Down to that period gold and silver shared together the functions of ultimate money among the great commercial nations of the world. Together they formed one vast money reservoir, whose aggregated contents measured all exchange values and constituted the ultimate solution of all representative and credit money. England's action in going upon the gold standard in 1816 had not impaired this relation, but the sudden and nearly contemporaneous adoption of that standard about 1873 by several leading governments, followed at frequent intervals by others, made a sudden and tremendous lessening of the mint demand for silver, and threw upon the volume of gold the double burden of sustaining the credits and the redemption demands formerly borne by both metals jointly. This added enormously to the strain upon gold, rendering it relatively scarcer and more difficult to

free coinage of silver.

1883 Italy resumes specie payments on a gold basis, and borrows $86,000,000 in gold to do it with.

1890. The United States passes the Sherman silver purchase law, continuing the vicious principle of the Bland Act.

1890-1892 The Imperial Bank of Russia increases its gold reserve by $120,000,000 and begins a policy of hoarding gold, which has gone on ever since.

1891-1892 Austria-Hungary adopts the gold standard and becomes a borrower of gold to an enormous amount

1892 Roumania adopts the gold standard

1893 India closes her mints to the coinage of silver. (And the price of silver on the London market fell eighteen cents an ounce in three hours)

1894-1895 Chile and Brazil adopt the single gold standard and join the ever-fiercer struggle for the lessening supply of real money.

1895. February. The United States begins the unhappy and humiliating procedure, apparently becoming chronic if we are to preserve the single gold standard, of borrowing millions in times of peace wherewith to pay tribute to the despotism of gold.

Why will gentlemen persist in shutting their eyes to the plainest evidence? The great fall of prices in the gold-standard world since 1873 is as indisputable as any physical fact in nature, and that it is chiefly due to the appreciation of gold seems to me as conclusively established as the law of gravitation. In England, where the gold standard was born, and where its operation is to fill her creditor coffers with unearned increments of the wealth of all debtor countries, no mystery is made of it. Thus simply does Mr. Giffen, her greatest monometallist, dispose of it in his "Case Against Bimetallism," pages 218 and 219:

"If we were told that copper or iron or wheat were rising because there was a deficiency of the supply of them to meet all the demands we should accept the statement as a matter of course. But what is true of iron or copper or wheat must equally be true of any commodity which happens to be the standard monetary substance If gold or silver is that substance, and gold or silver is increasing in demand without any corresponding increase in supply, then people who want gold or silver for any purpose must give more of them. And this, he says, will be described as a fall of prices. We see, then, how widely mistaken these monometallists have been, who, in their dislike of bimetallism, have denied that the recent—he is writing in 1890—great demand for gold in relation to its supply were likely to have caused a rise in its exchange value for other things. Looked at in this way, the fall of prices is itself a proof that gold, in relation to all the demands for it has been relatively

1873 and to continue until now and as much longer as we shall permit. If the test of science is prediction and verification, surely the evils of gold monometallism are scientifically condemned.

Just before the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892 the late Dr. Soetbeer the eminent German philosopher, wrote fortelling the cataclysm of the year 1893 and subsequent evils:

"I fear that if the English Government, on the occasion of the forthcoming International Monetary Conference should refuse to submit or support practicable propositions destined to extend considerably the use of silver as legal tender, there will probably result a further incalculable depreciation in the value of the metal and a very serious appreciation of gold followed by disastrous consequences."

Yet, sir, men will persist in referring the fall of prices since 1873 to the multiplication of inventions and to cheapened cost of production. It is no impugnment of my argument to admit that this may account for a relatively small proportion of the fall. But, sir it is a very small proportion. Between 1850 and 1873 prices gradually and generally rose, a fact nobody will dispute, and yet I assert with perfect confidence that between those dates greater improvements in productive processes, compared with the condition at the beginning of the period, were made than between 1873 and the present time.

OBJECT LESSONS.

Lines of Thought in Connection With the Centennial Exposition.

Gentlemen can not have forgotten the marvelous mechanical exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, practically all of which related to the period in question In 1876 Harper & Brothers published a monumental work called First Century of the Republic, summarizing the course of progress in this country. It covered practically every department of activity, and was written by a carefully selected body of specialities. I quote from the preface, which is dated July 20, 1876:

"An unusually large amount of space was given to the Department of Mechanical Progress, but not disproportionately, when it is considered how characteristic of the century has been the advance in this field and how largely other progress has depended upon it. The same consideration justifies the elaborate and extended treatise on Scientific Progress."

By far the greatest amount of this accomplishment belongs, so far as its commercial and productive aspect is concerned, to the period from about 1850. By that time the steam engine had been perfected; the old Newcomen engine of 1769 with a "duty" of 5,500,000 foot-pounds per one bushel of Welch coal had developed into the improved Cornish engine of 1850 with a "duty" of 60,000,000 foot-pounds; the factory system had come into systematic operation—the greatest revolution in production in the history of industry; so that when England, about 1850, changed the tariff policy under which she had grown great, and started out to impose free trade upon the world, it is estimated that her labor-saving machinery represented the capacity of 450,000,000 pairs of human hands.

In agriculture the period in question saw the perfection of the plow, the seeding machine, the grain drill, and the mowing machine. The first successful reaper was McCormick's invention in 1834, improved in 1847, and first attracting general attention at the London World's Fair of 1851, where it took the gold medal, and from which time it came rapidly into use. Between 1851 and 1876 nearly 3,000 patents were taken out in this country alone for harvesters and their attachments The threshing machine was brought to perfection in 1853. The self-binder belongs to a later period, but its effect and that of improvements on the inventions named had nothing like the significance for agriculture which the devices that came in from 1850 to 1873 had. To this period also belongs the beginning of scientific agriculture and the use of imported and manufactured fertilizers on a large scale, the systematic and general breeding of cattle, horse and sheep, and the inauguration and considerable development of the cheese-factory system.

In manufactures it is sufficient to name the leading processes and machines that had become commercially effective in this period: The cotton gin and spinning jenny, with their principal attachments and improvements; the power loom, calico printing and color weaving; the hot blast in iron manufacture, perfected in 1815, by which many previously refractory ores were rendered reducible and the cost of smelting was diminished nearly half, the steam hammer, rolling mill and turning lathe; the Bessemer steel process and the chief improvements in producing and refining iron, the casting, forging and rolling of the heated metal and the turning and planing of the cold metal, the jack, the slotting, key-grooving, milling and shaping machines, the process of assembling, or the making of interchangeable parts of machines, permitting the vastly cheaper manufacture of articles like watches, clocks and firearms; the sewing machine, dating effectively from about 1850, between when and 1876 about 2,000 patents connected with it were granted in the United States, the pneumatic caisson in engineering, the centrifugal pump, tunneling and drilling machinery, and the use of compressed air in connection with them; scales and elevator machinery, gang and circular saws and saw mill machinery generally, about the only new departure dating from since that time being the use of the band saw on a large scale; turning machinery, particularly Blanchard's spoke lathe for turning irregular forms, general woodworking machinery for planing mills and furniture factories, washing machines and knitting machines, the principal kinds of boot and shoe machinery, especially the McKay sewing machine, which, between 1861, when it was perfected, and 1876, had made 225,000,000 pairs of shoes in the United States alone, the Westinghouse brake and its various adaptations, electroplating, lithography and photo-lithography, optical instruments, musical instruments, ice machines, the growth of India rubber manufacture, the Goodyear vulcanizing process dating from 1844; machinery used in sugar refining and in paper, porcelain and glass manufacture, stereotyping and electrotyping processes, Bruce's and other type-casting machines, folding and addressing machines, the Gordon job press and the Adams, Campbell, Walter Bullock and Hoe perfecting printing presses

In this connection, remember that there is no branch of industry where production has cheapened in any degree approaching that of the mining of gold in recent years But cheapened gold mining does not seem to have cheapened gold compared with other commodities, to any alarming extent.

The method of operation and the effect of a changing standard are not sufficiently understood. Any convenient medium of exchange to which prices had once accommodated themselves would discharge sufficiently well the mere function of a medium of exchange. But when viewed as a measure of the value of all other things it is of the very greatest importance that the money unit remain as nearly unvarying as possible in value over long periods of time When a man loans another a sum of money he loans a certain quantity of purchasing power, for that is what money is. Now, absolute justice would require that when the loan is repaid it should stand for the same purchasing power as before. But if, meantime, money has depreciated—that is, if prices have risen—the same nominal sum when repaid has less purchasing power than when borrowed and the lender or creditor really receives less than he loaned the borrower or debtor profiting by the difference On the other hand, if money rises in purchasing power between the making of the loan and the repayment, so that the borrower has to find more commodities with which to buy the money to pay back than the money would buy for him when he borrowed it, then he loses the difference and the money lender makes it

Now, in either case, the changing standard takes something from one man without his deserving to lose it and gives it to another who has no right to it. In either case it is a silent robbery. The ideal standard would preserve the rights of both debtors and creditors. But if a deliberate choice had to be made between a gradually falling and a gradually rising standard, all writers of authority agree and it is consonant with common sense, that morally, economically, politically, and socially the falling standard would be preferable. Its inevitable losses fall on the creditor, the lender, who can better than the debtor endure its effects, and it encourages enterprise, while the certain hardships of the rising standard fall on the borrower, the debtor, the investor, the captain of industry, who can not so well sustain the burden, who has no surplus but is most frequently wiped from the face of the industrial world by the vanishing of the margin between his property and the automatically enlarging lien upon it.

In the latter case the absolutely unavoidable result must be, if the evil is permitted to run, that all property will eventually belong to those who shall control the ultimate money of the world, and thrift and enterprise, if enterprise and thrift can belong to a race of slaves, would plan and save and toil to further fatten the overfed fatness of their masters. This is no exaggeration of language It is the speech of truth and soberness. Said Sir Arthur James Balfour, the real head of the present Conservative Government of England, an earnest bimetallist and one of the profoundest thinkers in Europe, in a speech at Manchester, October 27, 1892:

"But of all conceivable systems of currency, that system is assuredly the worst which gives you a standard steadily, continuously, indefinitely appreciating, and which by that very fact, throws a burden upon every man of enterprise, upon every man who desires to promote the agricultural or the industrial resources of the country, and benefits no human being whatever but the owner of fixed debts in gold."

Falling prices of agricultural products deprive the farmer of the means of buying his usual conveniences and necessities, and these accumulate on the hands of the manufacturer and retailer, who in turn curtail expenses to the uttermost, discharging labor, which then loses its power to consume, and limiting their own consumption to the barest needs. Thus farmer, manufacturer, tradesman, transporter, laborer all lose patronage and employment, while taxes, interest and principal of mortgages, fixed changes, bonded indebtedness, and rents are constantly and remorselessly measuring off increasing equivalences in all human products. Under such circumstances there is no inducement to enterprise or to investment in producing industries. No man wants to borrow money for use in a business in which the fall of prices is sure to eat up his profits. On the other hand, the man with money for the same reason does not want to put it into business, but prefers either to invest it in gilt-edge securities or to let it lie idle and grow. This collects the money in the large financial centers and emphasizes the absolute power of the money-lender, who must be sought in his lair and who can make his own terms with borrowers. It is a bad symptom when "breeding" money, to use Shylock's phrase, is regarded as better business policy than embarking it in productive industries. (Applause.)

The results of an appreciating standard are so hidden in the very processes of ordinary business that until we stop to look carefully for them we are not aware how serious—nay, how fatal—they may become. My time will permit only a few illustrations Between 1874 and 1885 gold appreciated so that the holders of the public debt of England could buy in the latter year £200,000,000 worth more of all commodities on the average with the principle of the debt as it was in 1874 than they could have bought with it in 1875 In other words, the property and industry of England were robbed of $1,000,000,000 in eleven years and a present made of it to the holders of her bonds.

The Manufacturer, of February 1, 1896, shows that the gold standard has presented English trade since 1890 with a gratuity of nearly $250,000,000, also, that the value of farm-live stock in the United States has fallen in three years $622,000,0000.

The United States paid off about $750 000,000 of her debt between 1870 and 1884. Yet, as President Andrews has shown, if we reckon it in eight commodities, beef, corn, wheat, oats, pork, cotton, coal, and bar iron, the debt was nearly 50 per cent. larger afterwards than before.

It is said that in 1886 we could have paid the national debt of this country with 14,000,000 bales of cotton. In 1894 it would have taken 51,000,000 bales to pay what remained due, although meantime we had paid on it 94,000,000 bales in principal and interest. In 1866 we could have paid it with 1,0000,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the fall of 1894 we still owed 2,000,000,000 bushels, after paying 5,000,000,000 bushels in principal and interest

The burden of the gold standard on the world could be fully measured only in blood and sweat and tears

It is pertinent to this discussion, sir, to answer briefly a contention constantly repeated by the opponents of the restoration of silver that silver has fallen because of its enormous overproduction. I do not wish to appear dogmatic but I do say that this argument is absolutely without foundation. It has been a thousand times refuted, but continues to reappear in every discussion as fresh as ever and apparently unconscious of its discredit. The famous senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, in a public speech in his State a year ago, lent the support of his name to this profound error, and in substance it was restated by the distinguished gentleman from Maine, Mr Dingley in opening this debate. I cannot hope to stop the circulation of this convenient and serviceable assertion, but I can easily show that is is utterly without foundation. The following table shows the world's production of gold and silver (coinage values) since 1792. I have added to the table as cited the correct figures for 1893 and 1894:

Production of gold and silver in the world, 1792 to 1892, copied from United States Senate report No. 235, page 103, coinage laws of the United States, 1792 to 1894:

Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver (coining) value
1752-1800	$106,407,000	$328,860,000
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841-1848	290,144,000	259,520,000
1849	37,000,000	39,000,000
1850	44,450,000	39,000,000
1851	67,600,000	40,000,000
1852	132,750,000	40,600,000
1853	155,450,000	40,600,000
1854	127,450,000	40,600,000
1855	135,075,000	40,600,000
1856	147,600,000	40,650,000
1857	133,275,000	40,650,000
1858	124,650,000	40,650,000
1859	124,850,000	40,750,000
1860	119,250,000	40,800,000
1861	113,800,000	44,700,000
1862	107,750,000	45,200,000
1863	106,950,000	49,200,000
1864	113,000,000	51,700,000
1865	120,200,000	51,950,000
1866	121,100,000	50,750,000
1867	104,025,000	54,225,000
1868	109,025,000	50,225,000
1869	106,225,000	47,500,000
1870	106,850,000	51,575,000
1871	107,000,000	61,050,000
1872	99,600,000	65,250,000
1873	96,200,000	81,800,000
1874	90,750,000	71,500,000
1875	97,500,000	80,500,000
1876	103,700,000	87,600,000
1877	114,000,000	81,000,000
1878	119,000,000	95,000,000
1879	109,000,000	96,000,000
1880	106,700,000	96,700,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
1882	102,000,000	111,800,000
1883	95,400,000	115,300,000
1884	101,700,000	105,500,000
1885	108,400,000	118,500,000
1886	106,000,000	120,600,000
1887	105,775,000	124,281,000
1888	110,197,000	140,706,000
1889	123,489,000	162,159,000
1890	118,849,000	172,235,000
1891	126,183,000	186,447,000
1892	138,860,000	196,459,000
1893	157,228,000	209,165,000
1894	181,510,000	214,381,000
Totals	$6,001,254,000	$5,501,075,000

Thus in the 103 years ending in 1894 the production of gold has exceeded that of silver by half a billion of dollars.

It must be borne in mind that a disproportionate production for any one year or a few successive years in the case of the precious metals is far less significant as affecting relative value than would a similar disproportion be in any other kind of commodities The metals are so durable and their existing mass so large compared to the production of any one year that the value of the whole will show little variation. The disproportionate production, to have any visible effect, must continue long enough to change materially the relative bulk or mass of the whole supply in existence. This is important to remember.

The following table shows how barren must be the attempt to connect the fall of silver with an alleged disproportionate production:

Period.	Production of gold.	Production of silver.	Highest and lowest variations in market ratio.
1792-1848	$ 821,036,000	$1,624,217,000	16 25 to 1—15 to 1
1849-1862	1,370,950,000	573,800,000	15 78 to 1—15.19 to 1
1863-1873	1,190,175,000	615,225,000	15 92 to 1—15.37 to 1
1874-1894	2,119,043,000	2,687,833,000	32 56 to 1—16.17 to 1

In the first period twice as much silver as gold was produced; in the second, three times as much gold as silver; in the third, twice as much gold as silver; in the fourth only 10 per cent more silver than gold. Yet during the enormously disproportionate production of the first three periods all the variations in the market ratio are embraced within a point and a quarter, while in the last period. when production was almost identical in both metals, the ratio sank more than sixteen points. To say that this 10 per cent difference caused such vast disturbance, while differences hundreds of times greater caused no disturbance at all, is to do violence to the primary suggestions of the reason. Note upon chart E, page 25 (to which I shall hereafter refer for another purpose) how the fall of silver began with the concerted legislative assaults upon it and continued by precipitous declines as those assaults were repeated, and consider, for example, how steep the decline was between 1873 and 1880, although between those years the gold production was $836,650,000 and the silver production only $690,100,000.

Now, sir, I ask the attention of gentlemen to Chart D, which is the last one I shall exhibit It is a chart which in my judgment is absolutely unanswerable on the single gold standard theory Some of its arrangement is original, but the main idea is drawn from a document many will recognize I do not know whether I am correctly informed, but I understand that a distinguished gentleman is to follow me with the purpose of answering this argument. I hope he can. I do not say that it is unanswerable; I simply say that I am stating propositions which seem to me like axioms, and that if the gentleman who follows me can show I am wrong, he will at least have made one convert from a pernicious error.

On this chart the production of silver in any given period covered by it is taken as the space between the zero line and the silver line (marked S), and the production of gold during the same period is indicated by the colored ground. From this it will appear that from 1800 to 1810 about 32 per cent as much gold as silver was produced; from 1810 to 1820 about 34 per cent as much gold as silver, from 1820 to 1830 about 49 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1830 to 1840 about 55 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1840 to 1850 about 12½ per cent more gold than silver; from 1850 to 1855 about 260 per cent more gold than silver; from 1855 to 1860 about 250 per cent more gold than silver, from 1860 to 1865 about 166 2-3 per cent more gold than silver, from 1865 to 1870 about 130 per cent more gold than silver, 1870 to 1875 about 41 per cent more gold than silver; from 1875 to 1880 about 11 per cent more gold than silver, from 1880 to 1885 about 83 per cent as much gold as silver, and from 1885 to 1895 about 75 per cent as much gold as silver.

This table also shows that from 1800 to 1820, when about one-third as much gold as silver was produced, but while there were in the world of coin and bullion from 32 to 33 tons (ounces would do as well) of silver to one ton of gold, you could go into the market and buy an ounce of gold for 15.55 ounces of silver; and that from 1820 to 1872 while production oscillated as we have seen, and while the relative number of tons of silver in the world's stock was all the time becoming less in proportion to the stock of gold, falling from 31.1 tons of silver to 1 of gold to about 22 tons of silver to 1 of gold, still the market price remained closely by the ratio established by the open mints of France; but that when the onslaught on silver was commenced in 1873 and the mints were shut in its face, notwithstanding that production has continued from that day to this nearer equal than at any time in a hundred years, and though the bulk of the world's stock of silver in tons has for years been almost exactly the old mint and market ratio, namely, from 18 6 to 16 3 tons of silver to 1 ton of gold, yet the market price of silver as measured in gold has constantly fallen until in December, 1894, you could have bought for one ounce of gold 34 ounces of silver, and the market price today is about 32 to 1. No man can look that chart in the face and then say that it is the "enormous overproduction of silver that has lowered the price." It is legislation, foolish, almost criminal legislation that has done this thing (Applause)

I undertake to say that if this chart is true there should be an explanation forthcoming from the gentlemen who have declared that the overproduction of silver is the reason of its fall in price. (Applause) And there is no explanation of this fact, of this colossal fact, of this to me inexplicable fact (except on one basis, which I shall next mention), that during the period when the bulk ratio between silver and gold was rising from 32 to 1 to 16 to 1 the market price fell from 16 to 1 to 34 to 1.

The only explanation that I can give is this: That the open mints of France afforded a channel through which the two metals could and did equably flow, according to the demands of trade, in this ultimate money, the one metal or the other predominating according to the demands of commerce and exchange, making of the two metals one ultimate money substance of final redemption.

A REMEDY DEMANDED.

How the Wage-Earner Is Affected by the Conditions.

Now, one word more and I shall sit down, for I have abused your patience. (Cries of "go on") I wish to say only this in conclusion, that the condition in which the suffering gold standard world today finds itself is one that in my opinion calls loudly for remedy, calls loudly upon the statesmanship of this country, calls loudly and I pray not hopelessly upon the patriotism, upon the intelligence, upon the courage of the splendid leaders of the grand old Republican party, if we have such left, and I believe we have. (Applause) Sir, if a man denies that these things are true, then he may believe in the perpetuation of the present system, but if he believes that this picture which I have endeavored to show, of the continual fall of commodities and of the rise in gold and the ruinous effects of it, are due to the fact that part of the ultimate money substance of the world has been taken away by law, he can not believe in its perpetuation. He can not supinely submit to its continuance. He will arise against it and help put it aside.

I must not forget, sir, that I promised to say some thing about wages. I am prompt to admit that the great Republican policy of protection (applause) has vastly benefited the laboring man in the United States. Sir, nobody upon a fit occasion can speak upon that great policy with more enthusiastic encomium or more intense conviction than myself. But it can not do everything. Handicapped by the single gold standard it can work out only a portion of its proper results. When I plead for bimetallism I plead for the other half of protection. (Applause.) Free trade and the gold standard both aim at low prices; are both embodiments of British aggression upon the industrial independence of my country. I will resist them both to the utmost. (Applause.)

I do not question the fact that protection has had a beneficial effect upon wages; but, sir, organized labor is also largely to be credited with the maintenance of wages. Diminishing the number of hours of labor, lessening the number of apprentices, organizing against proposed reductions, they have fought their way by one method and another and have succeeded to a large degree in warding off the natural effects of an appreciating money. Let me add that if you will consider the number of men who have been out of employment and the diminished labor of those who have had employment the statistics of the rise in wages will appear far less imposing that they do now. (Applause.) The laboring man's interests are precisely the same as the manufacturer's, the tradesman's, and the farmer's in this respect. And the policy that is sure, to wreck all employers in productive industry, if continued, can not fail to ruin also the men who work for them. Profits can not disappear and leave wages untouched. When men that hire labor become bankrupt, the man who works is very apt to be out of a job. The voluminous evidence gathered by the English Parliamentary Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry shows conclusively that wages in England have been long falling and continue to fall. In the United States various conditions have prevented the full operation of the same cause as yet, but many of its effects are already visible and the ultimate result is clearly foreseen by intelligent laboring men all over the country. Their attitude is not uncertain. They are and will be for a money system that is favorable to industry and that deals justly between man and man.

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Hartman—Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask again that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for fifteen minutes.

Several members—Let him have time to conclude his remarks.

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

Mr. Towne—Again, sir, am I most grateful to the House and most sensible of its kindness.

Frequent reference is made in this discussion to the experience of France in the early part of this century. Now, that Government, from 1803 to 1865, and the Latin Union (France, Italy, Greece, Belgium and Switzerland) from 1865 to 1873, did maintain the bimetallic system, with mints open to both gold and silver, and keep them practically at par at her mint ratio of 15½ to 1. This great fact is of such conclusive significance that the advocates of the gold standard have not hesitated to fly in the face of history and flatly to deny one of the most notorious accomplishments on record. Such denials have been made in the course of this debate, and for that reason I propose to say a few words upon that subject.

Soetbeer gives the following as the extreme variations of the market ratio of gold to silver in each decade from 1803 to 1873:

1802	1:15.41	1849	1:15.78
1808*	1:16.08	1850	1:15.78
1813*	1:16.25	1859	1:15.70
1814*	1:15 04	1861	1:15.50
1820	1:15 62	1862	1:15.35
1830	1:15.95	1863	1:15.40
1832	1:15.72	1870	1:15.57
1833	1:15.93	1873	1:15.92
1843	1:15.93		

*Extremes during Napoleonic wars.

An examination of Chart E will confirm the lesson of these figures. For eighty years the line of market value of silver as compared with gold runs almost coincidently with the line representing the ratio on which the metals were coined at the mint of France.

Mr. Williams—I want to ask the gentleman a question for information. That as I understand it, is the price of silver bullion in the London market?

Mr. Towne—In the London market.

Mr. Williams—It did not vary at all in the French market.

Mr. Towne—The gentleman from Mississippi is right. Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs, for forty years a director of the Bank of England, some time its governor, a monometallic gold delegate to the international convention of 1878, and a bimetallist now and for the remainder of his life, declares—and he had personal knowledge for many years—that from 1803 to 1873, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires nothing of the sort to be done, there was not a day when any person could not go to the Bank of France and get either gold or silver for the other at the mint ratio.

And here it occurs to me to call attention to the fact that mints do not, under systems of free coinage, purchase bullion, nor do they exchange, necessarily, coin of one metal for bullion of the other. I have seen on this floor indications that some gentlemen appear to think that one way we should lose our gold—if we opened the mints to silver—would be in handing it over to designing individuals who should bring silver bullion to the mint and "demand" gold. The open mint exists merely to coin the bullion brought to it and pass it back in coin to the owner. The Government stamp cannot create value. Whether a coin when stamped shall be effectual to pass at the value it claims to represent will depend upon the [illegible] can command. In this respect I agree wholly with the honorable gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley), who opened this debate and who now does me the honor of listening to me. The whole question of maintaining freely coined silver at a parity with gold is one simply of giving it enough to do—subjecting it to enough demand. (Applause.) Let us have no more cheap denunciation of "[illegible] value by law." Nobody claims [illegible]

January 1, 1891, are of much interest. The figures representing the index numbers may be considered to represent the number of dollars that it would require to purchase at various dates the same quantity of goods as $100 on January 1, 1891. Thus, $59.59 would buy the same amount of the six breadstuffs—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flour in equal proportions—as $100 January 1, 1891.

These index numbers give much food for thought. In the first place the general index number shows that while prices in general are 6 per cent higher than on the 1st of January a year ago, they are 11.72 lower than five years ago. It is also obvious that this index number does not indicate the full extent of the fall in prices, as, leaving out the advance in the prices of mineral and vegetable oils and of chemicals and some other comparatively unimportant commodities, the index number would be much lower. It is an instance where a fall in the price of the most important articles is offset to some extent by a rise in the price of less important.

The marked and continuous fall in breadstuffs, which is quite equal to the fall in silver, is especially noteworthy. While general prices have fallen less than 15 per cent as compared to prices ruling January 1, 1891, breadstuffs have fallen over 40 per cent. This fall is not due to overproduction, for the increase of production has not kept pace with the increase of population, and it can not be accounted for by the cheapening of production, because, as we pointed out last week, there has been little improvement in agricultural methods during the past five years, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery and economies has been much more marked in the factory than on the farm, yet farm products have fallen in price further than the products of the factory. The coincident fall between breadstuffs and silver is evidence that with the depreciation of silver our silver competitors can lay down grain in Europe at proportionately lower rates."

The second is from the American of January 18, 1896.

"For the fact that agricultural products have fallen much more rapidly than manufactured articles, there is only one explanation, and that is, our agricultural products were the first to come into direct competition with the products of silver-using countries. The appreciation of gold, of the money which silver-producing people receive in payment for what they sell to gold-using peoples, and which they can exchange for double the amount of silver that they could twenty years ago, has greatly encouraged production and stimulated exports from silver to gold-using countries. To increase the area devoted to raising wheat and cotton was the work of a season; gathering experience and knowledge and building the factories to make manufactured goods, the work of a decade or more. The result is that, while our farmers and planters have suffered from the competition of silver-using countries for years, our manufacturers are only now beginning to feel Asiatic competition. This is the explanation of the fall in prices that has been more marked in agricultural than manufacturing articles.

The enormous fall in prices in the gold standard world I have proved. Gentlemen in this debate may hereafter seek some other explanation for the fact than that which I offer as chiefly accounting for it, but nobody will deny the fact.

obtain, increasing almost beyond conception the demand for it, while its supply did not materially alter. The inevitable result was to raise the value of gold, to make it constantly necessary to give more and more of all commodities, on the average, to get gold. The full effect was not felt all at once in 1873—The steps in the process were progressive, and the effects were correspondingly so. Prices began falling with the cause, and have fallen and are falling as the cause continues and intensifies. The following is a fairly good statement of these successive stages in the process of squeezing the expanding energies of the nineteenth century down to the narrowing measure of the gold standard:

1872. Norway and Swedan substitute the gold standard for the silver standard.

1873. The United States, while on a paper basis and looking longingly toward resumption of specie payments, adopts the gold standard, although silver at the time is worth more in the market than gold, and although there has been no public demand for such action, the people and nearly every man in public life being ignorant of the real scope and object of the act, no amendment to which striking the standard silver dollar from our coinage can to this day be found of record. Thus on resuming specie payments in 1879 we became an aggressive scrambler for a share of the gold in the world, which was now becoming more and more the object of the eager pursuit of nations. Between 1877 and 1879 we absorbed over $560,000,000 of gold, as against about $55,000,000 in the preceding eleven years.

1873.—Germany changes from the silver standard to the single gold standard; making a great demand for gold, so that by May, 1881, she had coined over $114,000,000 worth of it, and throwing upon the market for sale as bullion large masses of her worn and demonetized silver coin, selling, by 1879, more than seven million one hundred thousand pounds weight of fine silver.

1873. Belgian Parliament authorizes the Government to suspend the free coinage of silver.

1873-1874. France and the Latin Union (Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Greece, besides France) suspend the free coinage of silver, and France substitutes the gold standard for the double standard.

1875. Holland formally demonetizes silver, having suspended its free coinage in 1873, and adopts the single gold standard for herself and her East India colonies

1873-1875. The Bank of France retires $350,000,000 worth of paper and adds greatly to its gold reserve.

1878. The United States enacts the Bland law, compelling the Government to purchase from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of silver monthly, yet to add it to the money stock not as primary money, but, under the construction placed on it by our Government, virtually as a token coinage measurable in gold, thus increasing enormously the strain on gold. This law, moreover, completely nullified the main principle of bimetallism, which depends upon the right of the debtor to elect in which metal he will pay, by enacting that silver should be legal tender except where otherwise provided in the contract. This gave the creditor the determination of the metal of payment and virtually completed the demonetization of silver

1879. The United States resumes specie payments and on a single metal, gold.

1879. Austria-Hungary suspends the

scarcer than it was. Every body who has wanted it has had to give more for it. If everybody who wanted coal or pig iron was giving more for it than before we should not hesitate to say that coal or pig iron were relatively more in demand than they had been; but what we should say of coal, and pig iron we must also say of gold or silver in a like case."

Moreover, so clearly are the observed effects of the gold standard conformable to the economic law I have tried to state, that they have been foretold at different times by men learned in the science. Many years ago, before the nations had become crazed by the misunderstood example of England, and had not so generally gone to work to subdue the world to a money bondage, Jevons wrote as follows:

"I am far from denying that if the Italian Government decide to carry into effect M. Luzatti's threat of burying gold at all hazards, and if the like course be taken by the United States and France, not to speak of Germany, there might be considerable disturbance of values for the time. But is it likely that such proceedings will be taken by rational statesmen and rational parliaments? It is really too absurd to suppose that any country will insist upon having a gold currency at any cost.

Alas! for the fallibility of genius Even Jevons could not forsee that so many parliaments would prove irrational and that great countries should be so smitten of the gold standard he advocated as to pay their life-blood for it.

But no prophecy of economic effects from observed causes has probably ever been made so unique and startling in its insight and accuracy as that of Ernest Seyd, the famous bimetallist, who in 1871 wrote: "It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other States besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the money equilibrium hitherto existing, and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will be. The strong doctrinism existing in England as regards the gold valuation is so blind that when the time of depression sets in there will be this special feature: The economical authorities of the country will refuse to listen to the course here foreshadowed; every possible attempt will be made to prove that the decline of commerce is due to all sorts of causes and irreconcilable matters. The workman and his strikes will be the first convenient target; then speculation and overtrading will have their turn. Later on, when foreign nations, unable to pay in silver, have recourse to protection, when a number of other secondary causes develop themselves, then many would-be-wise men will have the opportunity of pointing to specific reasons which in their eyes account for the falling off in every branch of trade. Many other allegations will be made, totally irrelevant to the main issue, but satisfactory to the moralizing tendency of financial writers. The great danger of the time will then be that among all this confusion and strife England's supremacy in commerce and manufacturers may go backward to an extent which cannot be redressed when the real cause becomes recognized and the natural remedy is applied."

Nothing could better show on what just philosophical principles bimetallism rests than this picture in 1871 of events to begin with demonetization in

Summary of Index Numbers.

	Silver	Bread stuffs, 6 articles	Live stock, 4	Provisions, 24 articles	Hides and leather, 4 articles	Raw and manufactured textiles, 11 articles	Metals, 12 articles	Coal and coke, 4 articles	Mineral and vegetable oils, 7 articles	Naval stores, 3 articles	Building materials, 7 articles	Chemicals, 11 articles	Miscellaneous, 7 articles	General index number, 100 articles
1891.														
January 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 1	91.25	118.31	116.98	100.34	100.52	98.57	92.84	98.05	99.31	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.00
July 1	98.21	101.90	110.38	100.49	98.26	96.80	95.22	99.89	94.76	111.61	95.21	90.69	100.56	98.28
October 1	98.12	97.94	112.49	98.09	96.02	96.25	90.10	102.10	87.18	101.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
1892.														
January 1	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.05	94.13	96.16	89.01	98.19	83.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1	83.83	81.45	110.13	97.94	91.60	96.20	84.02	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1	84.31	82.58	113.55	97.56	95.28	97.50	81.99	100.02	81.42	88.67	89.53	87.03	89.53	92.83
October 1	79.76	85.77	101.88	104.21	94.32	95.89	81.93	103.46	81.38	81.17	90.02	88.04	85.82	93.60
1893.														
January 1	79.52	80.50	119.08	113.15	93.47	105.11	80.24	103.91	92.10	81.24	90.37	90.05	101.70	98.42
April 1	80	79.90	125.28	115.84	95.28	102.92	81.26	97.72	98.23	81.99	87.91	92.74	100.29	99.75
July 1	80.91	73.62	110.01	107.32	92.76	90.62	77.09	91.13	90.81	79.63	85.31	89.69	100.69	93.30
October 1	71.02	71.82	136.31	107.34	90.14	84.11	74.16	92.41	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.52	100.12	91.43
1894.														
January 1	65.87	68.16	101.34	97.15	89.28	86.89	67.93	80.77	90.89	75.97	86.33	88.15	97.03	87.50
April 1	58.21	70.18	97.78	92.97	89.99	79.49	66.11	85.95	92.03	77.34	80.06	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1	60.50	71.52	92.42	93.70	83.77	78.31	66.13	83.11	92.86	80.39	78.71	85.96	91.45	81.40
October 1	60.41	60.08	101.67	97.08	88.88	71.52	64.26	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.13	79.89	82.89	82.81
1895.														
January 1	57.51	70.58	81.88	91.79	90.10	60.18	69.99	78.38	91.23	70.32	81.81	77.76	73.62	79.74
April 1	64.67	72.15	101.41	87.31	96.48	69.08	60.26	79.11	100.26	85.05	79.07	76.71	74.51	82.59
July 1	63.95	75.20	109.51	94.50	131.99	71.53	69.10	81.53	108.18	87.85	80.68	76.35	81.87	86.05
October 1	61.3	62.53	78.51	89.56	132.30	81.43	75.52	89.26	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.83
1896.														
January 1	63.95	59.59	74.53	85.98	107.07	79.09	67.42	96.07	108.22	81.79	87.40	96.27	91.14	.....

It is an open and notorious fact whose significance, if preponderantly due to the single gold standard, challenges the intellect, the conscience, and the patriotism of this nation (Applause.) Contrast it for a moment with this: The purchasing power of silver in silver-using countries is today almost the same as in 1873. Consul Wetmore, at Shanghai, shows this by the following index numbers based on twenty staple commodities on the Chinese markets:

YEAR.	[illegible]	Silver value of gold
1873	[illegible]	2603
1874	1814	[illegible]
1875	1787	2078
1876	1910	2100
1877	2031	2151
1878	2103	2145
1879	2037	23[illegible]1
1880	1927	2275
1881	1940	2322
1882	1956	2377
1883	1910	2311
1884	1883	2376
1885	1974	2525
1886	1758	2571
1887	1771	2618
1888	1761	2739
1889	1803	2716
1890	1801	2330
1891	1743	26[illegible]1
1892	1761	2[illegible]50

And the Royal Commission of 1888 declared that the purchasing power of silver in India had not fallen.

Sir, there is ample reason why prices began falling about the year 1873 and have kept falling with more or less regularity ever since. Down to that period gold and silver shared together the functions of ultimate money among the great commercial nations of the world. Together they formed one vast money reservoir, whose aggregated contents measured all exchange values and constituted the ultimate solution of all representative and credit money. England's action in going upon the gold standard in 1816 had not impaired this relation, but the sudden and nearly contemporaneous adoption of that standard about 1873 by several leading governments, followed at frequent intervals by others, made a sudden and tremendous lessening of the mint demand for silver, and threw upon the volume of gold the double burden of sustaining the credits and the redemption demands formerly borne by both metals jointly. This added enormously to the strain upon gold, rendering it relatively scarcer and more difficult to

free coinage of silver.

1883. Italy resumes specie payments on a gold basis, and borrows $86,000,000 in gold to do it with.

1890. The United States passes the Sherman silver purchase law, continuing the vicious principle of the Bland Act.

1890-1892. The Imperial Bank of Russia increases its gold reserve by $120,000,000 and begins a policy of hoarding gold, which has gone on ever since.

1891-1892. Austria-Hungary adopts the gold standard and becomes a borrower of gold to an enormous amount.

1892. Roumania adopts the gold standard

1893. India closes her mints to the coinage of silver. (And the price of silver on the London market fell eighteen cents an ounce in three hours.)

1891-1895. Chile and Brazil adopt the single gold standard and join the ever-fiercer struggle for the lessening supply of real money.

1895 February. The United States begins the unhappy and humiliating procedure, apparently becoming chronic if we are to preserve the single gold standard, of borrowing millions in times of peace wherewith to pay tribute to the despotism of gold.

Why will gentlemen persist in shutting their eyes to the plainest evidence? The great fall of prices in the gold-standard world since 1873 is as indisputable as any physical fact in nature, and that it is chiefly due to the appreciation of gold seems to me as conclusively established as the law of gravitation. In England, where the gold standard was born, and where its operation is to fill her creditor coffers with unearned increments of the wealth of all debtor countries, no mystery is made of it. Thus simply does Mr. Giffen, her greatest monometallist, dispose of it in his "Case Against Bimetallism," pages 218 and 219:

"If we were told that copper or iron or wheat were rising because there was a deficiency of the supply of them to meet all the demands we should accept the statement as a matter of course. But what is true of iron or copper or wheat must equally be true of any commodity which happens to be the standard monetary substance. If gold or silver is that substance, and gold or silver is increasing in demand without any corresponding increase in supply, then people who want gold or silver for any purpose must give more of them. And this, he says, will be described as a fall of prices We see, then, how widely mistaken these monometallists have been, who, in their dislike of bimetallism, have denied that the recent—he is writing in 1890—great demand for gold in relation to its supply were likely to have caused a rise in its exchange value for other things. Looked at in this way, the fall of prices is itself a proof that gold, in relation to all the demands for it has been relatively

1873 and to continue until now and as much longer as we shall permit. If the test of science is prediction and verification, surely the evils of gold monometallism are scientifically condemned.

Just before the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892 the late Dr. Soetbeer the eminent German philosopher, wrote fortelling the cataclysm of the year 1893 and subsequent evils:

"I fear that if the English Government, on the occasion of the forthcoming International Monetary Conference should refuse to submit or support practicable propositions destined to extend considerably the use of silver as legal tender, there will probably result a further incalculable depreciation in the value of the metal and a very serious appreciation of gold followed by disastrous consequences."

Yet, sir, men will persist in referring the fall of prices since 1873 to the multiplication of inventions and to cheapened cost of production. It is no impugnment of my argument to admit that this may account for a relatively small proportion of the fall. But, sir it is a very small proportion. Between 1850 and 1873 prices gradually and generally rose, a fact nobody will dispute; and yet I assert with perfect confidence that between those dates greater improvements in productive processes, compared with the condition at the beginning of the period, were made than between 1873 and the present time.

OBJECT LESSONS.

Lines of Thought in Connection With the Centennial Exposition.

Gentlemen can not have forgotten the marvelous mechanical exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, practically all of which related to the period in question. In 1876 Harper & Brothers published a monumental work called First Century of the Republic, summarizing the course of progress in this country. It covered practically every department of activity, and was written by a carefully selected body of specialities. I quote from the preface, which is dated July 20, 1876:

"An unusually large amount of space was given to the Department of Mechanical Progress, but not disproportionately, when it is considered how characteristic of the century has been the advance in this field and how largely other progress has depended upon it The same consideration justifies the elaborate and extended treatise on Scientific Progress."

By far the greatest amount of this accomplishment belongs, so far as its commercial and productive aspect is concerned, to the period from about 1850. By that time the steam engine had been perfected; the old Newcomen engine of 1769 with a "duty" of 5,500,000 foot-pounds per one bushel of Welch coal had developed into the improved Cornish engine of 1850 with a "duty" of 60,000,000 foot-pounds; the factory system had come into systematic operation—the greatest revolution in production in the history of industry; so that when England, about 1850, changed the tariff policy under which she had grown great, and started out to impose free trade upon the world, it is estimated that her labor-saving machinery represented the capacity of 450,000,000 pairs of human hands.

In agriculture the period in question saw the perfection of the plow, the seeding machine, the grain drill, and the mowing machine. The first successful reaper was McCormick's invention in 1834, improved in 1847, and first attracting general attention at the London World's Fair of 1851, where it took the gold medal, and from which time it came rapidly into use. Between 1851 and 1876 nearly 3,000 patents were taken out in this country alone for harvesters and their attachments. The threshing machine was brought to perfection in 1853. The self-binder belongs to a later period, but its effect and that of improvements on the inventions named had nothing like the significance for agriculture which the devices that came in from 1850 to 1873 had. To this period also belongs the beginning of scientific agriculture and the use of imported and manufactured fertilizers on a large scale, the systematic and general breeding of cattle, horse and sheep, and the inauguration and considerable development of the cheese-factory system.

In manufactures it is sufficient to name the leading processes and machines that had become commercially effective in this period: The cotton gin and spinning jenny, with their principal attachments and improvements; the power loom, calico printing and color weaving; the hot blast in iron manufacture, perfected in 1845, by which many previously refractory ores were rendered reducible and the cost of smelting was diminished nearly half; the steam hammer, rolling mill and turning lathe; the Bessemer steel process and the chief improvements in producing and refining iron, the casting, forging and rolling of the heated metal and the turning and planing of the cold metal; the jack, the slotting, key-grooving, milling and shaping machines; the process of assembling, or the making of interchangeable parts of machines, permitting the vastly cheaper manufacture of articles like watches, clocks and firearms; the sewing machine, dating effectively from about 1850, between when and 1876 about 2,000 patents connected with it were granted in the United States; the pneumatic caisson in engineering, the centrifugal pump, tunneling and drilling machinery, and the use of compressed air in connection with them; scales and elevator machinery, gang and circular saws and saw mill machinery generally, about the only new departure dating from since that time being the use of the band saw on a large scale; turning machinery, particularly Blanchard's spoke lathe for turning irregular forms; general woodworking machinery for planing mills and furniture factories, washing machines and knitting machines, the principal kinds of boot and shoe machinery, especially the McKay sewing machine, which, between 1861, when it was perfected, and 1876, had made 225,000,000 pairs of shoes in the United States alone; the Westinghouse brake and its various adaptations, electroplating, lithography and photo-lithography, optical instruments, musical instruments, ice machines, the growth of India rubber manufacture, the Goodyear vulcanizing process dating from 1844; machinery used in sugar refining and in paper, porcelain and glass manufacture, stereotyping and electrotyping processes, Bruce's and other type-casting machines, folding and addressing machines, the Gordon job press and the Adams, Campbell, Walter Bullock and Hoe perfecting printing presses.

In this connection, remember that there is no branch of industry where production has cheapened in any degree approaching that of the mining of gold in recent years. But cheapened gold mining does not seem to have cheapened gold compared with other commodities, to any alarming extent.

The method of operation and the effect of a changing standard are not sufficiently understood. Any convenient medium of exchange to which prices had once accommodated themselves would discharge sufficiently well the mere function of a medium of exchange. But when viewed as a measure of the value of all other things it is of the very greatest importance that the money unit remain as nearly unvarying as possible in value over long periods of time. When a man loans another a sum of money he loans a certain quantity of purchasing power, for that is what money is. Now, absolute justice would require that when the loan is repaid it should stand for the same purchasing power as before. But if, meantime, money has depreciated—that is, if prices have risen—the same nominal sum when repaid has less purchasing power than when borrowed and the lender or creditor really receives less than he loaned, the borrower or debtor profiting by the difference On the other hand, if money rises in purchasing power between the making of the loan and the repayment, so that the borrower has to find more commodities with which to buy the money to pay back than the money would buy for him when he borrowed it, then he loses the difference and the money lender makes it.

Now, in either case, the changing standard takes something from one man without his deserving to lose it and gives it to another who has no right to it. In either case it is a silent robbery. The ideal standard would preserve the rights of both debtors and creditors. But if a deliberate choice had to be made between a gradually falling and a gradually rising standard, all writers of authority agree and it is consonant with common sense, that morally, economically, politically, and socially the falling standard would be preferable. Its inevitable losses fall on the creditor the lender, who can better than the debtor endure its effects, and it encourages enterprise; while the certain hardships of the rising standard fall on the borrower, the debtor, the investor, the captain of industry, who can not so well sustain the burden, who has no surplus but is most frequently wiped from the face of the industrial world by the vanishing of the margin between his property and the automatically enlarging lien upon it.

In the latter case the absolutely unavoidable result must be, if the evil is permitted to run, that all property will eventually belong to those who shall control the ultimate money of the world, and thrift and enterprise, if enterprise and thrift can belong to a race of slaves, would plan and save and toil to further fatten the overfed fatness of their masters. This is no exaggeration of language. It is the speech of truth and soberness. Said Sir Arthur James Balfour, the real-head of the present Conservative Government of England, an earnest bimetallist and one of the profoundest thinkers in Europe, in a speech at Manchester, October 27, 1892:

"But of all conceivable systems of currency, that system is assuredly the worst which gives you a standard steadily, continuously, indefinitely appreciating, and which by that very fact, throws a burden upon every man of enterprise, upon every man who desires to promote the agricultural or the industrial resources of the country, and benefits no human being whatever but the owner of fixed debts in gold."

Falling prices of agricultural products deprive the farmer of the means of buying his usual conveniences and necessities, and these accumulate on the hands of the manufacturer and retailer, who in turn curtail expenses to the uttermost, discharging labor, which then loses its power to consume, and limiting their own consumption to the barest needs. Thus farmer, manufacturer, tradesman, transporter, laborer all lose patronage and employment, while taxes, interest and principal of mortgages, fixed changes, bonded indebtedness, and rents are constantly and remorselessly measuring off increasing equivalences in all human products. Under such circumstances there is no inducement to enterprise or to investment in producing industries. No man wants to borrow money for use in a business in which the fall of prices is sure to eat up his profits. On the other hand, the man with money for the same reason does not want to put it into business, but prefers either to invest it in gilt-edge securities or to let it lie idle and grow. This collects the money in the large financial centers and emphasizes the absolute power of the money-lender, who must be sought in his lair and who can make his own terms with borrowers. It is a bad symptom when "breeding" money, to use Shylock's phrase, is regarded as better business policy than embarking it in productive industries. (Applause.)

The results of an appreciating standard are so hidden in the very processes of ordinary business that until we stop to look carefully for them we are not aware how serious—nay, how fatal—they may become. My time will permit only a few illustrations. Between 1874 and 1885 gold appreciated so that the holders of the public debt of England could buy in the latter year £200,000,000 worth more of all commodities on the average with the principle of the debt as it was in 1874 than they could have bought with it in 1875. In other words, the property and industry of England were robbed of $1,000,000,000 in eleven years and a present made of it to the holders of her bonds.

The Manufacturer, of February 1, 1896, shows that the gold standard has presented English trade since 1890 with a gratuity of nearly $250,000,000; also, that the value of farm-live stock in the United States has fallen in three years $622,000,0000.

The United States paid off about $750,000,000 of her debt between 1870 and 1881. Yet, as President Andrews has shown, if we reckon it in eight commodities, beef, corn, wheat, oats, pork, cotton, coal, and bar iron, the debt was nearly 50 per cent. larger afterwards than before.

It is said that in 1886 we could have paid the national debt of this country with 14,000,000 bales of cotton. In 1894 it would have taken 51,000,000 bales to pay what remained due, although meantime we had paid on it 91,000,000 bales in principal and interest. In 1866 we could have paid it with 1 0000,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the fall of 1894 we still owed 2,000,000,000 bushels, after paying 5,000,000,000 bushels in principal and interest.

The burden of the gold standard on the world could be fully measured only in blood and sweat and tears.

It is pertinent to this discussion, sir, to answer briefly a contention constantly repeated by the opponents of the restoration of silver, that silver has fallen because of its enormous overproduction. I do not wish to appear dogmatic, but I do say that this argument is absolutely without foundation. It has been a thousand times refuted, but continues to reappear in every discussion as fresh as ever and apparently unconscious of its discredit. The famous senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, in a public speech in his State a year ago, lent the support of his name to this profound error, and in substance it was restated by the distinguished gentleman from Maine, Mr. Dingley in opening this debate. I cannot hope to stop the circulation of this convenient and serviceable assertion, but I can easily show that is is utterly without foundation. The following table shows the world's production of gold and silver (coinage values) since 1792. I have added to the table as cited the correct figures for 1893 and 1894:

Production of gold and silver in the world, 1792 to 1892, copied from United States Senate report No. 235, page 103, coinage laws of the United States, 1792 to 1891:

Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver (coining) value.
1792-1800	$106,407,000	$328,860,000
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,141,000
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841-1848	291,144,000	259,520,000
1849	37,000,000	39,000,000
1850	44,450,000	39,000,000
1851	67,600,000	40,000,000
1852	132,750,000	40,600,000
1853	155,450,000	40,600,000
1854	127,450,000	40,600,000
1855	135,075,000	40,600,000
1856	147,600,000	40,650,000
1857	133,275,000	40,650,000
1858	124,650,000	40,650,000
1859	124,850,000	40,750,000
1860	119,250,000	40,800,000
1861	113,800,000	44,700,000
1862	107,750,000	45,200,000
1863	106,950,000	49,200,000
1864	113,000,000	51,700,000
1865	120,200,000	51,950,000
1866	121,100,000	50,750,000
1867	104,025,000	54,225,000
1868	109,025,000	50,225,000
1869	106,225,000	47,500,000
1870	106,850,000	51,575,000
1871	107,000,000	61,050,000
1872	99,600,000	65,250,000
1873	96,200,000	81,800,000
1874	90,750,000	71,500,000
1875	97,500,000	80,500,000
1876	103,700,000	87,600,000
1877	114,000,000	81,000,000
1878	119,000,000	95,000,000
1879	109,000,000	96,000,000
1880	106,500,000	96,700,000
1881	103,000,000	102,000,000
1882	102,000,000	111,800,000
1883	95,400,000	115,300,000
1884	101,700,000	105,500,000
1885	108,400,000	118,500,000
1886	106,000,000	120,600,000
1887	105,775,000	124,281,000
1888	110,197,000	140,706,000
1889	123,489,000	162,159,000
1890	118,849,000	172,235,000
1891	126,184,000	186,447,000
1892	168,860,000	196,459,000
1893	157,228,000	209,165,000
1894	181,510,000	214,381,000
Totals	$6,091,254,000	$5,601,075,000

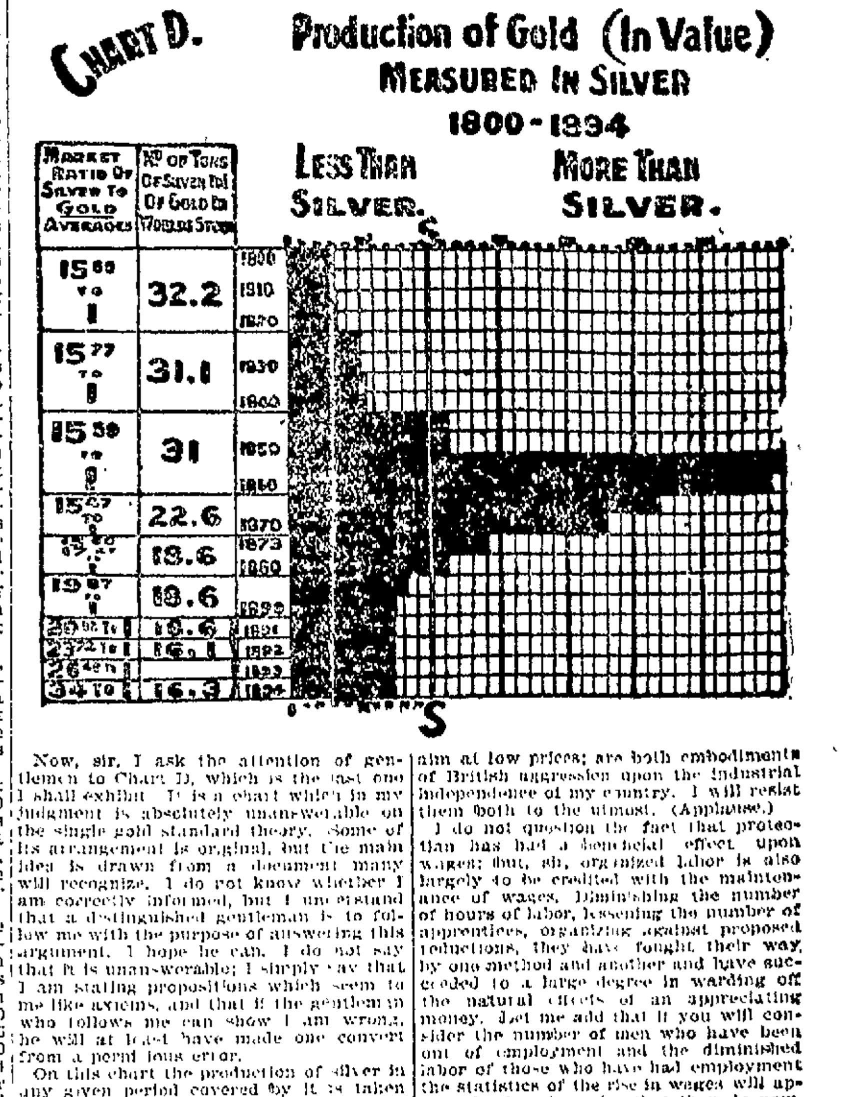
Thus in the 103 years ending in 1894 the production of gold has exceeded that of silver by half a billion of dollars.

It must be borne in mind that a disproportionate production for any one year or a few successive years in the case of the precious metals is far less significant as affecting relative value than would a similar disproportion be in any other kind of commodities. The metals are so durable and their existing mass so large compared to the production of any one year that the value of the whole will show little variation. The disproportionate production, to have any visible effect, must continue long enough to change materially the relative bulk or mass of the whole supply in existence. This is important to remember.

The following table shows how barren must be the attempt to connect the fall of silver with an alleged disproportionate production:

Period.	Production of gold.	Production of silver.	Highest and lowest variations in market ratio.
1792-1848	$821,083,000	$1,624,217,000	15.25 to 1—[illegible] to 1
1849-1862	1,570,979,000	573,507,000	15.78 to 1—15.19 to 1
1863-1873	1,190,175,000	615,225,000	15.92 to 1—15.37 to 1
1874-1894	2,119,013,000	2,057,533,000	32.56 to 1—16.17 to 1

In the first period twice as much silver as gold was produced; in the second, three times as much gold as silver; in the third, twice as much gold as silver; in the fourth only 10 per cent more silver than gold. Yet during the enormously disproportionate production of the first three periods all the variations in the market ratio are embraced within a point and a quarter, while in the last period, when production was almost identical in both metals, the ratio sank more than sixteen points. To say that this 10 per cent difference caused such vast disturbance, while differences hundreds of times greater caused no disturbance at all, is to do violence to the primary suggestions of the reason. Note upon chart E, page 25 (to which I shall hereafter refer for another purpose) how the fall of silver began with the concerted legislative assaults upon it and continued by precipitous declines as those assaults were repeated; and consider, for example, how steep the decline was between 1873 and 1880, although between those years the gold production was $836,650,000 and the silver production only $690,100,000.



Now, sir, I ask the attention of gentlemen to Chart D, which is the last one I shall exhibit. It is a chart which in my judgment is absolutely unanswerable on the single gold standard theory. Some of its arrangement is original, but the main idea is drawn from a document many will recognize. I do not know whether I am correctly informed, but I understand that a distinguished gentleman is to follow me with the purpose of answering this argument. I hope he can. I do not say that it is unanswerable; I simply say that I am stating propositions which seem to me like axioms, and that if the gentleman who follows me can show I am wrong, he will at least have made one convert from a pernicious error.

On this chart the production of silver in any given period covered by it is taken as the space between the zero line and the silver line (marked S), and the production of gold during the same period is indicated by the colored ground. From this it will appear that from 1800 to 1810 about 32 per cent as much gold as silver was produced; from 1810 to 1820 about 34 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1820 to 1830 about 43 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1830 to 1840 about 57 per cent as much gold as silver; from 1840 to 1850 about 12½ per cent more gold than silver; from 1850 to 1855 about 260 per cent more gold than silver; from 1855 to 1860 about 230 per cent more gold than silver; from 1860 to 1865 about 166 2-3 per cent more gold than silver; from 1865 to 1870 about 130 per cent more gold than silver; 1870 to 1875 about 11 per cent more gold than silver; from 1875 to 1880 about 11 per cent more gold than silver; from 1880 to 1885 about 83 per cent as much gold as silver, and from 1885 to 1895 about 75 per cent as much gold as silver.

This table also shows that from 1800 to 1820, when about one-third as much gold as silver was produced, but while there were in the world of coin and bullion from 32 to 31 tons (ounces would do as well) of silver to one ton of gold, you could go into the market and buy an ounce of gold for 15.55 ounces of silver; and that from 1820 to 1872 while production oscillated as we have seen, and while the relative number of tons of silver in the world's stock was all the time becoming less in proportion to the stock of gold, falling from 31 1 tons of silver to 1 of gold to about 22 tons of silver to 1 of gold, still the market price remained closely by the ratio established by the open mints of France; but that when the onslaught on silver was commenced in 1873 and the mints were shut in its face, notwithstanding that production has continued from that day to this nearer equal than at any time in a hundred years, and though the bulk of the world's stock of silver in tons has for years been almost exactly the old mint and market ratio, namely, from 18.6 to 16.3 tons of silver to 1 ton of gold, yet the market price of silver as measured in gold has constantly fallen until in December, 1894 you could have bought for one ounce of gold 34 ounces of silver, and the market price today is about 32 to 1. No man can look that chart in the face and then say that it is the "enormous overproduction of silver that has lowered the price." It is legislation, foolish, almost criminal legislation that has done this thing (Applause.)

I undertake to say that if this chart is true there should be an explanation forthcoming from the gentlemen who have declared that the overproduction of silver is the reason of its fall in price. (Applause) And there is no explanation of this fact, of this colossal fact, of this to me inexplicable fact (except on one basis, which I shall next mention), that during the period when the bulk ratio between silver and gold was rising from 32 to 1 to 36 to 1 the market price fell from 16 to 1 to 34 to 1.

The only explanation that I can give is this: That the open mints of France afforded a channel through which the two metals could and did equally flow, according to the demands of trade, in this ultimate money, the one metal or the other predominating according to the demands of commerce and exchange, making of the two metals one ultimate money substance of final redemption.

A REMEDY DEMANDED.

How the Wage-Earner Is Affected by the Conditions.

Now, one word more and I shall sit down, for I have abused your patience, (Cries of "go on") I wish to say only this in conclusion, that the condition in which the suffering gold standard world today finds itself is one that in my opinion calls loudly for remedy, calls loudly upon the statesmanship of this country, calls loudly and I pray not hopelessly upon the patriotism, upon the intelligence, upon the courage of the splendid leaders of the grand old Republican party, if we have such left, and I believe we have. (Applause.) Sir, if a man denies that these things are true, then he may believe in the perpetuation of the present system, but if he believes that this picture which I have endeavored to show, of the continual fall of commodities and of the rise in gold and the ruinous effects of it, are due to the fact that part of the ultimate money substance of the world has been taken away by law, he can not believe in its perpetuation. He can not supinely submit to its continuance. He will arise against it and help put it aside.

I must not forget, sir, that I promised to say something about wages. I am prompt to admit that the great Republican policy of protection (applause) has vastly benefited the laboring man in the United States. Sir, nobody upon a fit occasion can speak upon that great policy with more enthusiastic encomium or more intense conviction than myself. But it can not do everything. Handicapped by the single gold standard it can work out only a portion of its proper results. When I plead for bimetallism I plead for the other half of protection. (Applause.) Free trade and the gold standard both aim at low prices; are both embodiments of British aggression upon the industrial independence of my country. I will resist them both to the utmost. (Applause.)

I do not question the fact that protection has had a beneficial effect upon wages; but, sir, organized labor is also largely to be credited with the maintenance of wages. Diminishing the number of hours of labor, lessening the number of apprentices, organizing against proposed reductions, they have fought their way, by one method and another and have succeeded to a large degree in warding off the natural effects of an appreciating money. Let me add that if you will consider the number of men who have been out of employment and the diminished labor of those who have had employment the statistics of the rise in wages will appear far less imposing that they do now. (Applause.) The laboring man's interests are precisely the same as the manufacturer's, the tradesman's, and the farmer's in this respect. And the policy that is sure to wreck all employers in productive industry, if continued, can not fail to ruin also the men who work for them. Profits can not disappear and leave wages untouched. When men that hire labor become bankrupt, the man who works is very apt to be out of a job. The voluminous evidence gathered by the English Parliamentary Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry shows conclusively that wages in England have been long falling and continue to fall. In the United States various conditions have prevented the full operation of the same cause as yet, but many of its effects are already visible and the ultimate result is clearly foreseen by intelligent laboring men all over the country. Their attitude is not uncertain. They are and will be for a money system that is favorable to industry and that deals justly between man and man.

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Hartman—Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask again that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended for fifteen minutes.

Several members—Let him have time to conclude his remarks.

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

Mr. Towne—Again, sir, am I most grateful to the House and most sensible of its kindness.

Frequent reference is made in this discussion to the experience of France in the early part of this century. Now, that Government, from 1803 to 1873, and the Latin Union (France, Italy, Greece, Belgium and Switzerland) from 1865 to 1873, did maintain the bimetallic system, with mints open to both gold and silver, and keep them practically at par at her mint ratio of 15½ to 1. This great fact is of much conclusive significance that the advocates of the gold standard have not hesitated to fly in the face of history and flatly to deny one of the most notorious accomplishments on record. Such denials have been made in the course of this debate, and for that reason I propose to say a few words upon that subject.

Soetbeer gives the following as the extreme variations of the market ratio of gold to silver in each decade from 1803 to 1873:

1803	1:15.41	18[illegible]	1:15.78
1808*	1:16.05	18[illegible]	1:15.78
1813*	1:16.25	18[illegible]	1:15.70
1814*	1:16.08	18[illegible]	1:16.10
1820	1:15.62	18[illegible]	1:15.35
1830	1:15.85	18[illegible]	1:15.60
1832	1:15.72	1871	1:15.67
1833	1:15.93	1872	1:15.92
1843	1:16.33		

*Extremes during Napoleonic wars.

An examination of Chart D will confirm the lesson of these figures. For eighty years the line of market value of silver as compared with gold runs almost coincidently with the line representing the ratio on which the metals were coined at the mint of France.

Mr. Williams—I want to ask the gentleman a question for information. That as I understand it, is the price of silver bullion in the London market?

Mr. Towne—In the London market.

Mr. Williams—It did not vary at all in the French market.

Mr. Towne—The gentleman from Mississippi is right. Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs, for forty years a director of the Bank of England, some time its governor, a monometallic gold delegate to the international convention of 1878, and a bimetallist now and for the remainder of his life, declares—and he had personal knowledge for many years—that from 1803 to 1873, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires nothing of the sort to be done, there was not a day when any person could not go to the Bank of France and get either gold or silver for the other at the mint ratio.

And here it occurs to me to call attention to the fact that mints do not, under systems of free coinage, purchase bullion, nor do they exchange, necessarily, coin of one metal for bullion of the other. I have seen on this floor indications that some gentlemen appear to think that one way we should lose our gold—if we opened the mints to silver—would be in handing it over to designing individuals who should bring silver bullion to the mint and "demand" gold. The open mint exists merely to coin the bullion brought to it and pass it back in coin to the owner. The Government stamp cannot create value. Whether a coin when stamped shall be effectual to pass at the value it claims to represent will depend upon the use it can command. In this respect I agree wholly with the honorable gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley), who opened this debate and who now does me the honor of listening to me. The whole question of maintaining freely coined silver at a parity with gold is one simply of giving it enough to do—subjecting it to large enough demand. (Applause.) Let us hear no more cheap denunciation of "creating value by law." Nobody claims you can

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do so. You can legislate opportunity, and that is all silver asks.

But to return to the French coinage. The figures above given are authoritative. In considering them it must be remembered that they are London market quotations and that coinage in France was free but not gratuitous; all gold and silver brought to the mint was coined as desired, but a charge was made for expense of coinage of three-tenths of 1 per cent on gold and 1½ per cent on silver. The total transportation cost on coin and bullion during the most of that time must have been somewhere about 1½ per cent. In addition to this, interest was lost on the value of the bullion while at the mint for coinage. These considerations are entirely adequate to explain the small variations in the bullion market in London. Indeed, these variations show that gold and silver must have circulated side by side in France.

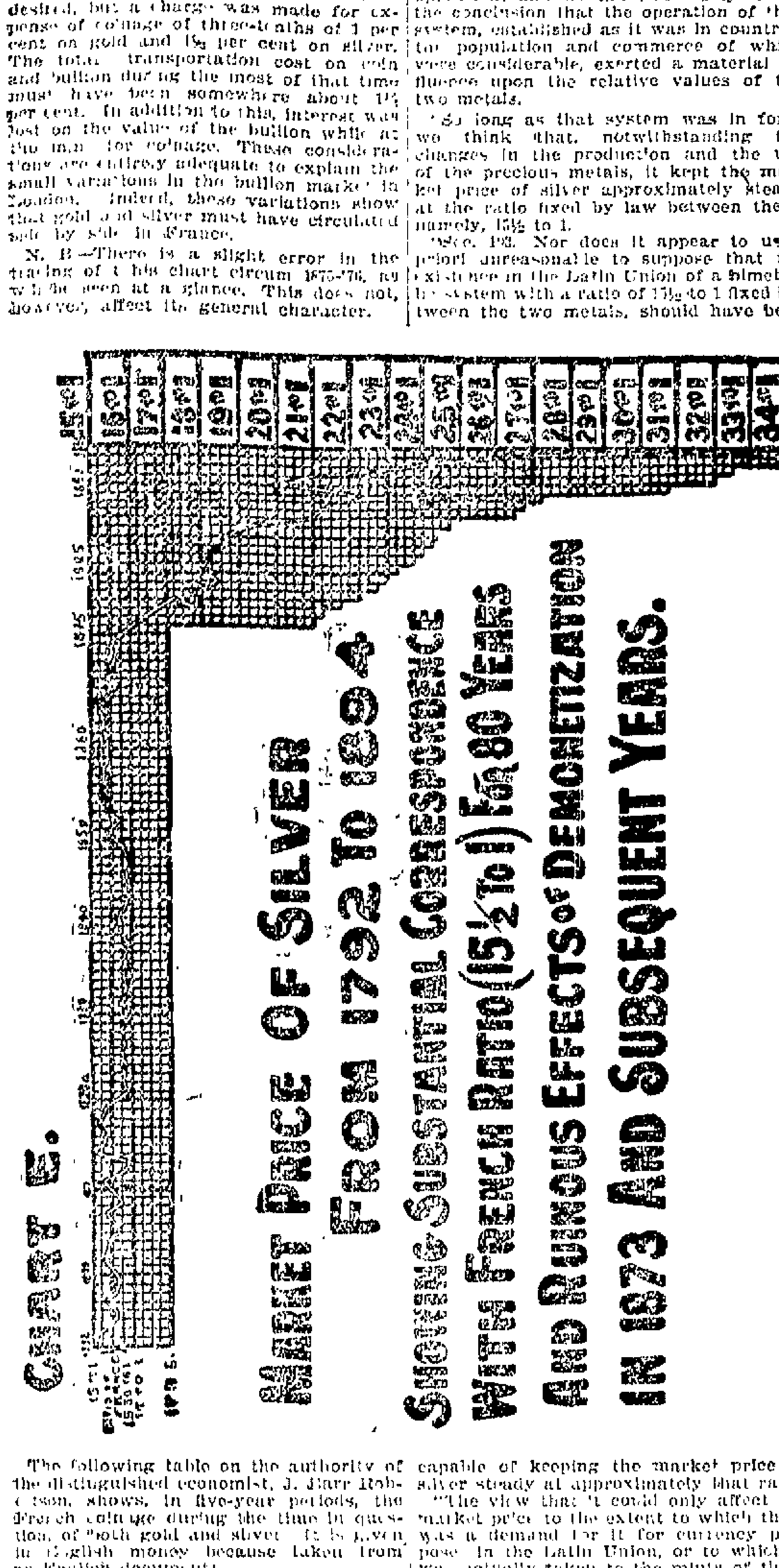
N. B.—There is a slight error in the tracing of this chart circum 1875-76, as will be seen at a glance. This does not, however, affect its general character.

distinguishes the latter from the earlier?

Now, undoubtedly, the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability, is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative values of the two metals.

"So long as that system was in force we think that, notwithstanding the changes in the production and the use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver approximately steady at the ratio fixed by law between them, namely, 15½ to 1.

"Sec. 193. Nor does it appear to us a priori unreasonable to suppose that the existence in the Latin Union of a bimetallic system with a ratio of 15½ to 1 fixed between the two metals, should have been



The following table on the authority of the distinguished economist, J. Barr Robertson, shows, in five-year periods, the French coinage during the time in question, of both gold and silver. It is given in English money because taken from an English document:

	Gold (average per annum.	Silver av. per annum.
1806-1810	1,701,136	1,181,737
1811-1815	[illegible]	[illegible]
1816-1820	[illegible]	[illegible]
1821-1825	465,718	6,526,132
1826-1830	299,976	[illegible]
1831-1835	[illegible]	[illegible]
1836-1840	189,857	5,015,189
1841-1845	170,326	[illegible]
1846-1850	1,204,367	1,601,256
1851-1855	12,669,264	1,191,755
1856-1860	21,645,661	193,671
1861-1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866-1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871-1875	2,475,213	2,742,776
Total coined	322,903,140	217,640,234

Silver was tendered and coined every year, and gold every year but 1833 and 1872. When England in 1821 resumed specie payments after a long paper regime, the coinage of gold in France, as will be noticed in the table, fell off very much; and when in 1850 and following years, the great increased production of gold came into the world's supply, it was tendered and coined in immense quantities. But all this time the mints were coining both metals, and the open mint of France, like a pipe between two reservoirs, maintained the level of the two masses of metals and was the equalizer of their variations.

Nothing could more beautifully or triumphantly illustrate the fundamental principal of bimetallism. The two metals became in effect one metal, one primary money mass, to respond to the demands of debts and business and to support with broader basis the credit fabric of the world. Said Mr. Cernuschi, French delegate at the monetary conference of 1881:

"The law by placing the yellow metal and the white metal on the same footing by establishing a fixed and invariable ratio between them, has made them really a single money."

Thus fellow citizens, they must be considered. Thus treated they become such a money; and if so, we can regard with perfect equanimity, when the system is once established, the going out of one and the coming in of the other metal. The ebb and flow would be a perfectly natural and healthful movement, marking the frictionless adjustment of the money value to the demands of trade and localities. If gold starts to leave us today we have nothing to take its place; and so we keep hanging on to it, the amount of our desire to keep it, the measure of our necessities for it, being registered in the fall of the prices of all we produce or make. This is the greatest and heaviest premium money can command. If silver were also primary money, when gold wanted to go so badly it might go, temporarily, and satisfy the wants of somebody who would give more for it for the time being than we would. Under present conditions we pay more than it is worth to keep it. A premium of 50 per cent paid in all our commodities is today the premium on gold in the United States. It isn't worth the sacrifice.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

What Financiers of the Old World Say About the Question.

In this connection I draw your attention to the following extract from the final report of the English commission before mentioned. This portion is signed by the twelve members of the commission, gold monometallists and all, comprising the greatest specialists in England:

"Sec. 189. Looking then to the vast changes which occurred prior to 1873 the relative production of the two metals without any corresponding disturbance in their market value, it appears to us difficult to resist the conclusion that some influence was then at work tending to steady the price of silver and to keep the ratio which it bore to gold approximately stable.

"Sec. 192. These considerations seem to suggest the existence of some steadying influence in former periods, which has now been removed, and which has left the silver market subject to the influence of causes, the full effect of which was previously kept in check. The question, therefore, forces itself upon us: Is there any other circumstance calculated to effect the relation of silver to gold which capable of keeping the market price of silver steady at approximately that ratio.

"The view that it could only affect the market price to the extent to which there was a demand for it for currency purpose in the Latin Union, or to which it was actually taken to the mints of those countries, is we think fallacious.

"The fact that the owner of silver could, in the last resort, take it to those mints and have it converted into coin which would purchase commodities at the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, would, in our opinion, be likely to affect the price of silver in the market generally, whoever the purchaser and for whatever country it was destined. It would enable the seller to stand out for a price approximating to the legal ratio, and would tend to keep the market steady at about that point."

The situation in France, and the nature and theory of the bimetallic adjustment are admirably set forth in the following eloquent words of Cernuschi in the monetary conference of 1881:

"Until 1871 a clear and sonorous voice was always heard resounding from the banks of the Seine. It said, "I am France, rich in gold and rich in silver. I can arrange that in the entire world the two metals form but one money. Peoples and nations bring to Paris all the gold and silver you like; I take it all. For a hundredweight of gold, or for 15½ hundredweights of silver I will always give you the same quantity of francs. Let the production of one metal or the other be more or less abundant, more or less costly, it will be immaterial to me. Peoples and nations, do you want gold? bring silver; do you want silver? bring gold. As bimetallist, the French have no preference for one metal or the other; they will always make exchange for you, if you know how to ask it, of one metal for the other on the basis of 15½ and in the two hemispheres the relative value of the two metals will always and everywhere be the same."

The reason why France was able to do this was that her commerce was great enough and varied enough to give employment and exchange to all the metal of either kind that was offered for coinage. As I have before said, the test of ability to maintain a parity between the metals is the power, founded on extent and variety of uses for money, to absorb them in commerce. Whether the United States could independently achieve this result is not, perhaps, absolutely demonstrable. It is a question of judgment. My own opinion is that the task is not beyond us, and that, though some international concert is preferable, independent action is much to be preferred to the indefinite continuance of the present system. In this connection I wish merely to call attention, in passing, to the fact that it was the powerful influence of the French mint that caused first the gold (when our mint ratio was 15 to 1 and France's 15½ to 1) and then the silver (when we had changed to 16 to 1) to leave the United States and go to France. It was exactly as if a commodity were to seek the highest market. But if she took our gold she sent us her silver, and vice versa. The process was natural and not harmful. Both metals were somewhere performing full money functions for all the world. If our ratio and hers had been the same this alternation would not have occurred.

When asked whether England could successfully alone undertake the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver with open mints, Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs said:

"Any great commercial nation can do it."

We do not sufficiently realize what a powerful nation we are and what we can do if we set about it. We need a little of the spirit of 1776. (Applause.) Why, we are more afraid of England now, after we have grown big enough to whip all creation, than our fathers were when they could count no more population than the State of Ohio has now. So long as we want her to do it England will manage our money system for us, and we may depend on her having an eye on England's interest while she is at it.

I make the assertion that in nearly every respect the conditions enabling a nation to support a system of bimetallism are today more favorable to the United States than they were to France from 1803 to 1873.

To begin with (see Chart D), from 1803 to 1870 the average number of ounces of silver in the world in coin and available for coinage was thirty times as great as the number of ounces of gold. Yet she made it possible during all that time to go into the market and buy as much with 15½ ounces of silver as could be bought with one ounce of gold. Today there are only 16 times as many ounces of silver in the world's stock as of gold. Our ratio of coinage, 16 to 1, would, to commence with, almost exactly correspond to the natural ratio by weight. Ought it not to be very much easier to float two metals at 16 to 1 when the relative amounts of them are practically just that than to do it when there were twice as many ounces of silver to one of gold as the ratio called for?

Again, if the demand for the use of a metal is the test of ability to maintain it at parity, the case is still stronger. In extent and variety of power to give employment to money, the United States today is immeasurably greater in respect to the general capacity of the world than was France twenty-five and more years ago. Says Mulhall, the world's greatest statistician:

"If we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical, and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895 * * * The physical and mechanical power which has enabled a community of wood cutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world, is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women, aided by horse-power machinery, and steam power applied to the useful arts and sciences of every day life." (North American Review, June, 1895.)

The relative extent to which a nation uses steam power illustrates, perhaps as well as any one thing can, the degree to which that nation is a factor in the world's business and can give money work to do. In 1870 the world's steam power, according to Mulhall's dictionary of statistics, was 18,460,000 horse-power. That of France was 1,850,000 horse-power, or little more than 10 per cent of the whole. In 1888 the total for the world was 50,150,000 horse-power, and of this the share of the United States was 14,400,000, or nearly 29 per cent. Our share today is 16,940,000, almost as great as that of all the world in 1870, and fully three times as great in proportion to the whole as was that of France in 1870. Here we see, says Mulhall—

"That the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany, and France, collectively."

In comparing the two countries in respect to commerce, a most important point is this: In proportion as the foreign commerce of a nation is small relatively to the entire bulk of its trade, it is easy to maintain a money system possessing independent features. In 1870 the total exports and imports of the world were, approximately, $14,000,000,000, and those of France a little more than $1,100,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the whole. In 1889 the world's total was nearly $17,000,000,000, and the share of the United States was about $1,600,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. While it is impossible to obtain data as to the internal commerce of various countries with completeness and accuracy, enough exists to show us that a very much greater percentage of the total commerce of France in 1870 was foreign than the percentage of the foreign commerce in the total trade of this country today. It is commonly considered that not more than 4 per cent of our trade is with foreign countries, while it is safe to say that in France in 1870 fully three times that proportion of her trade was of that character. Thus the enormous preponderance of our internal over our foreign commerce gives us a proportionate advantage of perhaps determining significance.

In agriculture I have not at hand the figures for 1870, but Mulhall gives the total value of the world's principal agricultural products for 1887 about $19,710,000,000, of which the share of France was $2,300,000,000, or somewhat less than 12 per cent, and that of the United States $3,880,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There is no doubt that the statistics of 1870 and 1895 would show even a much greater relative advantage on our part than this.

In manufactures France in 1860 produced approximately $1,900,000,000 worth out of the world's total of $12,000,000,000, or about 16 per cent. In 1888, $2,425,000,000 out of $23,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. If her share for 1870 be taken as the average of those two years, she would that year have produced about 13 per cent of the world's manufactures. The United States in 1888 had about $7,215,000,000 worth of manufactures, or over 31 per cent of the world's entire product.

In 1870 the railway mileage of France was 9,770, and that of the world 128,235, the percentage of France being 7⅝. In 1885, of the world's 370,281 miles of railway the United States had 163,797, being about 44 per cent of the mileage of the entire world and 26,732 miles more than all Europe combined. In 1870 the railway freight tonnage of Europe was 401,000,000 tons, of which the proportion of France was 52,000,000 tons, or about 13 per cent. In 1888, her share was 75,000,000 out of 705,000,000 tons or 10 2-10 per cent; while the tonnage of the United States was 590,000,000 tons, or nearly eight times as much as that of France and three-quarters as much as that of all Europe. Of a like significance is the comparative tonnage carried on canals and rivers, being in France 11,500,000 tons in 1870 and 21,500,000 in 1885, as against 50,000,000 tons in the United States in the latter year. The total canal and river mileage of France is 7,730, and of the United States 51,831, or 30 per cent of the world's mileage of that character. Add to this the enormous capacity of our Great Lakes system, and our unequaled facilities for the development of internal commerce can be partially realized.

But the most convincing comparison as a basis of judgment of the matter in hand is as to the relative banking power of France in 1870 and the United States in 1890 (the statistics of 1895 not being at my present command), in proportion to the total banking power of the world at those respective dates. In 1870 the world's banking power was about $8,000,000,000, and that of France was $320,000,000, or 4 per cent. In 1890, and the proportion is still more favorable to us in 1895, the world's banking power was nearly $16,000,000,000, and that of the United States was 32 per cent of that tremendous aggregate, or $5,150,000,000. Of course, the gold standard men will point to the doubling of the banking capacity of the world in the last twenty-odd years as proof of the diminished need of money, and will cite the very exceptional equipment of this country in that respect as an argument that we cannot use any more primary money. But it is too plain for dispute that this great growth in the world's means of economizing gold, coinciding as it does so closely with the steps by which the volume of ultimate money has been deliberately curtailed, gives convincing support to our position that more primary money is a crying need of the world. Credit has been expanded to the utmost, far beyond the safety limit; gold has appreciated beyond all precedent; and to try to meet the demands of business this banking power has been evolved. It is an exact index of the increased need for primary or real money, and shows conclusively that the capacity of the United States today to absorb a new supply of real money is almost incalculable. These considerations are much enforced by the fact that our vast territory of just touched possibilities, with its constantly multiplying population, affords incomparable scope for the operation and expansion of the energizing functions of an adequate supply of primary money.

This short examination of the capacity of our country to create business, to produce, exchange and consume products, shows that its power to absorb real money, to give it use and value, is almost limitless. I have no doubt of our ability to maintain at parity far more ultimate money than open mints could furnish.

Now, sir, as we have seen, there is a demand in the world for a large additional amount of primary money. The enormous appreciation of gold and the almost incalculable multiplication of credits are incontestable proofs of it. The supply of gold has not for many years come anywhere near keeping pace with the demand, so that even the increased facilities for using it, of which our gold friends have so much to say, have not availed to keep it from rising ruinously. Dr. Soetbeer and others have exhibited the immense growth of the demand for gold in the arts and manufactures. He showed how the gold available for coinage averaged $92,000,000 a year from 1851 to 1870, and but $21,000,000 a year from 1871 to 1881. Mulhall says that during the fifty years, 1831-1880, the consumption of gold was 160 tons more than the production. In an article in the Nineteenth Century magazine for November, 1889, the great statistician and gold monometallist Giffen said:

"The precious metals, it is admitted on all sides, have an extensive non-monetary use. They are merchandise as well as money. But few people realize that probably this non-monetary use is preponderant over the monetary use itself. . . . About two-thirds of the gold annually produced is taken for the arts; and if the consumption of India is included, as being either for simple hoarding or for the arts, . . . then the demand for gold for non-monetary purposes appears almost equal to the entire annual production."

Professor Bemis, the brilliant young economist of Chicago, has recently shown, from perfectly reliable sources, that during the nine years last past there has been available for addition to the world's stock of circulating gold money not over $5,000,000 of new gold all told.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell the House how much the economic power of gold in commerce has increased in the last fifty years? Has it not increased several thousand fold?

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman's question to refer to the common argument of gold standard theorists, that the conclusions drawn by all statesmen and economists down to recent years as to the limited ability of coin to discharge commercial functions have been abrogated and overthrown by modern inventions that have facilitated exchange, as checks, clearing house certificates, book credits and such things. Is that what the gentleman referred to in his question?

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. I made it as clear as I could. Give your own answer.

Mr. Hardy. Will the gentleman pardon me a moment?

Mr. Towne. I must decline to yield just now, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Indiana. To the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts I have only to say this, that it implies one of the greatest fallacies with which the case for the single gold standard fairly teems, although I never heard this particular weakness so strongly stated as by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The idea is that, by reason of some modern hocus pocus, you can compel a limited amount of real money to go on forever doing an unlimited amount of work. (Laughter and applause.) They say, "It does not make any difference how much ultimate money you have if you only have confidence." No word in their whole armory is so sadly overworked as this poor "confidence."

Confidence in what? I take it these gentlemen cannot mean that childlike and bland and innocent reliance upon the established moral order of the universe which is sometimes implied in the word "confidence." No, sir, these gentlemen use it as a business word, in a practical sense, and so used it has reference entirely to the confidence which you must feel in the ability of a man or an institution that is making unlimited and multiplying promises, at some time to redeem those promises. (Laughter and applause.) That is what it means, and how such confidence operates is illustrated from time to time, when, under the spur and whip of this pernicious doctrine, credits are expanded on the basis of a few gold dollars, the gold itself constantly growing relatively less and the various forms of its credit representatives becoming constantly and absolutely greater, until finally you have a huge, distorted, swaying, inflated fabric of credit upon an ever narrowing base of gold. And while you stand there making your boast in the very face and eyes of the world of what a tremendous amount of business you are able to do upon an infinitesimal amount of gold, you ask men to have "confidence" in the operation. (Applause.) Ah, sir, let not gentlemen deceive themselves. The world has not outgrown the obligations or the limitations of honesty. All these instruments of credit, Mr. Chairman, are themselves but the expression of the gold measure. If you extend credit to a man you extend so many dollars of credit; and if the stuff out of which the dollar is made is growing scarcer, the credit is correspondingly growing bigger, eating up more and more commodities, just as the gold dollar does that measures the credit. (Applause.)

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS.

How the Great Thinkers of the Age Express Themselves

Says the great English economist, Jevons:

"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold." ("Investigations in Currency," page 32.)

And Huskisson, the famous British statesman and financier, in his pamphlet on the depreciation of the currency, sustains the proposition:

"Price, therefore, is the value of any given article in the currency with reference to which that article is measured, and of course must be varied by any variation in the quantity of gold or silver contained in such currency."

An acute writer, Dr W. H. Smith, in a recent work says:

"The volume of basic money fixes the volume of representative money (paper money issued by the Government). In turn, the volume of both representative money and basic money controls the volume of credits that act as money, and the quantity of all these, with the exchanges to be made and payments to be met, fixes prices. Thus indirectly the prices of commodities in a country are fixed and controlled by the volume of basic money."

"Sir, under the stress and impulse of commercial development the world's need of money has overtaken and passed the supply of metal for the purpose long ago, and has for many years explored all the avenues of invention for substitutes and economies to eke out the inadequate amount of ultimate money. The limit was long since reached. I cannot now take the time to prove, but I assert with no dread of contradiction that the actual proportionate use of money among the people today is very much greater than it was forty years ago. Says a great authority, Professor Kinley ("Journal of Political Economy," March, 1895):

"After a certain point of development in the use of credit instruments, there is no further relative increase, but rather, possibly, a slight decrease."

The true fiatist, Mr. Chairman, is your modern American gold standard advocate. The logic of his argument leads to a money base so small and a credit top so large that "confidence" is to take the place of redemption; and confidence never realized is only another name for irredeemability. For "Populism" that outPopulists your Populist, commend me to your gold standard extremist.

Sir, I think I have heard the gentleman from Massachusetts argue for increasing the resources of the banks so as to permit them to enlarge their accommodations to customers. We are to assume, then, from these arguments, that the extent of accommodation is limited to the present rate of expansion, and that there must be some way of increasing the reserves in order to permit the piling on of additional credits at the rate of four or five dollars for one. Increasing the reserve means increasing the ultimate substance that in the end must make good every dollar of credit and every promise made by bank or Government in the nature of credit. It is ultimate money that the world wants and must have. (Applause.) And I warn gentlemen upon this floor—not as a prophet, but as one who has always lived near to the people, and by the grace of God means always to continue near the people—our duty must not be neglected. I tell you I know what the people are thinking, and what they are feeling in this year of grace 1896. (Applause.) They know that the constricting gold standard is existing by the permission and growing at the cost of the manhood and the enterprise of the universe (applause), and that the time will come when a stop must be put to it.

Mr. Hardy—After all your elaborate remarks, will you now state in a few words what you want the Republican party to do?

Mr. Towne—Mr. Chairman, it is to the great Republican party at such a crisis that the people turn with hopefulness, even as in times past, when the hour was heavy and the way was dark, they groped anxiously that they might find and clasp with their hands the hand of the Republican party, and thus be led again to the heights of peace and along the paths of prosperity. (Applause.) The Republican party has not yet declared for a single gold standard—

Mr. Hardy and others. And never will.

Mr. Towne—And I pray heaven it never will. But what is expected now, Mr. Chairman, of the Republican party is a prompt and definite proposition as to what it intends to do.

Mr. Hardy rose.

Mr. Towne—No, I decline to yield further to the gentleman. Sir, I am not strenuous upon having my way. While I should infinitely prefer that the nations undertake this regeneration together, yet I believe that the United States of America, with its unlimited resources, with its manhood representing an energy that Mulhall says is quite equal to that of the Englishman, the German and the Frenchman combined (applause), with a population of seventy millions, with an area equal to all Europe, and a large part of which is undeveloped and needs the quickening assistance of an affluent ultimate money, with one-third of the banking power of Christendom, showing its absorptive capacity over the money of all the world that should seek employment here, with one-third of the steam power (which is the basis of industry and of business today) of all the earth, I believe the United States could, with all this marvelous energy, with its multiplicity and variety of commerce, a proper care for which would enable it to become the clearing house for this hemisphere, as Blaine fondly hoped it might become (applause); I say the Republican party might, by opening the mints of this Government and giving to silver the same privileges now bestowed upon gold, maintain the two metals at a parity at the old coinage ratio. (Applause.) It would be easier for us to do it than it was for France, because France had to do it and did it when the natural bulk ratio of silver to gold was 32 to 1, while with us it is proposed to make the ratio practically identical with that which the metals sustain to each other by bulk today. Nor, sir, is there anywhere any "flood of silver" to swamp the mint. I cannot now pause to prove this, but it is absolutely true. Nearly all existing silver now circulates at token parity, or a virtual redemption parity, with gold, and would gain nothing by coming here. What we want is to take the silver from the top and put it beside gold at the bottom of the money structure.

If we cannot do the work in an independent way—if I am deceived in thinking that we might—let us do it in some other way. If somebody proposes in this Congress to restore the ultimate money function to silver in any practical way, he shall have my vote. The main thing is to take away from gold its universal and exclusive necessity, that keeps all the nations and all the men of the world in a scramble for it, at the constantly growing cost of their happiness and their substance. (Applause.)

Restore the full money function to silver in some way, and do it speedily. Say even that you will do it three or four years from now, with such other nations as you may be able to induce to associate with you, and I will vote for the proposition. Say that you will tax incoming silver and coin only the American product, and I will vote for it. Say that you will coin silver upon an international basis, without the consent of England (which you can never get so long as the Rothschilds have that country by the throat), say that you will do it in combination with France or Germany—and there ought to be no question in the mind of any reasonable man that these three nations could sustain the parity of the metals—say you will do that, and I will vote for it. I know that all legislation is a compromise, and even in this great matter I will compromise to almost any limit on the means if only the end be openly avowed and speedily sought.

But what I say, Mr. Chairman, is that the Republican party must at this time make up its mind to do something. The people of the United States have passed a vote of confidence in the Republican party; that is all. We must now justify that confidence by being equal to the emergencies that confront the people. Our platform pledges us explicitly to the rehabilitation of silver, to make it "standard money" even as gold is. The people want that done. They have not yet decided exactly how, perhaps, but that is what they elected us for—to find out how, to show them the way and lead therein. Be assured, sir, if we fail to do what they want done they are not so unstained in managing their affairs but that they will find somebody else to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I did not think to have spoken so long. I did not think that I could have abused the courtesy of the House to such an extent. But the question is most important and well nigh exhaustless. Even now I am conscious of having omitted many things that ought to be said. I thank the House very much for extending my time and for the unusual compliment of its general and prolonged attention. I desire to express my gratitude for this indulgence, and shall endeavor not to be thus again a debtor during this session.

But, sir, I could not be silent. I love my country. I cannot endure to see her suffer without relief when relief is within call. And the Republican party is dear to me. My ancestors were Federalists and Whigs of New England. My father followed the standard of Fremont and Dayton to the glorious defeat of 1856. The infancy of the Republican party rocked my own cradle. Since my youth I have treasured the deathless fame of its great leaders, studied and professed its doctrines, benefited by its policies and wielded ceaselessly what little strength was mine in its strenuous contests for the confidence of the people. My anxiety that it shall now rise level with the emergency that meets us is greater than I can express.

Sir, we are told in an old German legend how a monster, Alberic, became possessed of a magic ring of gold which gave him unlimited power, which power he used in heaping up and hoarding all the gold and wealth of the world; and that he fashioned for himself a helmet of gold that enabled him at will to become invisible to men or to take upon himself any form he pleased. And the world, it is said, was at the mercy of that monster until the god Wotan appeared and took him captive while, in the insolence of his power, he was boastfully wearing his most hideous shape. If, sir, there is in this country today a malevolent power, with ring and helmet of gold, now invisible and now terrible in aspect, as it either insidiously or openly undermines the foundations of liberty, could there be for the Republican party a more glorious destiny than, like the god in the story, to come to the relief of the people? (Loud and prolonged applause.)

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor is visiting her old home at Fresno.

B. F. Hudelson is in Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. C. Hay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hammond of Visalia.

Joseph Knowland has gone to Los Angeles on a business trip.

Miss Mary Webster has returned from an outing at Mt. Shasta.

Mrs. W. E. Miller of Santa Cruz is visiting in this city.

C. M. Nell of this city is in San Diego.

Harry Blake has returned to his home at Santa Clara.

Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Wood of Twenty-third avenue have issued invitations to a reception on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, November 9th.

The Masonic Hall Dancing Club will give a chrysanthemum hop Thursday evening, November 5th, at Mason's Hall. Each guest is expected to wear chrysanthemums.

A novelty social and banquet will be given by Abdi David's Rebekah Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, November 10th, at Enterprise Hall, corner Twenty-second and Grove streets.

Mrs. M. F. Childs is in Paris.

Mrs. John Stanly is at her country home at Riverdale.

Mrs. Livermore has issued invitations for a reception next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Craig will go to Los Gatos for the winter on account of Mrs. Craig's ill health.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was the guest of President Martin Kellogg before her departure for the East. She goes to Washington to dispose of the home there.

Professors Bernard Moses and Carey Jones, with their respective families, were Mrs. Hearst's guests at Pleasanton last week.

Captain and Mrs Klein, late of South Africa, with their two sons, have taken up their home in the Craig residence on Lake street.

Miss Mae Vrooman is to entertain her friends at a card party next Saturday, in the pretty home on Oak street.

Mrs. H. L. Whitehead of 1075 Fourteenth street, who has been making an extended visit throughout the Eastern cities and Southern California, returned to Oakland Wednesday evening.

Frank Ames Roberts, a prominent mining man of Mariposa County, is visiting his parents in this city.

W. H. Worley has returned from a business trip to Colusa.

AROUND THE COURTS.

Matters of Litigation That Interest the General Public.

Emma J. Mills has sued Heron V. Mills for divorce.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission of St. Matthew in Lorin has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk.

The contest of the will of Christian P. Hansen, deceased, has terminated, Judge Ogden deciding that the will is valid.

The following appraisers have been appointed: J. B. Langtree, John Siebeck and J. C. Bates Jr. on the estate of Ellen Carey, deceased; Muller Searles, J. M. Ravens and J. B. Richardson on the estate of Nellie E. Reed, deceased; Ernest Schwten, Albert Weymouth and William McDonald on the estate of Cora Stahl, deceased.

A Family Row

Mrs. Lulu Campbell of San Francisco, formerly Miss Lulu Robinson of Oakland, has caused the arrest of her husband for threatening to take her life. According to the husband's story, the trouble was caused by his wife's being too extravagant.

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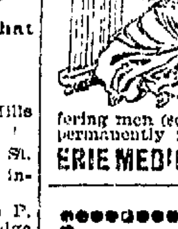

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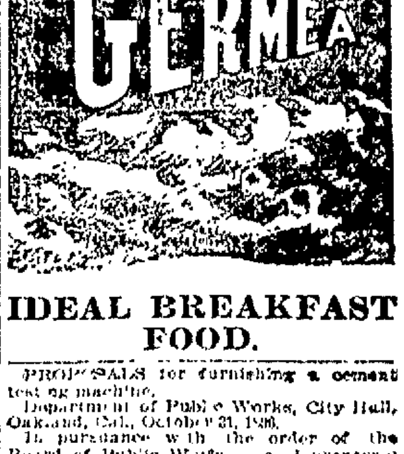


IDEAL BREAKFAST FOOD.

PROPOSALS for furnishing a cement testing machine.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 31, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing a cement testing machine for the Street Department of the City of Oakland.

The capacity of said machine to be 1,000 lbs, including one Briquette and clips.

Said machine to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Streets and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $50.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR.,
Secretary.

Edited by the California Silver Campaign Committee.

do so. You can legislate opportunity, and that is all silver asks.

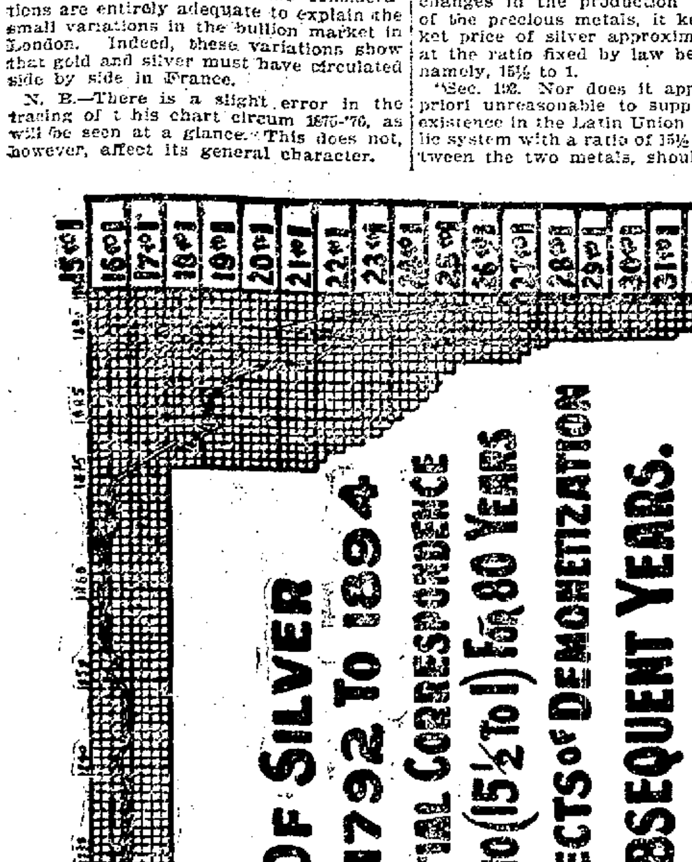
But to return to the French coinage. The figures above given are authoritative. In considering them it must be remembered that they are London market quotations and that coinage in France was free but not gratuitous; all gold and silver brought to the mint was coined as desired, but a charge was made for expense of coinage of three-tenths of 1 per cent on gold and 1½ per cent on silver. The total transportation cost on coin and bullion during the most of that time must have been somewhere about 1½ per cent. In addition to this, interest was lost on the value of the bullion while at the mint for coinage. These considerations are entirely adequate to explain the small variations in the bullion market in London. Indeed, these variations show that gold and silver must have circulated side by side in France.

N. B.—There is a slight error in the tracing of this chart circum 1875-'76, as will be seen at a glance. This does not, however, affect its general character.

distinguishes the latter from the earlier? Now, undoubtedly, the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability, is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative values of the two metals.

"So long as that system was in force we think that, notwithstanding the changes in the production and the use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver approximately steady at the ratio fixed by law between them, namely, 15½ to 1.

"Sec. 192. Nor does it appear to us a priori unreasonable to suppose that the existence in the Latin Union of a bimetallic system with a ratio of 15½ to 1 fixed between the two metals, should have been



The following table on the authority of the distinguished economist, J. Barr Robertson, shows, in five-year periods, the French coinage during the time in question, of both gold and silver. It is given in English money because taken from an English document:

	Gold (average per annum.	Silver av. per annum.
1806-1810	£ 1,201,136	£ 1,184,737
1811-1815	3,299,593	5,208,029
1816-1820	1,854,004	953,111
1821-1825	465,748	6,526,432
1826-1830	293,976	5,032,604
1831-1835	826,149	6,576,120
1836-1840	589,857	3,048,189
1841-1845	150,326	3,083,286
1846-1850	1,294,357	1,301,276
1851-1855	32,663,263	1,431,755
1856-1860	21,665,495	665,631
1861-1865	7,207,287	175,868
1866-1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871-1875	2,475,216	2,742,776
Total coined	322,992,410	217,640,234

Silver was tendered and coined every year, and gold every year but 1833 and 1872. When England in 1821 resumed specie payments after a long paper regime, the coinage of gold in France, as will be noticed in the table, fell off very much; and when in 1850 and following years, the great increased production of gold came into the world's supply, it was tendered and coined in immense quantities. But all this time the mints were coining both metals, and the open mint of France like a pipe between two reservoirs, maintained the level of the two masses of metals and was the equalizer of their variations.

Nothing could more beautifully or triumphantly illustrate the fundamental principal of bimetallism. The two metals became in effect one metal, one primary money mass, to respond to the demands of debts and business and to support with broader basis the credit fabric of the world. Said Mr. Cernuschi, French delegate at the monetary conference of 1881:

"The law by placing the yellow metal and the white metal on the same footing by esetablishing a fixed and invariable ratio between them, has made them really a single money."

Thus, fellow citizens, they must be considered. Thus treated they become such a money; and if so, we can regard with perfect equanimity, when the system is once established, the going out of one and the coming in of the other metal. The ebb and flow would be a perfectly natural and healthful movement, marking the frictionless adjustment of the money value to the demands of trade and localities. If gold starts to leave us today we have nothing to take its place; and so we keep hanging on to it, the amount of our desire to keep it, the measure of our necessities for it, being registered in the fall of the prices of all we produce or make. This is the greatest and heaviest premium money can command. If silver were also primary money, when gold wanted to go so badly it might go, temporarily, and satisfy the wants of somebody who would give more for it for the time being than we would. Under present conditions we pay more than it is worth to keep it. A premium of 50 per cent paid in all our commodities is today the premium on gold in the United States. It isn't worth the sacrifice.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

What Financiers of the Old World Say About the Question.

In this connection I draw your attention to the following extract from the final report of the English commission before mentioned. This portion is signed by the twelve members of the commission, gold monometallists and all, comprising the greatest specialists in England:

"Sec. 189. Looking then to the vast changes which occurred prior to 1873 the relative production of the two metals without any corresponding disturbance in their market value, it appears to us difficult to resist the conclusion that some influence was then at work tending to steady the price of silver and to keep the ratio which it bore to gold approximately stable.

"Sec. 190. These considerations seem to suggest the existence of some steadying influence in former periods, which has now been removed, and which has left the silver market subject to the influence of causes, the full effect of which was previously kept in check. The question, therefore, forces itself upon us: Is there any other circumstance calculated to effect the relation of silver to gold which

capable of keeping the market price of silver steady at approximately that ratio.

"The view that it could only affect the market price to the extent to which there was a demand for it for currency purposes in the Latin Union, or to which it was actually taken to the mints of those countries, is we think fallacious.

"The fact that the owner of silver could, in the last resort, take it to those mints and have it converted into coin which would purchase commodities at the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, would, in our opinion, be likely to affect the price of silver in the market generally, whoever the purchaser and for whatever country it was destined. It would enable the seller to stand out for a price approximating to the legal ratio, and would tend to keep the market steady at about that point."

The situation in France, and the nature and theory of the bimetallic adjustment are admirably set forth in the following eloquent words of Cernuschi in the monetary conference of 1881:

"Until 1874 a clear and sonorous voice was always heard resounding from the banks of the Seine. It said, "I am France, rich in gold and rich in silver. I can arrange that in the entire world the two metals form but one money. Peoples and nations bring to Paris all the gold and silver you like; I take it all. For a hundredweight of gold, or for 15½ hundredweights of silver I will always give you the same quantity of francs. Let the production of one metal or the other be more or less abundant, more or less costly, it will be immaterial to me. Peoples and nations, do you want gold? bring silver; do you want silver? bring gold. As bimetallist, the French have no preference for one metal or the other; they will always make exchange for you, if you know how to ask it, of one metal for the other on the basis of 15½ and in the two hemispheres the relative value of the two metals will always and everywhere be the same."

The reason why France was able to do this was that her commerce was great enough and varied enough to give employment and exchange to all the metal of either kind that was offered for coinage. As I have before said, the test of ability to maintain a parity between the metals is the power, founded on extent and variety of uses for money, to absorb them in commerce. Whether the United States could independently achieve this result is not, perhaps, absolutely demonstrable. It is a question of judgment. My own opinion is that the task is not beyond us, and that, though some international concert is preferable, independent action is much to be preferred to the indefinite continuance of the present system. In this connection I wish merely to call attention, in passing, to the fact that it was the powerful influence of the French mint that caused first the gold (when our mint ratio was 15 to 1 and France's 15½ to 1) and then the silver (when we had changed to 16 to 1) to leave the United States and go to France. It was exactly as if a commodity were to seek the highest market. But if she took our gold she sent us her silver, and vice versa. The process was natural and not harmful. Both metals were somewhere performing full money functions for all the world. If our ratio and hers had been the same this alternation would not have occurred.

When asked whether England could successfully alone undertake the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver with open mints, Sir Henry Hucks Gibbs said:

"Any great commercial nation can do it."

We do not sufficiently realize what a powerful nation we are and what we can do if we set about it. We need a little of the spirit of 1776. (Applause.) Why, we are more afraid of England now, after we have grown big enough to whip all creation, than our fathers were when they could count no more population than the State of Ohio has now. So long as we want her to do it England will manage our money system for us, and we may depend on her having an eye on England's interest while she is at it.

I make the assertion that in nearly every respect the conditions enabling a nation to support a system of bimetallism are today more favorable to the United States than they were to France from 1803 to 1873.

To begin with (see Chart D), from 1803 to 1870 the average number of ounces of silver in the world in coin and available for coinage was thirty times as great as the number of ounces of gold. Yet she made it possible during all that time to go into the market and buy as much with 15½ ounces of silver as could be bought with one once of gold. Today there are only 16 times as many ounces of silver in the world's stock as of gold. Our ratio of coinage, 16 to 1, would, to commence with,

almost exactly correspond to the natural ratio by weight. Ought it not to be very much easier to float two metals at 16 to 1 when the relative amounts of them are practically just that than to do it when there were twice as many ounces of silver to one of gold as the ratio called for?

Again, if the demand for the use of a metal is the test of ability to maintain it at parity, the case is still stronger. In extent and variety of power to give employment to money, the United States today is immeasurably greater in respect to the general capacity of the world than was France twenty-five and more years ago. Says Mulhall, the world's greatest statistician:

"If we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical, and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895. * * * The physical and mechanical power which has enabled a community of wood cutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world, is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women, aided by horse-power machinery, and steam power applied to the useful arts and sciences of every day life." (North American Review, June, 1895.)

The relative extent to which a nation uses steam power illustrates, perhaps as well as any one thing can, the degree to which that nation is a factor in the world's business and can give money work to do. In 1870 the world's steam power, according to Mulhall's dictionary of statistics, was 18,460,000 horse-power. That of France was 1,850,000 horse-power, or little more than 10 per cent of the whole. In 1888 the total for the world was 50,150,000 horse-power, and of this the share of the United States was 14,400,000, or nearly 29 per cent. Our share today is 16,940,000, almost as great as that of all the world in 1870, and fully three times as great in proportion to the whole as was that of France in 1870. Here we see, says Mulhall—

"That the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany, and France, collectively."

In comparing the two countries in respect to commerce, a most important point is this: In proportion as the foreign commerce of a nation is small relatively to the entire bulk of its trade, it is easy to maintain a money system possessing independent features. In 1870 the total exports and imports of the world were, approximately, $11,000,000,000, and those of France a little more than $1,100,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the whole. In 1889 the world's total was nearly $17,000,000,000, and the share of the United States was about $1,600,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. While it is impossible to obtain data as to the internal commerce of various countries with completeness and accuracy, enough exists to show us that a very much greater percentage of the total commerce of France in 1870 was foreign than the percentage of the foreign commerce in the total trade of this country today. It is commonly considered that not more than 4 per cent of our trade is with foreign countries, while it is safe to say that in France in 1870 fully three times that proportion of her trade was of that character. Thus the enormous preponderance of our internal over our foreign commerce gives us a proportionate advantage of perhaps determining significance.

In agriculture I have not at hand the figures for 1870, but Mulhall gives the total value of the world's principal agricultural products for 1887 about $19,740,000,000, of which the share of France was $2,360,000,000, or somewhat less than 13 per cent, and that of the United States $3,880,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There is no doubt that the statistics of 1870 and 1895 would show even a much greater relative advantage on our part than this.

In manufactures France in 1860 produced approximately $1,800,000,000 worth out of the world's total of $12,000,000,000, or about 16 per cent; in 1888, $2,425,000,000 out of $23,000,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. If her share for 1870 be taken as the average of these two years, she would that year have produced about 13 per cent of the world's manufactures. The United States in 1888 had about $7,215,000,000 worth of manufactures, or over 31 per cent of the world's entire product.

In 1870 the railway mileage of France was 9,770, and that of the world 128,235, the percentage of France being 7½. In 1895, of the world's 370,281 miles of railway the United States had 163,597, being about 44 per cent of the mileage of the entire world, and 26,792 miles more than all Europe combined. In 1870 the railway freight tonnage of Europe was 401,000,000 tons, of which the proportion of France was 52,000,000 tons, or about 13 per cent. In 1888, her share was 78,000,000 out of 765,000,000 tons, or 10 2-10 per cent; while the tonnage of the United States was 590,000,000 tons, or nearly eight times as much as that of France and three-quarters as much as that of all Europe. Of a like significance is the comparative tonnage carried on canals and rivers, being in France 14,500,000 tons in 1870 and 24,500,000 in 1885, as against 50,000,000 tons in the United States in the latter year. The total canal and river mileage of France is 7,730, and of the United States 51,834, or 30 per cent of the world's mileage of that character. Add to this the enormous capacity of our Great Lakes system, and our unequaled facilities for the development of internal commerce can be partially realized.

But the most convincing comparison as a basis of judgment of the matter in hand is as to the relative banking power of France in 1870 and the United States in 1890 (the statistics of 1895 not being at my present command), in proportion to the total banking power of the world at those respective dates. In 1870 the world's banking power was about $8,000,000,000, and that of France was $320,000,000, or 4 per cent. In 1890, and the proportion is still more favorable to us in 1895, the world's banking power was nearly $16,000,000,000, and that of the United States was 32 per cent of that tremendous aggregate, or $5,150,000,000. Of course, the gold standard men will point to the doubling of the banking capacity of the world in the last twenty-odd years as proof of the diminished need of money, and will cite the very exceptional equipment of this country in that respect as an argument that we cannot use any more primary money. But it is too plain for dispute that this great growth in the world's means of economizing gold, coinciding as it does so closely with the steps by which the volume of ultimate money has been deliberately curtailed, gives convincing support to our position that more primary money is a crying need of the world. Credit has been expanded to the utmost, far beyond the safety limit; gold has appreciated beyond all precedent; and in try to meet the demands of business this banking power has been evolved. It is an exact index of the increased need for primary or real money, and shows conclusively that the capacity of the United States today to absorb a new supply of real money is almost incalculable. These considerations are much enforced by the fact that our vast territory of just touched possibilities, with its constantly multiplying population, affords incomparable scope for the operation and expansion of the energizing functions of an adequate supply of primary money.

This short examination of the capacity of our country to create business, to produce, exchange and consume products, shows that its power to absorb real money, to give it use and value, is almost limitless. I have no doubt of our ability to maintain at parity far more ultimate money than open mints could furnish.

Now, sir, as we have seen, there is a demand in the world for a large additional amount of primary money. The enormous appreciation of gold and the almost incalculable multiplication of credits are incontestable proofs of it. The supply of gold has not for many years come anywhere near keeping pace with the demand, so that even the increased facilities for using it, of which our gold friends have so much to say, have not availed to keep it from rising ruinously. Dr. Soetbeer and others have exhibited the immense growth of the demand for gold in the arts and manufactures. He showed how the

gold available for coinage averaged $92,000,000 a year from 1851 to 1870, and but $24,000,000 a year from 1871 to 1881. Mulhall says that during the fifty years, 1831-1880, the consumption of gold was 160 tons more than the production. In an article in the Nineteenth Century magazine for November, 1889, the great statistician and gold monometallist Giffen said:

"The precious metals, it is admitted on all sides, have an extensive non-monetary use. They are merchandise as well as money. But few people realize that probably this non-monetary use is preponderant over the monetary use itself. . . . About two-thirds of the gold annually produced is taken for the arts; and if the consumption of India is included, as being either for simple hoarding or for the arts, . . . then the demand for gold for non-monetary purposes appears almost equal to the entire annual production."

Professor Bemis, the brilliant young economist of Chicago, has recently shown, from perfectly reliable sources, that during the nine years last past there has been available for addition to the world's stock of circulating gold money not over $15,000,000 of new gold all told.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell the House how much the economic power of gold in commerce has increased in the last fifty years? Has it not increased several thousand fold?

Mr. Towne. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman's question to refer to the common argument of gold standard theorists, that the conclusions drawn by all statesmen and economists down to recent years as to the limited ability of coin to discharge commercial functions have been abrogated and overthrown by modern inventions that have facilitated exchange, as checks, clearing house certificates, book credits and such things. Is that what the gentleman referred to in his question?

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. I made it as clear as I could. Give your own answer.

Mr. Hardy. Will the gentleman pardon me a moment?

Mr. Towne. I must decline to yield just now, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Indiana. To the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts I have only to say this, that it implies one of the greatest fallacies with which the case for the single gold standard fairly teems, although I never heard this particular weakness so strongly stated as by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The idea is that, by reason of some modern hocus pocus, you can compel a limited amount of real money to go on forever doing an unlimited amount of work. (Laughter and applause.) They say, "It does not make any difference how much ultimate money you have if you only have confidence." No word in their whole armory is so sadly overworked as this poor "confidence."

Confidence in what? I take it these gentlemen cannot mean that childlike and bland and innocent reliance upon the established moral order of the universe which is sometimes implied in the word "confidence." No, sir, these gentlemen use it as a business word, in a practical sense, and so used it has reference entirely to the confidence which you must feel in the ability of a man or an institution that is making unlimited and multiplying promises, at some time to redeem those promises. (Laughter and applause.) That is what it means; and how such confidence operates is illustrated from time to time, when, under the spur and whip of this pernicious doctrine, credits are expanded on the basis of a few gold dollars, the gold itself constantly growing relatively less and the various forms of its credit representatives becoming constantly and absolutely greater, until finally you have a huge, distorted, swaying, inflated fabric of credit upon an ever narrowing base of gold. And while you stand there making your boast in the very face and eyes of the world of what a tremendous amount of business you are able to do upon an infinitesimal amount of gold, you ask men to have "confidence" in the operation. (Applause.) Ah, sir, let not gentlemen deceive themselves. The world has not outgrown either the obligations or the limitations of honesty. All these instruments of credit, Mr. Chairman, are themselves but the expression of the gold measure. If you extend credit to a man you extend so many dollars of credit; and if the stuff out of which the dollar is made is growing scarcer, the credit is correspondingly growing bigger, eating up more and more commodities, just as the gold dollar does that measures the credit. (Applause.)

LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS.

How the Great Thinkers of the Age Express Themselves

Says the great English economist, Jevons:

"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold." ("Investigations in Currency," page 32.)

And Huskisson, the famous British statesman and financier, in his pamphlet on the depreciation of the currency, sustains the proposition:

"Price, therefore, is the value of any given article in the currency with reference to which that article is measured, and of course must be varied by any variation in the quantity of gold or silver contained in such currency."

An acute writer, Dr. W. H. Smith, in a recent work says:

"The volume of basic money fixes the volume of representative money (paper money issued by the Government). In turn, the volume of both representative money and basic money controls the volume of credits that act as money, and the quantity of all these, with the exchanges to be made and payments to be met, fixes prices. Thus indirectly the prices of commodities in a country are fixed and controlled by the volume of basic money."

"Sir, under the stress and impulse of commercial development the world's need of money has overtaken and passed the supply of metal for the purpose long ago, and has for many years explored all the avenues of invention for substitutes and economies to eke out the inadequate amount of ultimate money. The limit was long since reached. I cannot now take the time to prove, but I assert with no dread of contradiction that the actual proportionate use of money among the people today is very much greater than it was forty years ago. Says a great authority, Professor Kinley ("Journal of Political Economy," March, 1895):

"After a certain point of development in the use of credit instruments, there is no further relative increase, but rather, possibly, a slight decrease."

The true flatist, Mr. Chairman, is your modern American gold standard advocate. The logic of his argument leads to a money base so small and a credit top so large that "confidence" is to take the place of redemption: and confidence never realized is only another name for irredeemability. For "Populism" that outPopulists your Populist, commend me to your gold standard extremist.

Sir, I think I have heard the gentleman from Massachusetts argue for increasing the resources of the banks so as to permit them to enlarge their accommodations to customers. We are to assume, then, from these arguments, that the extent of accommodation is limited to the present rate of expansion, and that there must be some way of increasing the reserves in order to permit the piling on of additional credits at the rate of four or five dollars for one. Increasing the reserve means increasing the ultimate substance that, in the end must make good every dollar of credit and every promise made by bank or Government in the nature of credit. It is ultimate money that the world wants and must have. (Applause.) And I warn gentlemen upon this floor—not as a prophet, but as one who has always lived near to the people, and

by the grace of God means always to continue near the people—our duty must not be neglected. I tell you I know what the people are thinking, and what they are feeling in this year of grace 1896. (Applause.) They know that the constricting gold standard is existing by the permission and growing at the cost of the manhood and the enterprise of the universe (applause), and that the time will come when a stop must be put to it.

Mr. Hardy—After all your elaborate remarks, will you now state in a few words what you want the Republican party to do?

Mr. Towne—Mr. Chairman, it is to the great Republican party at such a crisis that the people turn with hopefulness, even as in times past, when the hour was heavy and the way was dark, they groped anxiously that they might find and clasp with their hands the hand of the Republican party, and thus be led again to the heights of peace and along the paths of prosperity. (Applause.) The Republican party has not yet declared for a single gold standard—

Mr. Hardy and others. And never will.

Mr. Towne—And I pray heaven it never will. But what is expected now, Mr. Chairman, of the Republican party is a prompt and definite proposition as to what it intends to do.

Mr. Hardy rose.

Mr. Towne — No, I decline to yield further to the gentleman. Sir, I am not strenuous upon having my way. While I should infinitely prefer that the nations undertake this regeneration together, yet I believe that the United States of America, with its unlimited resources, with its manhood representing an energy that Mulhall says is quite equal to that of the Englishman, the German and the Frenchman combined (applause), with a population of seventy millions, with an area equal to all Europe, and a large part of which is undeveloped and needs the quickening assistance of an affluent ultimate money, with one-third of the banking power of Christendom, showing its absorptive capacity over the money of all the world that should seek employment here, with one-third of the steam power (which is the basis of industry and of business today) of all the earth, I believe the United States could, with all this marvelous energy, with its multiplicity and variety of commerce, a proper care for which would enable it to become the clearing house for this hemisphere, as Blaine fondly hoped it might become (applause); I say the Republican party might, by opening the mints of this Government and giving to silver the same privileges now bestowed upon gold, maintain the two metals at a parity at the old coinage ratio. (Applause.) It would be easier for us to do it than it was for France, because France had to do it and did it when the natural bulk ratio of silver to gold was 32 to 1, while with us it is proposed to make the ratio practically identical with that which the metals sustain to each other by bulk today. Nor, sir, is there anywhere any "flood of silver" to swamp the mint. I cannot now pause to prove this, but it is absolutely true. Nearly all existing silver now circulates at token parity, or a virtual redemption parity, with gold, and would gain nothing by coming here. What we want is to take the silver from the top and put it beside gold at the bottom of the money structure.

If we cannot do the work in an independent way—if I am deceived in thinking that we might—let us do it in some other way. If somebody proposes in this Congress to restore the ultimate money function to silver in any practical way, he shall have my vote. The main thing is to take away from gold its universal and exclusive necessity, that keeps all the nations and all the men of the world in a scramble for it, at the constantly growing cost of their happiness and their substance. (Applause.)

Restore the full money function to silver in some way, and do it speedily. Say even that you will do it three or four years from now, with such other nations as you may be able to induce to associate with you, and I will vote for the proposition. Say that you will tax incoming silver and coin only the American product, and I will vote for it. Say that you will coin silver upon an international basis, without the consent of England (which you can never get so long as the Rothschilds have that country by the throat); say that you will do it in combination with France or Germany—and there ought to be no question in the mind of any reasonable man that these three nations could sustain the parity of the metals—say you will do that, and I will vote for it. I know that all legislation is a compromise, and even in this great matter I will compromise to almost any limit on the means if only the end be openly avowed and speedily sought.

But what I say, Mr. Chairman, is that the Republican party must at this time make up its mind to do something. The people of the United States have passed a vote of confidence in the Republican party; that is all. We must now justify that confidence by being equal to the emergencies that confront the people. Our platform pledges us explicitly to the rehabilitation of silver, to make it "standard money" even as gold is. The people want that done. They have not yet decided exactly how, perhaps, but that is what they elected us for—to find out how, to show them the way and lead therein. Be assured, sir, if we fail to do what they want done they are not so untrained in managing their affairs but that they will find somebody else to do it.

Mr. Chairman, I did not think to have spoken so long. I did not think that I could have abused the courtesy of the House to such an extent. But the question is most important and well nigh exhaustless. Even now I am conscious of having omitted many things that ought to be said. I thank the House very much for extending my time and for the unusual compliment of its general and prolonged attention. I desire to express my gratitude for this indulgence, and shall endeavor not to be thus again a debtor during this session.

But, sir, I could not be silent. I love my country. I cannot endure to see her suffer without relief when relief is within call. And the Republican party is dear to me. My ancestors were Federalists and Whigs of New England. My father followed the standard of Fremont and Dayton to the glorious defeat of 1856. The infancy of the Republican party rocked my own cradle. Since my youth I have treasured the deathless fame of its great leaders, studied and professed its doctrines, benefited by its policies and wielded ceaselessly what little strength was mine in its strenuous contests for the confidence of the people. My anxiety that it shall now rise level with the emergency that meets

us is greater than I can express.

Sir, we are told in an old German legend how a monster, Alberic, became possessed of a magic ring of gold which gave him unlimited power, which power he used in heaping up and hoarding all the gold and wealth of the world; and that he fashioned for himself a helmet of gold that enabled him at will to become invisible to men or to take upon himself any form he pleased. And the world, it is said, was at the mercy of that monster until the god Wotan appeared and took him captive while, in the insolence of his power, he was boastfully wearing his most odious shape. If, sir, there is in this country today a malevolent power, with ring and helmet of gold, now invisible and now terrible in aspect, as it either insidiously or openly undermines the foundations of liberty, could there be for the Republican party a more glorious destiny than, like the god in the story, to come to the relief of the people? (Loud and prolonged applause.)

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Made of New York Mills Muslin and Linen Bosom. Reinforced Back and Front. Try it. Money back if you don't like it.

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Gent's Furnishers and Shirtmakers
FACTORY AND STORE
1007 Broadway, bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
OAKLAND

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor is visiting her old home at Fresno.

B. F. Hudelson is in Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. C. Hay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hammond of Visalia.

Joseph Knowland has gone to Los Angeles on a business trip.

Miss Mary Webster has returned from an outing at Mt. Shasta.

Mrs. W. E. Miller of Santa Cruz is visiting in this city.

C. M. Neil of this city is in San Diego.

Harry Blake has returned to his home at Santa Clara.

Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Wood of Twenty-third avenue have issued invitations to a reception on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, November 9th.

The Masonic Hall Dancing Club will give a chrysanthemum hop Thursday evening, November 5th, at Masonic Hall. Each guest is expected to wear chrysanthemums.

A novelty social and banquet will be given by Abit Invidia Rebekah Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, November 10th, at Enterprise Hall, corner Twenty-second and Grove streets.

Mrs. M. F. Childs is in Paris.

Mrs. John Stanly is at her country home at Riverdale.

Mrs. Livermore has issued invitations for a reception next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Craig will go to Los Gatos for the winter on account of Mrs. Craig's ill health.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was the guest of President Martin Kellogg before her departure for the East. She goes to Washington to dispose of the home there.

Professors Bernard Moses and Carey Jones, with their respective families, were Mrs. Hearst's guests at Pleasanton last week.

Captain and Mrs. Klein, late of South Africa, with their two sons, have taken up their home in the Craig residence on Lake street.

Miss Mae Vrooman is to entertain her friends at a card party next Saturday, in the pretty home on Oak street.

Mrs. H. L. Whitehead of 1075 Fourteenth street, who has been making an extended visit throughout the Eastern cities and Southern California, returned to Oakland Wednesday evening.

Frank Amos Roberts, a prominent mining man of Mariposa County, is visiting his parents in this city.

W. H. Worley has returned from a business trip to Colusa.

AROUND THE COURTS.

Matters of Litigation That Interest the General Public.

Emma J. Mills has sued Heron V. Mills for divorce.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission of St. Matthew in Lorin has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk.

The contest of the will of Christian P. Hansen, deceased, has terminated, Judge Ogden deciding that the will is valid.

The following appraisers have been appointed: J. B. Langtree, John Siebeck and J. C. Bates Jr. on the estate of Ellen Carey, deceased; Muller Searles, J. M. Havens and J. B. Richardson on the estate of Nellie E. Reed, deceased; Ernest Schween, Albert Weymouth and William McDonald on the estate of Cora Stahl, deceased.

A Family Row.

Mrs. Lulu Campbell of San Francisco, formerly Miss Lulu Robinson of Oakland, has caused the arrest of her husband for threatening to take her life. According to the husband's story, the trouble was caused by his wife's being too extravagent.

THEY DIFFER.

Know the difference 'tween a drug store licentiate and a pharmaceutical graduate? Its a difference with a distinction. We have an expert pharmaceutical graduate for prescription Anthony's Pharmacy, northwest corner Eighth and Peralta.
Tel. 565-Red, 5 bells.

HOPING

For success is not so practical as deserving it. You don't buy fancy labels and decorated corks at Bouquet's. You buy good, true whiskies, reputable wines. You buy at fair prices. You buy more than your money's worth too. Try us. N. W. cor. Washington and Thirteenth streets.

Monarch Baking Powder is the purest.

RUGS FROM RAGS.

Beautiful fluff rugs made from worn-out carpet. Taken and delivered. California Rug Manufactory, 572 San Pablo avenue.

WE SHINE FOR ALL.

The "Sun" Laundry shines and cleans shirts for all. Telephone Red 55 for our service. It's clean and quick. 764 Seventh.

Do You Want

Carpenter work of any kind done? Want a fence built? Want a room partitioned? Want your house rebuilt? Want any carpenter work done? Then go to F. G. Jones, 1113 Webster street. He does the promptest work in Oakland; does it well; does it cheaply.

"My Cake is Dough."
Did not use Sperry's Flour.

NEAR AND GOOD.

Fine Key West cigars, all the stationery you want and the printing you need at R. Gordan's big store, 1313 Bdy and 13 Tel. ave., P. O. Block.

Our Napa Soda lemonade is the best in Oakland. Boquet Bros., Galindo Hotel bar.

The Redwood Carpenter Shop makes house, barns and garden stakes—410 Ninth street.

Seeing is Convincing

Come in and take a look at Keller's shirts. See how we make them—the material—the workmanship—the fit, etc. Then you'll agree with our statement.

It's really cheaper to buy Keller's shirts than any other kind.

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ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed) free. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.
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A Perfect Infant Food
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Condensed Milk
"Infant Health," is a little book of great value that is sent FREE on application.
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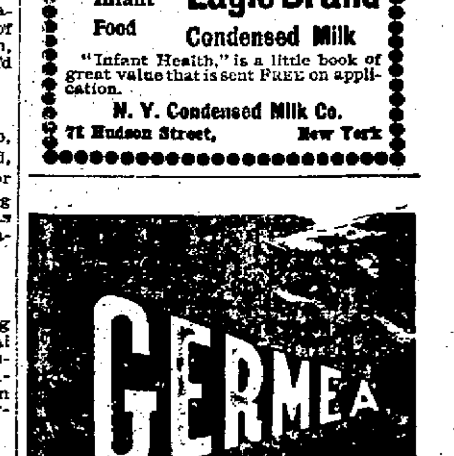

IDEAL BREAKFAST FOOD.

PROPOSALS for furnishing a cement testing machine.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 31, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing a cement testing machine for the Street Department of the City of Oakland.

The capacity of said machine to be 1,000 lbs, including one Briquette and clips.

Said machine to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Streets and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $50.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PART 2. OAKLAND TRIBUNE PAGES 9 to 12

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

SCORE AND SONG.

Several Good Events Listed for the Winter Season.

MUSIC AT THE INSTITUTE.

Local Talent Did Very Well at the Educators' Meeting.

ALFRED WILKIE IS BUSY.

An Original Operetta to Be Shortly Given in Oakland.

The week has not been productive of things musical. There have been no concerts, with the exception of the Friday Morning Club's regular affair. Several events are promised for the future, not the least of which is the coming concert to be given by Francis Stuart's pupils in the First Unitarian Church.

* * *

Willis Batcheller certainly has an excellent voice combined with a rarely sympathetic manner of singing. He is always en rapport with the composer. At the Teachers' Institute this week, he sang that old favorite of Campion, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry" in a delightful manner. The delicate shades of meaning were expressed very sympathetically while the entire song seemed to be the growing out of a tender appeal from a poet to a grief stricken child and woman.

In Chaminade's "Invocation," Mr. Batcheller showed the strength of his voice to better advantage but it was on the whole not as pleasing as the preceding song.

Miss Eva Shorey made her first appearance before a large audience at the Institute and I for one, was agreeably surprised at her singing. Her voice is clear, strong and true. At first she showed traces of nervousness but this soon wore off. Miss Shorey has one fault, however, but time will probably correct this. She lacks expression though she possesses volume and sweetness of tone.

Alfred Wilkie whose popularity never seems to wane, sang for the teachers. He gave "Hosanna" and as an encore a sailor's love song. Both songs were warmly received. Mr. Wilkie generally sings his encores better than the original numbers. He seems to feel the exhilaration to be derived from applause and his voice literally gains from the plaudits of the audience an added sweetness of tone. Probably this is due to the true artistic temperament which it is said thrives on praise and wilts when disdained.

H. H. Lawrence Jr., retains his hold as a popular singer for he was most enthusiastically encored at the Teachers' Institute when he gave "Laugh and the World Laughs With You" by Seller and as an encore sang "A Song of Faith." By the way his encore was the same song Batcheller was to sing and at the last moment the latter was thus forced to change his programme.

The musical portion of the Institute was certainly excellent and reflected creditably on Mr. Redfield who had it in charge and who by the way led some good work in the trio singing Wednesday morning.

* * *

That indefatigable gentleman, Alfred Wilkie is arranging for another operetta; "Love in '76" is the title I believe. It is to be given in San Francisco at the California Theatre early in November and will be under the auspices of various patriotic orders. It is based on a lover's episode during the Revolution and is a stirring little play combined with melodious music. We are to see it in Oakland later on.

* * *

The Minetti-Bacon ensemble concert will be given next Saturday instead of today. The postponement is due to the excitement over the election and parade.

* * *

Mrs. Pauline Pawell Burns gave a pupils' piano recital last evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

* * *

The more I hear the vocalization of local musicians, the more convinced I become that there are only a few really fine teachers of singing. There is a mistaken impression among many singers that if a song is rendered with the correct volume of voice and pure tone quality, it is a finished production. This is a grievous error and one which a foreign artist never makes. In fact, few American singers trained in this country are artists, they are merely song birds.

These singers fail to recognize the dramatic instinct in music. An artistic musical sense is necessary to recognize these qualities. You cannot call a singer an artist who gives the same expression to the rendering of a love song, a ballad of the sea and an anthem and yet this lack of expression is the great fault of the average concert singer.

A vocalist should be trained not only how to use her or his voice but how to feel. Cultivate the emotion and you cultivate expression. When a singer has a good voice, well trained and is able to interpret the most delicate degree of expression, then he is indeed an artist.

* * *

The new officers and directors of the Congregational Church Orchestra are casting their eyes about in search of a leader to fill the place of Alex Stewart, who is now in the East. They find this task a hard one, for it is not an easy matter to find a leader who will be so painstaking and display the interest which Mr. Stewart has done in the organization.

The new officers of the orchestra are W. A. Fine, President; A. F. Boyden, Secretary; Walter Leimert, Treasurer; William Wallace, H. F. Kellogg, and the officers are the directors while Ed Leach is librarian.

* * *

The Grace Opera Company, numbering fifty people is en route to the coast. It has a varied repertoire and carries orchestra and special scenery. The company are the best operatic organizations traveling.

* * *

"The art of singing Mozart has been lost," so say most of the critics who have attended the revival of "Don Juan" at the Royal Theatre of Munich. Mozart's chef d'oeuvre was to be resurrected in absolute imitation of its first performance at Prague in 1787, under the personal direction of the composer. With this object in view a small theatre in the style of Louis XV was used, the orchestra was limited to twenty-four musicians, the first finale, which is everywhere sung with about a hundred persons on the stage, as it represents a revolution, was only sung at Prague by seven persons, and seven persons sang it at Munich. The simple recitations accompanied only by the clavicin were also restored, but one thing coud not be resurrected, and that was the singing of Mozart's day. The soloists were all so impregnated with Wagnerism that it was found impossible to impregnate any of them with the style of Mozart, and the director declared in despair that if he wanted Mozart singers he would have to start with beginners and educate them on purpose, for that not a vocalist before the public today could boast of singing with the school necessary for rendering Mozart.

* * *

"The Bartered Bride" has just been produced with immense success at the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna, and the Princess de Metternich, who induced Napoleon III to give "Tannhauser" its first Parisian representation, which ended in such dire fiasco, is using every effort to induce the direction of the Opera Comique to mount Smetana's opera. It was the dream of the poor Bohemian composer during his lifetime to have his work presented to the Parisian public, and in order to make it more acceptable, he added some ballet music and divided it into three instead of two acts. It is this "Parisian" version which is being played in most of the German theatres, so if Smetana's dream came to nothing, his efforts to secure its realization added to his posthumous glory.

* * *

An important document concerning J. S. Bach has just been discovered. At Dornheim, a little village in Thuringia, the following inscription in the register of the Protestant church of the village has been brought to light. "The 18th October, 1707, the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Sebastian Bach, the celebrated organist of Saint Blaise at Mulhouse, legitimate son, surviving his father, the late Very Honorable Sieur Ambrose Bach, celebrated organist of the town of Eisenbach, and the virtuous demoiselle, Barbe Bach, last legitimate daughter surviving her father, late the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Michel Bach, celebrated organist of Johren, have been married here, in this temple of God, with the permission of our noble lord after the publication of the banns at Arnstadt." The church of the village was according to this document under the patronage of the lord of the village and his consent was necessary before a marriage could take place there.

* * *

"The opera season is beginning," says a writer in Le Figaro, "and theatre goers should be on the lookout for that odious being who is too often met with in audiences. He has the piece at his fingers' ends, and sings it with the artists, very often before the artists, for the bonhomme has plenty of vanity, and he wants to show his neighbors that the score has no secrets for him. He is generally a stout, rubicund gentleman, who adores sentimental things. He sings at you "Connais tu le pays?" or "Laisse moi contempler ton visage," first humming it to himself, then mezza voce, then forte, and finally fortissimo. At the end of ten minutes you want to throw a seat at him. One evening, at the Opera Comique, a long-suffering spectator was sitting alongside one of these nuisances, "Richard Coeur-de-Lion," which is about 100 years old, was the opera, and the nuisance was humming all the airs. The long-suffering spectator saw a chance for revenging himself on the old gentleman. Turning to him, with the most amiable air, he said: "I presume, sir, that you were present when the piece was first produced."

* * *

William H. Keith, our California barytone, now in London, has been winning new laurels. He sang by special appointment before Wolff at Berlin, the great concert impressario, manager of such artists as Sarasate, Sembrich and Joseph Hoffmann. 'Keith has one of the loveliest voices I have ever heard," Wolff writes a fellow-impressario, "we have nothing like it in Germany and his training is of the best. He is a most excellent artist." Keith will sing in Berlin during the coming season.

* * *

Dr. W. K. Scott, assisted by Mrs F. H. McCormick, soprano and Charles Parrella, violinist will give a recital in Armory Hall, Alameda, on November 17th, for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade.

* * *

Three Parisian theatres have been imploring Charles Lecoq to grant them permission to revive "La Fille de Mme. Angot." After taking some weeks to consider which would do the thing most handsomely, the maestro has given permission to Les Bouffes to revive the work.

Mme. Caveaux-Savetier, a concert singer, famous during the early years of the second empire for her beauty and her talent, has just died in Paris. Although frequently implored to go on the stage, she always refused to appear in anything but concert.

THE TENOR.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Dr. Edwin J. Boyes Well Received by the Press of Canada.

Dr. Edwin J. Boyes, an old Toronto boy, is in the city on his way home to Oakland, California. Dr. Boyes left Toronto about seven years ago. He practiced in Virginia City, State of Nevada, for three years, where he did exceedingly well, and at the time of the collapse in silver values he moved to Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco. For the last eight months he has been attending Bartholomew's, Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals in London, Eng., and visited the hospitals of Vienna, Paris and Berlin for special study in connection with diseases of women and children, in which subjects he is a specialist.

Asked for his experiences and also for his views of the pending Presidential election, Dr. Boyes said Virginia City was the place where Mackay and Fair, the silver kings, made the greater part of their fortunes. When the doctor went there, the population of the place was 10,000, but today the number is not more than 5,000, although silver ore is as plentiful as ever.

Reductions in population like these are general throughout the silver States, and it can readily be understood why the Western States are so strongly for a silver President. Asked about the prospects in California, Dr. Boyes said, although he has been away from home for some time, he has followed the political situation closely. He puts California among the doubtful States, with the chances in favor of Bryan. There is a strong silver sentiment, but they have a gold standard in the State. There has been a steady growing gold production, and about 25 per cent of the output of the precious metals is gold.

The doctor leaves for home tonight.—(Toronto World, Oct. 23d.)

A SCATHING SPEECH.

Bryan Receives a Dressing Down by a Master Hand.

PARTISANSHIP IS SECTIONAL.

The Popocratic Candidate Is Subjected to Logical Treatment.

POWERFUL CAMPAIGN IDEAS.

An Oration That Is Attracting Attention in All Quarters.

One of the most masterful arraignments of Bryan during the campaign is that recently delivered by Rev. Melanchthon Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton College, Utica, New York. It was as follows:

"We are here tonight because we are Americans. No narrower platform will hold us, no inferior name describe us, no lesser cause claim us. Our enthusiasm and purpose are so large and strong because we know that in this present battle of opinion and resolve partisanship is sectional and only patriotism is national in the high faith that

"'Right is right since God is God
And right the day must win.'"

We recognize that the issues now commanding our unfaltering energies are distinctly and supremely moral. My own warrant for such public speech is my duty to my neighbor and my country, and my broad right as a citizen and a man. The crisis rios me of all hesitation or embarrassment in accepting this unwonted task; for what voice may not well utter its boldest and freest in the behalf of national righteousness? The Ten Commandments are a declaration of the nature of things. The stars in their courses fight for those that accept them as such and no programme or fiat of puny man can thwart or interrupt that eternal law by which those who sow falsehood harvest ruin. Man or nation foresworn is man or nation undone. Wickedness and woe are concurrent. To enact a lie is to invoke catastrophe. Sure that liberty is unswerving fidelity to the truth that alone makes free and that all else is license, we protest that it is too late in time to patent a new arithmetic in which 16 shall stand for 30 and 53 times one make a hundred. Number itself is sacred when it makes up a relation and covenant of honor and to juggle with addition, when it concerns the accountings of men with men, is to parody justice and parade idiocy. No fooling with language, no alchemy of mere terms, can add to the value of pewter or of iron of pyrites. Statute can announce fact, but cannot invent it. Laws may lie; but law is truth, and truth denied has terrible revenges. It is not words, but it is work that creates wealth and the common weal stands fast only in common honesty and in common obedience to that general good which keeps the bonds of sanity and order. Peace on earth and good will among men goes with that unrepealable mandate under which all beneficent relations are ordained by the immutable God—'Thou Shalt Not Steal.' Therefore when flippancy and slander make their profligate appeals to idleness and envy, conscience must touch them with its thuriel spear and refuse their fellowships, remembering that often a man is known by the company he keeps out of!

"The uncanny comedian from Nebraska, rioting in raw assertion, talking about 'coining paper,' posing his inexperience in the 'altogether,' seeming to think that wisdom will die with him, declared at Columbus, and has iterated it to the good-natured crowds who in these days have plenty of time to gather to a free silver show that 'his enemies will not come out into the open!' False in one, in all false. Never was such openness and untruthspeech. The stout sentences of Cockran and Harrison, of Phelps and Black of Buckner and Sherman and Schurz, the persistent and cogent answers of him who carries our flag, and of him, magnanimous and beloved, for whom you so patiently wait tonight and who in the good next time shall carry our flag to another victory, all these, together with the mighty voice of a press never more clear or more united, and the preposterous untruth of that picturesque charlatan. If this is the overture, what will be the oratorio of the millions?

"We want truth and naught else and all there is of it, certain that in full and free encounter it will not be worsted. One who propounds an absurdity, knowing it to be such, or not caring what it is, is a hypocrite. One who sincerely propounds an absurdity and shows that he believes it, is a lunatic. Then the question is not of sincerity, but of sanity. This nation is not constituted a commission de lunatico. To install absurdity would be to declare ourselves non compos mentis, and to make this land in a new sense the world's asylum! When madness rules who can tell what will befall!

"I have read the speeches—multiform, manifold and menacing—of this ubiquitous attorney for the cause of confiscation and they impress me as masterpieces of extemporaneous platitude. The truisms about popular government and independent voting which run through all the Platte river of his talk announce with all the air of martyrdom what no intelligent citizen questions. It is not a confident brow nor the throng of words that shall persuade us that our true freedom of franchise has gone undiscovered or unappreciated until now. His imagination is soaring and his proofs are 'out of sight.' Entirely aware of his self-contradictions, his admissions stultify his claims, and in his monotonous diatribes he fails to distinguish a cause from a coincidence. He thinks that because prosperity would enhance prices through increased demand, that prosperity can be secured when prices rise through a depreciated currency, ignorant of the most obvious facts of monetary history, he does not see that inflation, like arsenic taking, always increases the dose, and that at last either to stop or to go on is collapse. His propositions teeter. His conclusions squint. He says not one silver dollar now sells for less than 100 cents and fails to say why. He forgets that a trade dollar (with seven grains more of silver in it) will not sell for 100 cents. He simply wants to amend the law, so that silver pieces marked double their value shall be coined as gold, marked at its real value. That's all! That is his bimetalism. He will simply amend the commandments by taking out the nots. It is as plain as a knothole! Beauteous simplicity! Thy name is Jennings! Why not nickel, too, while we are at it, when we get those mints in every town.

"One day silver is to be raised to the value it had when its production was difficult and the next he harangues at low prices, losing his temper because today American wages will buy more than any other wages in the world? Verily he has 'an exchequer of words, and I think no other treasury to give his followers.' Staggering at nothing, this statesman is willing that all the brawn and brain and business of this land should make their tremendous post-campaign tribute to prove (what already is quite clear to most of us) that low morals always make high prices that uncertain money assures high interest and that even the doubt of good faith sends gold to a premium. Gentlemen, the best thing a debtor owns is his credit—touch that and you destroy him. But confidence is nothing in the opinion of Mr. B.—only self-confidence. That which he credits shows the value of his estimate of what credit is! This free and unlimited coiner frankly admits that your wages and mine now buy too much, and that they should be made relatively lower. He asks the American public to pay him $50,000 a year to get this done. The dice are loaded against us! It is not even a gambler's risk—it is a dupe's! It is a game of 'heads I win, tails you lose!' This is the man who is going to and fro in the earth inviting us all to take him for a pilot through rapids where none has ever passed and lived, giving us his word, his very own silvery word for it, that the raft, with all its dry-rotted timbers, will hold together, and that at the worst only those will drown who can't swim.

"This Absalom of finance, with his, 'Oh, that I were king,' polls the cheerful crowds who laugh with him, and mistakes a contagion for a conviction, and an influenza for an influence. Silver is to 'go to $1.29' upon the election of this day dreamer. Well, then, either the public does not think so, or does not think his election possible. Why? Because if it did think it so and believed he would be elected, this same public would be buying silver and in view of this miracle of a 100 per cent advance would be crowding to have a share in the huge profit! The truth is that this contributor to the gayety of nations has no sense of humor. He does not know how funny he is, and cannot take his own joke. He has fooled himself. His originality finds expression in his peculiar use of scripture. When in North Carolina he proclaimed 'To your tents, O, Israel,' he had forgotten that these were the seditious words of Jereboam, who divided the tribes and set up the calf of worship! Not once has he struck the clear note of right and wrong nor quoted the stern reproof to those who 'oppress the poor man in his wages and turn aside the stranger from his right.' Do to others as ye would they should do unto you—he will have none of, for that is the golden rule. For one in advocacy of the minor profits he painfully neglects them!

"But worse yet. Accepting that 'institute and digest of anarchy,' the Chicago platform, he panders to lawlessness as well as to a self-defeating cupidity. He uses the instruation of hate. He stands for a plank that expresses the acute and abhorrent influence of Altgeld, that encourages insurrection and promises security to the mob. This is he who 'accepts every syllable' of that scarce veiled attack upon the final bulwark of social order, the supreme court whose writ now runs wherever the flag flies. As 'head anarchist,' for so he styled himself at Hornellsville, his Chicago adherents scream his name for darker reasons than the desire of a fraudulent coinage. Devilry knows what it means when it so resents 'limmetion.' Mortise that timber into the whole structure, paint it the color of fire and blood, decorate it with the figure of Tillman, and then hear Mr. Senator Hill declare—that it puts the platform upon its defense in every school district of this State! Honor to the President whose fidelity upheld law and order in Chicago when Altgeld was dallying with theft and arson. Yet this orator, at once spectacular and spectral, pleads for the suffrages of manly American labor while imputing motives to it whose very suggestion is wanton insult. 'If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be in the dry?'

"We are rapidly cutting our wisdom teeth—this Nebraska Bolus will get his later. The more this lurid rhetorician pipes the better do we learn his tune and the more do we refuse to dance to it. Americans are good-natured and long-suffering; but they can get angry. 'Beware the wrath of the patient.' The smile of toleration will turn to a grin, the grin to exploding laughter, the laughter to a curse, and the 3d of November will record a mighty vow to have no more of the bellicose adventurer and the Falstaffian bedlam that is at his back. This tempter says, Al. these will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me,' but America will reply with a voice that shall thunder into the next century, 'Get the hence'

"The proposed crime of 1896 would be a real crime. Every obligation would be vitiated by it. All prices would reflect the instant change. The gold room would reopen. All rents would rise. Wages would be the last to respond, and in the measureless panic work would find decreased demand. 'Madness lies that way.' The risk is too portentious. It is a programme of moral nakedness and mendicancy. It would put a mint in every village and by its side a poorhouse. Labor and thrift, turned from the homely ways of betterment, would witness agony, arson, anarchy. The composition of felony reacts upon nations as upon men. 'Whosoever loveth and maketh a lie' is the foe of every home and heart and hand in these broad realms. No accordeon-voiced mercenary offering to make merchandise of us all can make us forget the fable of the fox and the crow. We have dallied with this sorcery long enough—presently we will spurn it.

"The men who charged Round Top and Cemetery Ridge and the men who met them are together now. Buckner and McKinley are equally determined to keep the faith of this dear country and to guard its errand and its heritage. The case of the defendancy of honor and order is closing. The song of Miriam will be struck up. We shall have a Thanksgiving Day the like of which has not been since 1865. A nation which shouldered the great debt of the great war and so rapidly paid so much of it, is not to be sucked down the whirlpool of repudiation! We are told that the only incident in history equal to the scene of that atrocious nomination in Chicago was Napoleon's return from Elba! But be it recalled that a little later there was a rival scene in the story of that sublime egotist—and it was laid at Waterloo!

"Choose ye, fellow citizens, three weeks come tomorrow's sun, whom ye will serve, God or idols. The long roll is beating. Lights are flashing in all the camp. It is the twilight of the morning watch. I saw as it crawled into the city that special train, carrying home from the Buffalo funeral to the island (alas, not Blackwell's) that aggregation of harpies, that menagerie of noodlums, which has so long defied and tainted the moral sense of Manhattan, New York city will renounce them by 50,000 majority and Tammany will go to its own place. This district will send James Sherman to the house, where he has served so well. Black will be our Governor by the largest vote ever cast in this commonwealth. The call is sounding. Answer, thou State of Jay and Hamilton and Dix. Speak loud! Answer Illinois, guarding forever that grave at Springfield! Answer, my Maryland, sacred to Fort McHenry and the Star-Spangled Banner. Answer, thou home of Henry Clay! Answer, Kansas, thou who hast under Populism bled again by one-fifteenth of thy whole population—say how Populism depopulates. Up, Nebraska! Up, California! Up, Tennessee!

"Put your ear to the ground, you who have an ear to hear. The nation's heart beats honest yet. Drugs have not hushed it. They are coming—a multitude that no man can number. They are marching by column. There are the quarrymen and farmers of Vermont, always near the colors! There is Maine, with her tall lumbermen and hardy sailors! Fifty thousand to spare. They carry axes. They are the pioneers. At their head is he, with brow like his own Katahdin and back like a pine mast. A Reed unshaken of the wind. They come! Over them floats a flag with forty-five unquenchable stars, set in the azure of God's providence. They are singing! And the song is:

"'Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.'"

"Today it is a prayer, tomorrow it shall be an anthem! Of the 3d of November, 1896, as of the day Joshua at Ajalon, it shall be written:

"'There was no day like that, either before or after.'"

A FLAG SONG.

GIVE OUR BANNER TO THE BREEZE.

(Presented to the Republican National Committee for Republican Flag Day, October 31st, 1896.)

Give our banner to the breeze, Will McKinley,
Everywhere between the seas, Will McKinley;
The "Old Glory" and the new,
Every bright star in the blue,
Every stripe we wave for you, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
Set "Old Glory" at the prow,
And all patriots will bow,—
Be our color bearer now, Will McKinley.

Shout or battle cry again, Will McKinley,
Over mountain, plain and glen, Will McKinley;
Honor is the glorious word,
Let it everywhere be heard,
And all patriot hearts be stirred, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
Though our days of war are past,
With the ballots to be cast,
We will charge them home at last, for McKinley.

We are ready for the fight, Will McKinley,
Every bullet shining bright, Will McKinley.
We are waiting for the charge
While our army still grows large,
Eager for the first discharge, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
Be the will and lead the way
Forward to the peaceful fray
Of the third November day, Will McKinley.

Honor be our golden word, Will McKinley,
Be our escutcheon never blurred, Will McKinley;
Honor keep our Union true,
While our brave Red, White and Blue
Routs repudiation's crew, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
Long enough the day shall be
To defend true liberty,—
Keep her honor fair as free, Will McKinley.

See our bright gold ballots shine, Will McKinley,
All along the steady line, Will McKinley.
Let our loyal people see
That "free silver" isn't free,
But a fraud no more to be with McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
When the old time calls the new
Forward, we will charge with you,—
You're our color bearer true, Will McKinley.

If our hands its honor stain, Will McKinley,
All our sires have bled in vain, Will McKinley;
Let the poor of every race,
White or red or black of face,
Feel the blessings of its grace, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call,
We will march where the banner floats,
proud over all;
Let the flag in honor wave,
Sign of freedom to the slave,
Over every patriot grave, Will McKinley.

Designed for full chorus of children, with flags and ballots. Tune: "When the Boys Begin to Vote." By J. F. Parks—"Campaign Songs."

ALBERT C. HOPKINS,
Union Veteran,
Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D., October 21, 1896.

AT BLAIR PARK.

A Good Programme Set for the Popular Outdoor Resort.

The programme at Blair Park tomorrow is of the usual interesting character. The numbers are as follows:

March, "Pride of the Navy"...Major Hunt
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
"Introduction" and "Bridal Chorus,"
Lohengrin.....R. Wagner
Duet, for two cornets, "Hear Me, Norma".....Bellini
Song, by Milton Johnson.
Romance, "Day Dreams".....Ellenberg
Cake Walk.
Medley, "In Gay New York".....De Witt
(Containing the popular songs of the day.)
Idyll, "The Forge in the Forest".Michaelis
With birds, bell and anvils.)
Zanfrellas Bros., the Flying Meteors.
Popular selection, "Robin Hood" (by request.....De Koven
(Including the ever popular "O Promise Me" and "The Tinkers' Chorus.")
Balloon Ascension.
Waltzes, "Chinese Lanterns".....Jaxone
"Dance of the Gnomes".....Christom
Galop, "One Minute Too Late".....Collins

A physician who has just returned from a visit to Persia says that the Persians still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremonies. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial they are presented to the priest, who squeezes the tears into bottles which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the East, and has probably been practiced by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The Cabbies' Strike Effects the Arrivals in London.

A NEW SOCIETY SCANDAL.

The Pope Insults the King and Queen of Italy.

AMERICANS HEADING HOME.

The Thousandth Performance of the "Mikado" Is Tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The weather during the past week settled to some degree. On Thursday, the first yellow fog of the season plunged the metropolis into semi-darkness and made street traveling difficult and dangerous.

London is greatly incommoded by the cab strike. The drivers have started a system of boycotting the railroad stations which has produced scenes of confusion and exasperation at the different depots, where huge piles of baggage are set down by the roadway and crowds of indignant male and female Britons, hampered by bags, traveling rugs, packages, etc., are fretting and fuming while pushing about in a more or less helpless condition, engaging messengers, porters or anybody at hand to help them out of their difficulties. In fact the muddle and the trouble are so great that the officials of the railroads have been compelled to apply for extra police protection.

Sir John Millais, late President of the Royal Academy, who died August 13th, left a fortune of $250,000 entailed to the holder of the baronetcy.

THE COWLEY CASE.

The so-called "smart set" is taking considerable interest for them, in the suit for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against the Earl, her husband, on the ground of desertion and adultery. The co-respondent in the case is a Mrs. Charington. The affair recalls that the Earl while Viscount Dangan was forced to heavily compensate Phyllis Broughton, the well known actress, for breach of promise. The Dowager Countess Cowley in August a year ago was sued by Mrs. Jacoby, sister-in-law of James A. Jacoby, M. P., for slander in charging the plaintiff with writing anonymous and objectionable letters affecting the character of numerous persons in high society. The case was finally settled by both parties swearing they did not write the letters and did not know who did write them. The divorce case has been postponed until next session.

Now that the fetes in honor of the marriage of the crown prince of Italy to the Princess Helene of Montenegro are over, the extraordinary behavior of the Roman clergy connected with the ceremony is widely criticized. The clergy are paid by the State. Yesterday, it appears, in spite of previous dispatches from Rome to the contrary, that when King Humbert and Queen Margaret entered the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli, where the ceremony was performed, they found that no preparations for their reception had been made and they had to sit in the body of the church. Mgr. Pizilli, who officiated, upon being asked to explain, said that the details were arranged by the Pope "who considered their majesties to be no part of the ceremonial." It is added that the astonishment of the king and queen of Italy and the anger of the court was increased tenfold when the usual prayer for the royal house was omitted and it is said that a long time will elapse before the commotion caused by so public an insult in the presence of foreigners subsides.

The project to place the Solent under the control of the war office for the purposes of artillery practice has caused an immense commotion in yachting circles. Admiral Nares, in behalf of the clubs is vigorously opposing the suggestion, pointing out that the project would make navigation almost as dangerous as an attempt to enter a hostile port defended by powerful batteries, as is already the case with the mouth of the Medway.

THE GREEK GAMES.

Advices received here from Athens state that the Greek government will introduce a bill during the coming session of the Boule or Legislative Assembly, of Greece, providing for quadrennial Olympic games in the Stadium. M. Averoff, the wealthy Greek merchant who, in part restored the Stadium for the games of this year, has written to the Crown Prince of Greece offering the sum of 3,500,000 drachmas to reconstruct it in pentelic marble.

Jeanne Nuola, the American singer, by the desire of the Infanta Eulalie, was engaged for the winter season at the Madrid Opera House, but the contract, she has been notified, is canceled owing to the irritation in Spain against the United States for the alleged support given to the insurgents in Cuba. The director of the opera house said: "If an American sang, under patronage of the court, it would lead to a demonstration against the royal family."

Various paragraphs have appeared in the English society papers during the past few weeks in regard to the Boodles Club. A short time ago it was announced that the premises had been sold to the Royal Yacht Squadron and that they would hereafter have the historic club house in St. James for their town house. The last report is that the Royal Thames Club had secured the Boodles. As a matter of fact both reports are entirely without foundation and the only change contemplated in regard to the famous old club is whether it shall remain a proprietary club or whether the members shall buy it and run it themselves. A meeting to decide this question has been called and a decision will be rendered next week. The Boodles is one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in England, and has among its 600 members some of the best known members of the aristocracy and wealthiest landowners in Great Britain. The Boodles was founded in 1762 and has always been a proprietary club.

On December 10th the Prince of Wales will be nominated for election as Grand Master of English Mark Master Masons. This will be the twelfth consecutive office with which he has been ordered. On the following evening the Prince will for the twenty-third consecutive year in United Grand Lodge, be nominated for election as Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Free Masons. The respective elections will be held on March 2d and 3d, 1897.

The Duke of Connaught will represent the queen at the marriage of the Duc d'Orleans and the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria, which occurs at Vienna on Thursday, November 5th.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen will visit England during November and will be the guests of Sir George and Lady Baden Powell in Eaton Square.

THE THEATERS.

The revival of "Don Giovanni," which will shortly be presented at the Grand Opera House, Paris, the exact score as written by Mozart will be used. The original manuscript of the opera was once offered to the British Museum, which declined and it was quickly purchased by M. de Garcia of Paris.

The Empire ballet, "Monte Cristo," on Monday was the most gorgeous presentation of the kind seen in London. The music is charming and there was a bewildering blaze of 10,000 electric lights in the cave scene.

Among the passengers who sail for New York today on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Faunceforte, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Storey, Olga Brandon, Mrs. Henry Abley and E. S. Willard and company.

The one thousandth performance of the "Mikado" at the Savoy Theater takes place tonight. Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the orchestra.

THE LUTHER FESTIVAL.

An Elaborate Programme to Be Presented This Evening.

It is hoped that notwithstanding the great parade in San Francisco and other Saturday engagements, a large audience may assemble tonight at the festival in honor of Luther and the Reformation. The programme is as follows: Order of service at the commemoration by the Protestant Churches of Oakland, California, of the 378th anniversary of the Reformation, on Saturday evening, October 31, 1896, at the First Congregational Church:

I.
Organ voluntary, first concerto, Sebastian Bach, James Pollitt.
II.
Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," (Mendelssohn) sung by the united choirs choir of the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational, First Unitarian and First Lutheran Churches.
III
Scripture reading, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor of the First Baptist Church.
IV
Chorale, "Ein Feste Burg," words and music by Martin Luther, to be sung by the united choirs and congregation.
V.
Invocation, by Rev. C. R. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church.
VI.
Address, by Rev. R. F. Coyle, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian Church.
VII.
Hymn, "The Reformation," sung by the united choirs and congregation.
VIII.
Address, "Sketch of the Life of Martin Luther," by Rev. J. E. Bushnell, D. D., pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.
IX.
Address, by Rev. Professor Frank H. Foster, D. D., of the Pacific Theological Seminary.
X.
Address, by Rev. Alfred Kummer, D. D., pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.
XI.
Anthem, "The Hallelujah Chorus," (Handel) sung by the united choirs.
XII.
Remarks, by Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., President Pacific Theological Seminary.
Offering, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D.
XIII.
Exhibit of stereopticon views, illustrating "The Protestant Reformation and Luther's Life," with remarks by Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor First Unitarian Church.
XIV.
Closing hymn, "America," announced by Rev. F. J. Mynard, rector St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.
XV.
Benediction, by Rev. Dr. Jefferson, President Christian Bible Seminary.
Exercises begin at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free to all.

CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

A Short Talk Intended for Mothers.

Mothers, do you know that many forms of skin disease in your children are attributable to using woolen and cotton underwear? Will you not come to our store and let us show you the new fabric for underwear—Linen-Mesh? Know that it is warmer than wool, that it is cleanlier; that it encourages a normal activity of the skin and prevents eruptive diseases caused by woolens. You can make the change any time. Prices and directions in the Tribune day after tomorrow. Sold only at Flint's Pharmacy, 1171 Broadway. Tel. Main 166. (L)

FINE DRESSMAKING.

Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. L. Eaton, late of San Francisco, has located in rooms 4 and 5, Abrahamson Building, Thirteenth and Washington. Reasonable prices.

A TRIMMED HAT SALE.

A trimmed hat sale is on at Lou Williams' these days, and the ladies have 200 hats to select from. A trip to 1008 Washington tonight will be a money saver.

PART 2. OAKLAND TRIBUNE PAGES 9 to 12

VOL. XXXXII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1896. NO. 102.

SCORE AND SONG.

Several Good Events Listed for the Winter Season.

MUSIC AT THE INSTITUTE.

Local Talent Did Very Well at the Educators' Meeting.

ALFRED WILKIE IS BUSY.

An Original Operetta to Be Shortly Given in Oakland.

The week has not been productive of things musical. There have been no concerts, with the exception of the Friday Morning Club's regular affair. Several events are promised for the future, not the least of which is the coming concert to be given by Francis Stuart's pupils in the First Unitarian Church.

* * *

Willis Batcheller certainly has an excellent voice combined with a rarely sympathetic manner of singing. He is always en rapport with the composer. At the Teachers' Institute this week, he sang that old favorite of Campion, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry" in a delightful manner. The delicate shades of meaning were expressed very sympathetically while the entire song seemed to be the growing out of a tender appeal from a poet to a grief stricken child and woman.

In Chaminale's "Invocation," Mr. Batcheller showed the strength of his voice to better advantage but it was, on the whole not as pleasing as the preceding song.

Miss Eva Shorey made her first appearance before a large audience at the Institute and I for one, was agreeably surprised at her singing. Her voice is clear, strong and true. At first she showed traces of nervousness but this soon wore off. Miss Shorey has one fault, however, but time will probably correct this. She lacks expression though she possesses volume and sweetness of tone.

Alfred Wilkie whose popularity never seems to wane, sang for the teachers. He gave "Hosanna" and as an encore a sailor's love song. Both songs were warmly received. Mr. Wilkie generally sings his encores better than the original numbers. He seems to feel the exhilaration to be derived from applause and his voice literally gains from the plaudits of the audience an added sweetness of tone. Probably this is due to the true artistic temperament which it is said thrives on praise and wilts when disdained.

H. H. Lawrence Jr., retains his hold as a popular singer for he was most enthusiastically encored at the Teachers' Institute when he gave "Laugh and the World Laughs With You" by Seiler and as an encore sang "A Song of Faith." By the way his encore was the same song Bacheller was to sing and at the last moment the latter was thus forced to change his programme.

The musical portion of the Institute was certainly excellent and reflected creditably on Mr. Redfield who had it in charge and who by the way led some good work in the trio singing Wednesday morning.

* * *

That indefatigable gentleman, Alfred Wilkie is arranging for another operetta; "Love in '76" is the title I believe. It is to be given in San Francisco at the California Theatre early in November and will be under the auspices of various patriotic orders. It is based on a lover's episode during the Revolution and is a stirring little play combined with melodious music. We are to see it in Oakland later on.

* * *

The Minetti-Bacon ensemble concert will be given next Saturday instead of today. The postponement is due to the excitement over the election and parade.

* * *

Mrs. Pauline Pawell Burns gave a pupils' piano recital last evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

* * *

The more I hear the vocalization of local musicians, the more convinced I become that there are only a few really fine teachers of singing. There is a mistaken impression among many singers that if a song is rendered with the correct volume of voice and pure tone quality, it is a finished production. This is a grievous error and one which a foreign artist never makes. In fact, few American singers trained in this country are artists, they are merely song birds.

These singers fail to recognize the dramatic instinct in music. An artistic musical sense is necessary to recognize these qualities. You cannot call a singer an artist who gives the same expression to the rendering of a love song, a ballad of the sea and an anthem and yet this lack of expression is the great fault of the average concert singer.

A vocalist should be trained not only how to use her or his voice but how to feel. Cultivate the emotion and you cultivate expression. When a singer has a good voice, well trained and is able to interpret the most delicate degree of expression, then he is indeed an artist.

* * *

The new officers and directors of the Congregational Church Orchestra are casting their eyes about in search of a leader to fill the place of Alex Stewart, who is now in the East. They find this task a hard one, for it is not an easy matter to find a leader who will be so painstaking and display the interest which Mr. Stewart has done in the organisation.

The new officers of the orchestra are W. A. Fine, President; A. F. Boyden, Secretary; Walter Leimert, Treasurer; William Wallace, H. F. Kellogg, and the officers are the directors while Ed Leach is librarian.

* * *

The Grace Opera Company, numbering fifty people is en route to the coast. It has a varied repertoire and carries orchestra and special scenery. The company are the best operatic organisations traveling.

* * *

"The art of singing Mozart has been lost," so say most of the critics who have attended the revival of "Don Juan" at the Royal Theatre of Munich. Mozart's chef d'oeuvre was to be resurrected in absolute imitation of its first performance at Prague in 1787, under the personal direction of the composer. With this object in view a small theatre in the style of Louis XV was used, the orchestra was limited to twenty-four musicians, the first finale, which is everywhere sung with about a hundred persons on the stage, as it represents a revolution, was only sung at Prague by seven persons, and seven persons sang it at Munich. The simple recitations accompanied only by the clavicin were also restored, but one thing coud not be resurrected, and that was the singing of Mozart's day. The soloists were all so impregnated with Wagnerism that it was found impossible to impregnate any of them with the style of Mozart, and the director declared in despair that if he wanted Mozart singers he would have to start with beginners and educate them on purpose, for that not a vocalist before the public today could boast of singing with the school necessary for rendering Mozart.

* * *

"The Bartered Bride" has just been produced with immense success at the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna, and the Princess de Metternich, who induced Napoleon III to give "Tannhauser" its first Parisian representation, which ended in such dire fiasco, is using every effort to induce the direction of the Opera Comique to mount Smetana's opera. It was the dream of the poor Bohemian composer during his lifetime to have his work presented to the Parisian public, and in order to make it more acceptable, he added some ballet music and divided it into three instead of two acts. It is this "Parisian" version which is being played in most of the German theatres, so if Smetana's dream came to nothing, his efforts to secure its realization added to his posthumous glory.

* * *

An important document concerning J. S. Bach has just been discovered. At Dornheim, a little village in Thuringia, the following inscription in the register of the Protestant church of the village has been brought to light. "The 18th October, 1707, the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Sebastian Bach, the celebrated organist of Saint Blaise at Mulhouse, legitimate son, surviving his father, the late Very Honorable Sieur Ambrose Bach, celebrated organist of the town of Eisenbach, and the virtuous demoiselle, Barbe Bach, last legitimate daughter surviving her father, late the Very Honorable Sieur Johann Michel Bach, celebrated organist of Johren, have been married here, in this temple of God, with the permission of our noble lord after the publication of the banns at Arnstadt." The church of the village was according to this document under the patronage of the lord of the village and his consent was necessary before a marriage could take place there.

* * *

"The opera season is beginning," says a writer in Le Figaro, "and theatre goers should be on the lookout for that odious being who is too often met with in audiences. He has the piece at his fingers' ends, and sings it with the artists, very often before the artists, for the bonhomme has plenty of vanity, and he wants to show his neigbors that the score has no secrets for him. He is generally a stout, rubicund gentleman, who adores sentimental things. He sings at you 'Connais tu le pays?' or 'Laisse moi contempler ton visage,' first humming it to himself, then mezza voce, then forte, and finally fortissimo. At the end of ten minutes you want to throw a seat at him. One evening, at the Opera Comique, a long-suffering spectator was sitting alongside one of these nuisances. "Richard Coeur-de-Lion," which is about 100 years old, was the opera, and the nuisance was humming all the airs. The long-suffering spectator saw a chance for revenging himself on the old gentleman. Turning to him, with the most amiable air, he said: "I presume, sir, that you were present when the piece was first produced."

* * *

William H. Keith, our California barytone, now in London, has been winning new laurels. He sang by special appointment before Wolff at Berlin, the great concert impressario, manager of such artists as Sarasate, Sembrich and Josef Hoffmann. "Keith has one of the loveliest voices I have ever heard," Wolff writes a fellow-impressario, "we have nothing like it in Germany and his training is of the best. He is a most excellent artist." Keith will sing in Berlin during the coming season.

* * *

Dr. W. K. Scott, assisted by Mrs. F. H. McCormick, soprano and Charles Parcells, violinist will give a recital in Armory Hall, Alameda, on November 17th, for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade.

* * *

Three Parisian theatres have been imploring Charles Lecoq to grant them permission to revive "La Fille de Mme. Angot." After taking some weeks to consider which would do the thing most handsomely, the maestro has given permission to Les Bouffes to revive the work.

Mme. Gaveaux-Savatier, a concert singer, famous during the early years of the second empire for her beauty and her talent, has just died in Paris. Although frequently implored to go on the stage, she always refused to appear in anything but concert.

THE TENOR.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Dr. Edwin J. Beyes Well Received by the Press of Canada.

Dr. Edwin J. Boyes, an old Toronto boy, is in the city on his way home to Oakland, California. Dr. Boyes left Toronto about seven years ago. He practiced in Virginia City, State of Nevada, for three years, where he did exceedingly well, and at the time of the collapse in silver values he moved to Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco. For the last eight months he has been attending Martholomew's, Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals in London, Eng., and visited the hospitals of Vienna, Paris and Berlin for special study in connection with diseases of women and children, in which subjects he is a specialist.

Asked for his experiences and also for his views of the pending Presidential election, Dr. Boyes said Virginia City was the place where Mackay and Fair, the silver kings, made the greater part of their fortunes. When the doctor went there, the population of the place was 10,000, but today the number is not more than 5,000, although silver ore is as plentiful as ever.

Reductions in population like these are general throughout the silver States, and it can readily be understood why the Western States are so strongly for a silver President. Asked about the prospects in California, Dr. Boyes said, although he has been away from home for some time, he has followed the political situation closely. He puts California among the doubtful States, with the chances in favor of Bryan. There is a strong silver sentiment, but they have a gold standard in the State. There has been a steady growing gold production, and about 25 per cent of the output of the precious metals is gold.

The doctor leaves for home tonight.—(Toronto World, Oct. 23d.)

A SCATHING SPEECH.

Bryan Receives a Dressing Down by a Master Hand.

PARTISANSHIP IS SECTIONAL.

The Popocratic Candidate Is Subjected to Logical Treatment.

POWERFUL CAMPAIGN IDEAS.

An Oration That Is Attracting Attention in All Quarters.

One of the most masterful arraignments of Bryan during the campaign is that recently delivered by Rev. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton College, Utica, New York. It was as follows:

"We are here tonight because we are Americans. No narrower platform will hold us, no inferior name describe us, no lesser cause claim us. Our enthusiasm and purpose are so large and strong because we know that in this present battle of opinion and resolve partisanship is sectional and only patriotism is national. In the high faith that

"Right is right since God is God
And right the day must win."

We recognize that the issues now commanding our unfaltering energies are distinctly and supremely moral. My own warrant for such public speech is my duty to my neighbor and my country, and my broad right as a citizen and a man. The crisis rids me of all hesitation or embarrassment in accepting this unwonted task; for what voice may not well utter its boldest and freest in the behalf of national righteousness? The Ten Commandments are a declaration of the nature of things. The stars in their courses fight for those that accept them as such and no programme or fiat of puny man can thwart or interrupt that eternal law by which those who sow falsehood harvest ruin. Man or nation foresworn is man or nation undone. Wickedness and woe are concurrent. To enact a lie is to invoke catastrophe. Sure that liberty is unswerving fidelity to the truth that alone makes free and that all else is license, we protest that it is too late in time to patent a new arithmetic in which 16 shall stand for 30 and 53 times one make a hundred. Number itself is sacred when it makes up a relation and covenant of honor and to juggle with addition, when it concerns the accountings of men with men, is to parody justice and parade idiocy. No fooling with language, no alchemy of mere terms, can add to the value of pewter or of iron of pyrites. Statute can announce fact, but cannot invent it. Laws may lie; but law is truth, and truth denied has terrible revenges. It is not words, but it is work that creates wealth and the common weal stands fast only in common honesty and in common obedience to that general good which keeps the bonds of sanity and order. Peace on earth and good will among men goes with that unrepealable mandate under which all beneficent relations are ordained by the immutable God—'Thou Shalt Not Steal.' Therefore when flippancy and slander make their profligate appeals to idleness and envy, conscience must touch them with its Ithuriel spear and refuse their fellowships, remembering that often a man is known by the company he keeps out of!

"The uncanny comedian from Nebraska, rioting in raw assertion, talking about 'coining paper,' posing his inexperience in the 'altogether,' seeming to think that wisdom will die with him, declared at Columbus, and has iterated it to the good-natured crowds who in these days have plenty of time to gather to a free silver show, that 'his enemies will not come out into the open!' False in one, in all false. Never was such openness and outspeech. The stout sentences of Cockran and Harrison, of Phelps and Black, of Buckner and Sherman and Schurz, the persistent and cogent answers of him who carries our flag, and of him, magnanimous and beloved, for whom you so patiently wait tonight and who in the good next time shall carry our flag to another victory, all these, together with the mighty voice of a press never more clear or more united, nail the preposterous untruth of that picturesque charlatan. If this is the overture, what will be the oratorio of the millions?

"We want truth and naught else and all there is of it, certain that in full and free encounter it will not be worsted. One who propounds an absurdity, knowing it to be such, or not caring what it is, is a hypocrite. One who sincerely propounds an absurdity and shows that he believes it, is a lunatic. Then the question is not of sincerity, but of sanity. This nation is not constituted a commission de lunatico. To install absurdity would be to declare ourselves non compos mentis, and to make this land in a new sense the world's asylum! When madness rules who can tell what will befall!

"I have read the speeches—multiform, manifold and menacing—of this ubiquitous attorney for the cause of confiscation and they impress me as masterpieces of extemporaneous platitude. The truisms about popular government and independent voting which run through all the Platte river of his talk announce with all the air of martyrdom what no intelligent citizen questions. It is not a confident brow nor the throng of words that shall persuade us that our true freedom of franchise has gone undiscovered or unappreciated until now. His imagination is soaring and his proofs are 'out of sight.' Entirely aware of his self-contradictions, his admissions stultify his claims, and in his monotonous diatribes he fails to distingush a cause from a coincidence. He thinks that because prosperity would enhance prices through increased demand, that prosperity can be secured when prices rise through a depreciated currency, ignorant of the most obvious facts of monetary history, he does not see that inflation, like arsenic taking, always increases the dose, and that at last either to stop or to go on is collapse. His propositions teeter. His conclusions squint. He says not one silver dollar now sells for less than 100 cents and fails to say why. He forgets that a trade dollar (with seven grains more of silver in it) will not sell for 100 cents. He simply wants to amend the law, so that silver pieces marked double their value shall be coined as gold, marked at its real value. That's all! That is his bimetallism. He will simply amend the commandments by taking out the nots. It is as plain as a knothole! Beauteous simplicity! Thy name is Jennings! Why not nickel, too, while we are at it, when we get those mints in every town.

"One day silver is to be raised to the value it had when its production was difficult and the next he harangues at low prices, losing his temper because today American wages will buy more than any other wages in the world! Verily he has 'an exchequer of words, and I think no other treasury to give his followers.' Staggering at nothing, this statesman is willing that all the brawn and brain and business of this land should make their tremendous post-campaign tribute to prove (what already is quite clear to most of us) that low morals always make high prices that uncertain money assures high interest and that even the doubt of good faith sends gold to a premium. Gentlemen, the best thing a debtor owns is his credit—touch that and you destroy him: But confidence is nothing in the opinion of Mr. B.—only self-confidence. That which he credits shows the value of his estimate of what credit is! This free and unlimited coiner frankly admits that your wages and mine now buy too much, and that they should be made relatively lower. He asks the American public to pay him $50,000 a year to get this done. The dice are loaded against us!. It is not even a gambler's risk—it is a dupe's! It is a game of 'heads I win, tails you lose!' This is the man who is going to and fro in the earth inviting us all to take him for a pilot through rapids where none has ever passed and lived, giving us his word, his very own silvery word for it, that the raft, with all its dry-rotted timbers, will hold together, and that at the worst only those will drown who can't swim.

"This Absalom of finance, with his, 'Oh, that I were king,' polls the cheerful crowds who laugh with him, and mistakes a contagion for a conviction, and an influenza for an influence. Silver is to 'go to $1.29' upon the election of this day dreamer. Well, then, either the public does not think so, or does not think his election possible. Why? Because if it did think it so and believed he would be elected, this same public would be buying silver and in view of this miracle of a 100 per cent advance would be crowding to have a share in the huge profit! The truth is that this contributor to the gayety of nations has no sense of humor. He does not know how funny he is, and cannot take his own joke. He has fooled himself. His originality finds expression in his peculiar use of scripture. When in North Carolina he proclaimed 'To your tents, O, Israel,' he had forgotten that these were the seditious words of Jereboam, who divided the tribes and set up the calf of worship! Not once has he struck the clear note of right and wrong nor quoted the stern reproof to those who 'oppress the poor man in his wages and turn aside the stranger from his right.' Do to others as ye would they should do unto you—he will have none of, for that is the golden rule. For one in advocacy of the minor profits he painfully neglects them!

"But worse yet. Accepting that 'institute and digest of anarchy,' the Chicago platform, he panders to lawlessness as well as to a self-defeating cupidity. He uses the insinuation of hate. He stands for a plank that expresses the acute and abhorrent influence of Altgeld, that encourages insurrection and promises security to the mob. This is he who 'accepts every syllable' of that scarce veiled attack upon the final bulwark of social order, the supreme court whose writ now runs wherever the flag flies. As 'head anarchist,' for so he styled himself at Hornellsville, his Chicago adherents scream his name for darker reasons than the desire of a fraudulent coinage. Deviltry knows what it means when it so resents 'injunction.' Mortise that timber into the whole structure, paint it the color of fire and blood, decorate it with the figure of Tillman, and then hear Mr. Senator Hill declare—that it puts the platform upon its defense in every school district of this State! Honor to the President whose fidelity upheld law and order in Chicago when Altgeld was dallying with theft and arson. Yet this orator, at once spectacular and spectral, pleads for the suffrages of manly American labor while imputing motives to it whose very suggestion is wanton insult. 'If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be in the dry?'

"We are rapidly cutting our wisdom teeth—this Nebraska Eolus will get his later. The more this lurid rhetorician pipes the better do we learn his tune and the more do we refuse to dance to it. Americans are good-natured and long-suffering; but they can get angry. 'Beware the wrath of the patient.' The smile of toleration will turn to a grin, the grin to exploding laughter, the laughter to a curse, and the 3d of November will record a mighty vow to have no more of the bellicose adventurer and the Falstaffian bedlam that is at his back. This tempter says, 'All these will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me;' but America will reply with a voice that shall thunder into the next century, 'Get the hence!'

"The proposed crime of 1896 would be a real crime. Every obligation would be vitiated by it. All prices would reflect the instant change. The gold room would reopen. All rents would rise. Wages would be the last to respond, and in the measureless panic work would find decreased demand. 'Madness lies that way.' The risk is too portentious. It is a programme of moral nakedness and mendicancy. It would put a mint in every village and by its side a poorhouse. Labor and thrift, turned from the homely ways of betterment, would witness agony, arson, anarchy. The composition of felony reacts upon nations as upon men. 'Whosoever loveth and maketh a lie' is the foe of every home and heart and hand in these broad realms. No accordeon-voiced mercenary offering to make merchandise of us all can make us forget the fable of the fox and the crow. We have dallied with this sorcery long enough—presently we will spurn it.

"The men who charged Round Top and Cemetery Ridge and the men who met them are together now. Buckner and McKinley are equally determined to keep the faith of this dear country and to guard its errand and its heritage. The case of the defendancy of honor and order is closing. The song of Miriam will be struck up. We shall have a Thanksgiving Day the like of which has not been since 1865. A nation which shouldered the great debt of the great war and so rapidly paid so much of it, is not to be sucked down the whirlpool of repudiation! We are told that the only incident in history equal to the scene of that atrocious nomination in Chicago was Napoleon's return from Elba! But be it recalled that a little later there was a rival scene in the story of that sublime egotist—and it was laid at Waterloo!

"Choose ye, fellow citizens, three weeks come tomorrow's sun, whom ye will serve, God or idols. The long roll is beating. Lights are flashing in all the camp. It is the twilight of the morning watch. I saw as it crawled into the city that special train, carrying home from the Buffalo funeral to the island (alas, not Blackwell's) that aggregation of harpies, that menagerie of hoodlums, which has so long defied and tainted the moral sense of Manhattan. New York city will renounce them by 50,000 majority and T——many will go to its own place. This district will send James Sherman to the house, where he has served so well. Black will be our Governor by the largest vote ever cast in this commonwealth. The call is sounding. Answer, thou State of Jay and Hamilton and Dix. Speak loud! Answer Illinois, guarding forever that grave at Springfield! Answer, my Maryland, sacred to Fort McHenry and the Star-Spangled Banner. Answer, thou home of Henry Clay! Answer, Kansas, thou who hast under Populism bled again by one-fifteenth of thy whole population—say how Populism depopulates. Up, Nebraska! Up, California! Up, Tennessee!

"Put your ear to the ground, you who have an ear to hear. The nation's heart beats honest yet. Drugs have not hushed it. They are coming—a multitude that no man can number. They are marching by column. There are the quarrymen and farmers of Vermont, always near the colors! There is Maine, with her tall lumbermen and hardy sailors! Fifty thousand to spare. They carry axes. They are the pioneers. At their head is he, with brow like his own Katahdin and back like a pine mast. A Reed unshaken of the wind. They come! Over them floats a flag with forty-five unquenchable stars, set in the azure of God's providence. They are singing! And the song is:

"Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King."

"Today it is a prayer, tomorrow it shall be an anthem! Of the 3d of November, 1896, as of the day Joshua at Ajalon, it shall be written:

"There was no day like that, either before or after."

A FLAG SONG.

GIVE OUR BANNER TO THE BREEZE.

(Presented to the Republican National Committee for Republican Flag Day, October 31st, 1896.)

Give our banner to the breeze, Will McKinley,
Everywhere between the seas, Will McKinley;
The "Old Glory" and the new,
Every bright star in the blue,
Every stripe we wave for you, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Set "Old Glory" at the prow,
And all patriots will bow,—
Be our color bearer now, Will McKinley.

Shout or battle cry again, Will McKinley,
Over mountain, plain and glen, Will McKinley:
Honor is the glorious word,
Let it everywhere be heard.
And all patriot hearts be stirred, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all:
Though our days of war are past,
With the ballots to be cast,
We will charge them home at last, for McKinley.

We are ready for the fight, Will McKinley,
Every ballot shining bright, Will McKinley,
We are waiting for the charge
While our army still grows large,
Eager for the first discharge, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Be thou the will and lead the way
Forward to the peaceful fray
Of the third November day, Will McKinley.

Honor be our golden word, Will McKinley,
Be our 'scutcheon never blurred, Will McKinley;
Honor keep our Union true,
While our brave Red, White and Blue
Routs repudiation's crew, for McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Long enough the day shall be
To defend true liberty,—
Keep her honor fair as free, Will McKinley.

See our bright gold ballots shine, Will McKinley,
All along the steady line, Will McKinley,
Let our loyal people see
That "free silver" isn't free,
But a fraud no more to be with McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
When the old time calls the new
Forward, we will charge with you,—
You're our color bearer true, Will McKinley.

If our hands its honor stain, Will McKinley,
All our sires have bled in vain, Will McKinley;
Let the poor of every race,
White or red or black of face,
Feel the blessings of its grace, Will McKinley.
We will rally on the colors, true to the call;
We will march where the banner floats, proud over all;
Let the flag in honor wave,
Sign of freedom to the slave,
Over every patriot grave, Will McKinley.

Designed for full chorus of children, with flags and ballots. Tune: "When the Boys Begin to Vote." By J. F. Parks—"Campaign Songs."

ALBERT C. HOPKINS,
Union Veteran.

Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D., October 21, 1896.

AT BLAIR PARK.

A Good Programme Set for the Popular Outdoor Resort.

The programme at Blair Park tomorrow is of the usual interesting character. The numbers are as follows:

March, "Pride of the Navy"...Major Hunt
Overture, "Poet and Peasant"........Suppe
"Introduction" and "Bridal Chorus," Lohengrin.......................R. Wagner
Duet, for two cornets, "Hear Me, Norma"....................................Bellini
Song, by Milton Johnson.
Romance, "Day Dreams".........Eilenberg
Cake Walk.
Medley, "In Gay New York".......De Witt
(Containing the popular songs of the day.)
Idyll, "The Forge in the Forest". Michaelis
With birds, bell and anvils.)
Zanfrellas Bros., the Flying Meteors.
Popular selection, "Robin Hood" (by request..........................De Koven
(Including the ever popular "O Promise Me" and "The Tinkers' Chorus.")
Balloon Ascension.
Waltzes, "Chinese Lanterns".......Jaxone
"Dance of the Gnomes"............Christom
Galop, "One Minute Too Late"......Collins

A physician who has just returned from a visit to Persia says that the Persians still be lieve that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremonies. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop off his face and eyes, and after the burial they are presented to the prist, who squeezes the tears into bottles which he keeps. This custom is one of the oldest known in the East, and has probably been practiced by the Persians for thousands of years. Mention is made of it in the Old Testament.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The Cabbies' Strike Effects the Arrivals in London.

A NEW SOCIETY SCANDAL.

The Pope Insults the King and Queen of Italy.

AMERICANS HEADING HOME.

The Thousandth Performance of the "Mikado" Is Tonight.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The weather during the past week settled to some degree. On Thursday, the first yellow fog of the season plunged the metropolis into semi-darkness and made street traveling difficult and dangerous.

London is greatly incommoded by the cab strike. The drivers have started a system of boycotting the railroad stations which has produced scenes of confusion and exasperation at the different depots, where huge piles of baggage are set down by the roadway and crowds of indignant male and female Britons, hampered by bags, traveling rugs, packages, etc., are fretting and fuming, while pushing about in a more or less helpless condition, engaging messengers, porters or anybody at hand to help them out of their difficulties. In fact the muddle and the trouble are so great that the officials of the railroads have been compelled to apply for extra police protection.

Sir John Millais, late President of the Royal Academy, who died August 13th, left a fortune of $250,000 entailed to the holder of the baronetcy.

THE COWLEY CASE.

The so-called "smart set" is taking considerable interest for them, in the suit for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against the Earl, her husband, on the ground of desertion and adultery. The co-respondent in the case is a Mrs. Charington. The affair recalls that the Earl while Viscount Dangan was forced to heavily compensate Phyllis Broughton, the well known actress, for breach of promise. The Dowager Countess Cowley in August a year ago was sued by Mrs. Jacoby, sister-in-law of James A. Jacoby, M. P., for slander in charging the plaintiff with writing anonymous and objectionable letters affecting the character of numerous persons in high society. The case was finally settled by both parties swearing they did not write the letters and did not know who did write them. The divorce case has been postponed until next session.

Now that the fetes in honor of the marriage of the crown prince of Italy to the Princess Helene of Montenegro are over, the extraordinary behavior of the Roman clergy connected with the ceremony is widely criticized. The clergy are paid by the State. Yesterday, it appears, in spite of previous dispatches from Rome to the contrary, that when King Humbert and Queen Margaret entered the Church of Santa Maria Begli Angeli, where the ceremony was performed, they found that no preparations for their reception had been made and they had to sit in the body of the church. Mgr. Piszilli, who officiated, upon being asked to explain, said that the details were arranged by the Pope "who considered their majesties to be no part of the ceremonial." It is added that the astonishment of the king and queen of Italy and the anger of the court was increased tenfold when the usual prayer for the royal house was omitted and it is said that a long time will elapse before the commotion caused by so public an insult in the presence of foreigners subsides.

The project to place the Solent under the control of the war office for the purposes of artillery practice has caused an immense commotion in yachting circles. Admiral Nares, in behalf of the clubs is vigorously opposing the suggestion, pointing out that the project would make navigation almost as dangerous as an attempt to enter a hostile port defended by powerful batteries, as is already the case with the mouth of the Medway.

THE GREEK GAMES.

Advices received here from Athens state that the Greek government will introduce a bill during the coming session of the Boule or Legislative Assembly, of Greece, providing for quadrennial Olympic games in the Stadium. M. Averoff, the wealthy Greek merchant who, in part restored the Stadium for the games of this year, has written to the Crown Prince of Greece offering the sum of 2,500,000 drachmas to reconstruct it in pentelic marble.

Jeanne Nuola, the American singer, by the desire of the Infanta Eulalie, was engaged for the winter season at the Madrid Opera House, but the contract, she has been notified, is cancelled owing to the irritation in Spain against the United States for the alleged support given to the insurgents in Cuba. The director of the opera house said: "If an American sang, under patronage of the court, it would lead to a demonstration against the royal family."

Various paragraphs have appeared in the English society papers during the past few weeks in regard to the Boodles Club. A short time ago it was announced that the premises had been sold to the Royal Yacht Squadron and that they would hereafter have the historic club house in St. James for their town house. The last report is that the Royal Thames Club had secured the Boodles. As a matter of fact both reports are entirely without foundation and the only change contemplated in regard to the famous old club is whether it shall remain a proprietary club or whether the members shall buy it and run it themselves. A meeting to decide this question has been called and a decision will be rendered next week. The Boodles is one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in England, and has among its 600 members some of the best known members of the aristocracy and wealthiest landowners in Great Britain. The Boodles was founded in 1762 and has always been a proprietary club.

On December 10th the Prince of Wales will be nominated for election as Grand Master of English Mark Master Masons. This will be the twelfth consecutive office with which he has been ordered. On the following evening the Prince will for the twenty-third consecutive year in United Grand Lodge, be nominated for election as Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Free Masons. The respective elections will be held on March 2d and 3d, 1897.

The Duke of Connaught will represent the queen at the marriage of the Duc d'Orleans and the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria, which occurs at Vienna on Thursday, November 5th.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen will visit England during November and will be the guests of Sir George and Lady Baden Powell in Eaton Square.

THE THEATERS.

The revival of "Dion Giovanni," which will shortly be presented at the Grand Opera House, Paris, the exact score as written by Mozart will be used. The original manuscript of the opera was once offered to the British Museum, which declined and it was quickly purchased by M. de Garcia of Paris.

The Empire ballett, "Monte Cristo," on Monday was the most gorgeous presentation of the kind seen in London. The music is charming and there was a bewildering blaze of 10,000 electric lights in the cave scene.

Among the passengers who sail for New York today on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Storey, Olga Brandon, Mrs. Henry Abbey and E. S. Willard and company.

The one thousandth performance of the "Mikado" at the Savoy Theater takes place tonight. Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the orchestra.

THE LUTHER FESTIVAL.

An Elaborate Programme to Be Presented This Evening.

It is hoped that notwithstanding the great parade in San Francisco and other Saturday engagements, a large audience may assemble tonight at the festival in honor of Luther and the Reformation. The programme is as follows: Order of service at the commemoration by the Protestant Churches of Oakland, California, of the 379th anniversary of the Reformation, on Saturday evening, October 31, 1896, at the First Congregational Church:

I.
Organ voluntary, first concerto, Sebastian Bach, James Pollitt.

II.
Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," (Mendelssohn) sung by the united chorus choirs of the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational, First Unitarian and First Lutheran Churches.

III.
Scripture reading, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

IV.
Chorale, "Ein Feste Burg," words and music by Martin Luther, to be sung by the united choirs and congregation.

V.
Invocation, by Rev. C. R. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

VI.
Address, by Rev. R. F. Coyle, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian Church.

VII.
Hymn, "The Reformation," sung by the united choirs and congregation.

VIII.
Address, "Sketch of the Life of Martin Luther," by Rev. J. E. Bushnell, D. D., pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

IX.
Address, by Rev. Professor Frank H. Foster, D. D., of the Pacific Theological Seminary.

X.
Address, by Rev. Alfred Kummer, D. D., pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

XI.
Anthem, "The Hallelujah Chorus, (Handel) sung by the united choirs.

XII.
Remarks, by Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., President Pacific Theological Seminary.
Offering, Rev. E. S. Chapman, D. D.

XIII.
Exhibit of stereopticon views, illustrating "The Protestant Reformation and Luther's Life," with remarks by Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor First Unitarian Church.

XIV.
Closing hymn, "America," announced by Rev. F. J. Mynard, rector St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

XV.
Benediction, by Rev. Dr. Jefferson, President Christian Bible Seminary.
Exercises begin at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free to all.

CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

A Short Talk Intended for Mothers.

Mothers, do you know that many forms of skin disease in your children are attributable to using woolen and cotton underwear? Will you not come to our store and let us show you the new fabric for underwear—Linen-Mesh? Know that it is warmer than wool, that it is cleanlier; that it encourages a normal activity of the skin and prevents eruptive diseases caused by woolens. You can make the change any time. Prices and directions in the Tribune day after tomorrow. Sold only at Flint's Pharmacy, 1171 Broadway. Tel. Main 156.

FINE DRESSMAKING.

Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible] L. Eaton, late of San Francisco, has located in rooms 4 and 5, [illegible] Building, Thirteenth and [illegible]. Reasonable prices.

A TRIMMED HAT SALE.

A trimmed hat sale is on at [illegible] liams' these days, and the ladies [illegible] hats to select from. A trip [illegible] ington tonight will be a [illegible].

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Is now located and ready for business. He carries a larger line of Periodicals and all the FASHION PLATES. Buys Old Books and School Books.

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MRS. R. C. FARRAH—Chiropodist. Removes corns, callouses, ingrowing toenails and bunions without pain or subsequent soreness. Will call at your residence or place of business. Rooms 22, 23, Brunswick Hotel, northwest corner Ninth and Washington.

RALSTON-KAFFEE is and is not coffee; Ralston-Kaffee has the aroma of coffee; Ralston-Kaffee is a nerve builder; Ralston-Kaffee is a breakfast delight. For information about Ralston-Kaffee address or call, Ralston-Kaffee Health Food Co., room 522, Central Bank bldg.

ATTORNEYS.

PHIL M. WALSH—Attorney-at-law, City Justices' Court building, SE cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN—Attorney and counselor-at-law, Livermore, Cal.; practices in all courts.

BEN F. WOOLNER—Attorney and counselor-at-law and Notary Public. 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE—Rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY—Attorneys-at-law, Pacific Mutual Building, entrance 6, fourth floor, San Francisco.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA—967 Broadway, northeast cor. of 9th st., Oakland, room 2, telephone No. 23.

JOHNSON & SHAW—Law office, 921 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN—Attorney-at-law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5.

NYE & KINSELL—Attorneys-at-law, 861 Broadway.

R. M. FITZGERALD—Attorney-at-law, 854½ Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, Oakland.

SAMUEL BELL McKEE JR.—Attorney-at-law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

DENTISTS.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S., 1155 Broadway, rooms 27, 28, 29. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Articles of all kinds, new and good as new; take time and see our store and stock in trade; we mean it. Have you ever been to see us. If not, why not? We are the people. We have known mothers to come to our store with babes in their arms; babes have grown up, got married and bought goods of the same Schellhaas. Same store, over twenty years; no need of moving or changing our appearances. 408 Eleventh st. See.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a new first class parlor set of five pieces; original cost $125; parties going East. Call 1204 E. 21st st., near 24th ave.

WANTED—You to know that we are going to have a new store next to our old one. We are offering granite ware at manufacturers' prices; crockery, glassware, tinware, at your own price. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

EDUCATION.

PROF. W. J. FITZGERALD prepares pupils for Grammar Grades and High Schools and teachers' examinations. Mathematics and Latin a specialty. Pupils and adults who wish to thoroughly master any one or more of the English branches are invited to call. Day and evening sessions. Terms reasonable. 522 Tenth st., Oakland.

MUSICAL.

S. C. BALDWIN, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar; 4 lessons, 1 per week, $4; 8 lessons, 2 per week, $6; instruments furnished pupils free to take home. Studio, 1003½ Broadway, room 18.

MEDICAL.

BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; latest improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st, next Hibernia Bank; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

DRS. C. C. & G. W. O'DONNELL—Office and residence, 704 Washington st., near Kearney, and 765 Market st., San Francisco; office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.; particular attention paid to diseases of women and children.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 acres improved land near Oakland. Apply to owner, 1176 E. 14th st., near 23d ave., East Oakland.

PIANO TUNERS.

TOUCH REGULATOR, Oakland invention; will make the keys on pianos heavy or light as the will of the players. Hornung Bros., 216 Post st. S. F.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

D. D. CROWLEY, M. D.—Surgeon; office Central block, 1062 Broadway, Oakland.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

SMALLEST Price on Record—$2100—an 8 room modern cottage (two rooms in attic) with lot 37½ x 100, at 776 Harrison street, Oakland. Investigate it. For particulars apply to Albert Schmidt, 620 East Twelfth street, East Oakland.

$500 WILL SECURE YOU a large 9 room modern house; location overlooking Lake Merritt; corner lot 100x139; will take cottage or lots in part payment. Apply to J. S. Johnson, 463 Ninth st.

FOR SALE—At private sale, a house of eight rooms and furniture; sickness cause of sale. Apply 270 Seventh st.

DRESSMAKING.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER to introduce work will go out for $1.50 per day. Mrs. K. B. Alexander, 865 Harrison st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME PARIS, Clairvoyant; ladies 50 cents; gents $1; 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Sundays excepted. 1156 Broadway, bet 13th and 14th sts, Oakland.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

IF YOU are looking for nice rooms, clean, large and sunny, call at the Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

FOR RENT—One handsome large suit on first floor; fine for office. Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

THREE OR FOUR sunny front unfurnished rooms to let in a private house, near narrow gauge depot; also parlor, bedroom, grate and bath, for one or two gentlemen, furnished. Apply first 1162 Harrison st.

NICE furnished sunny rooms for rent; single or en suite; also nice flat for housekeeping: from $5 up; with all modern conveniences: within easy reach of local trains. Apply 421 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, all newly furnished; bath and closet on same floor; also rooms for housekeeping; to parties with references. German House, 869 Washington st.

TO LET—602 Fourteenth st., suit of sunny furnished housekeeping rooms, one block from both Metropole and Centennial; no children.

CONVENIENTLY furnished rooms for complete housekeeping; sun all day; rent reasonable. 1011 Webster st.

518 WILLIAM STREET—Private residence with three desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, and those musically inclined preferred; free use of parlor and piano.

FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping for rent cheap. 771 Fifth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS from $1 to $3 a week; also unfurnished rooms for housekeeping at reasonable prices at the Salinger House, entrance 507 Eleventh st.

NICE furnished sunny rooms for rent; single or en suite, for housekeeping; from $5 up; with all modern conveniences; within easy reach of local trains. Apply 421 Sixth st.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

ROOM and first class board from $20 per month, for gentlemen, at the Brunswick Hotel.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table. 156 E. 12th st. cor 3d ave.

ROOMS AND BOARDING WANTED.

TWO responsible young men desire room, board, use of piano, in strictly private family; state full particulars. A. B., box 2, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED by experienced girl, to do upstairs work, etc. Address P. O. Box 57, San Leandro, Cal.

THREE Swedish girls wish situations; are first class cooks; wages $25 to $30; several for general housework, wages $20 to $25; competent second girls, nurses and waitresses; best of references; leave orders at Mrs. L. C. Marvin's Hair Store, 1153 Washington st.; telephone 2014 Red.

AMERICAN GIRL wants situation for light housework or chamberwork. Call at 529 Eighth st., room 16.

A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman wants place; is good cook and baker; has first class references; no objection to short way in country. 772 Seventh st., near West.

A COMPETENT girl, first class cook, would like a situation in a good family. No washing. Address M. C., Box 1, this office.

GIRL wishes position as seamstress and to do second work. Call before 11 A. M. Saturday or any time Monday, or address L. Wilson, 862 Kirkham st., Oakland.

A COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by day; washing or cleaning. E. F., 960 Clay.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—Mrs. Cattell, 525 Eighth street near Clay; German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 543.

WANTED—Every day, people who are looking for bargains in carpets, oilcloths, mattings, second hand household goods bought, sold or exchanged by H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 1321 Park st., room 9, upstairs.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 2516 Alameda ave., near Park st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN who speaks English and Spanish, would like a situation as coachman and to take care of horses; is a good teamster. Apply at Capital Hotel, 11th and Franklin sts.

WILL GIVE $20 to man securing me steady employment as salesman or to drive delivery wagon in store; six years' experience in general store; best references: A No. 1 salesman. Address G. G. G., box 4, this office.

A COMPETENT young man wishes a situation to take care of horses, in fact any kind of work. Address 832 West.

A STEADY young American would like a situation taking care of a small place; thoroughly understands the care and handling of horses; best of references. Address or call, J. B. D., 712 Jefferson st.

MALE HELP WANTED.

PARTNER wanted to furnish capital to manufacture a patented article. Address X Y, box 2, this office.

RELIABLE MAN to handle agents for telephone tablet; pays $5,000 a year; enclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW is your opportunity; $50 month; more in prospect. Address W. P. A., Oakland, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents. $20 a week sure to workers. No capital needed. New goods. New plan. Sells at sight. Every family needs it. Household Specialty Co., box 424, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second hand, high grade bicycle, '95 or '96; must be cheap. Address F. W. Klopfer, Vallejo, Cal.

WANTED—To buy a wood and coal yard cheap for cash. Address A. R., Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, about 100 acres of pasture land, near Berkeley, Temescal or in Piedmont Hills. Address G. Gasner, P. O. Box 443, Oakland, or 45th and Market sts.

WANTED—A baby to wet nurse by a mother who has just lost her infant child. Address L. B., box 2, this office.

WANTED—Horse and buggy suitable for lady to drive; will pay $30 cash. 1517 22d ave., East Oakland.

WANTED—Two seat tan surrey, with or without top; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address E. M., box 2, this office.

IF YOU WANT best prices for second hand furniture, address Golden Gate Furniture Store, Eighth st, bet Broadway and Washington.

I WILL PAY highest prices for good second-hand furniture. Address A. B. S., box 2 Tribune office, and I will call.

"WANTED"—Second hand money for new furniture, at H. Schellhaas 408 Eleventh street.

REAL ESTATE.

$7,000—Fine residence, 9 rooms, on Telegraph avenue. A beautiful home. Large lot. Only offered for sale for special reasons. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$4,750—Special bargain, Harrison st. bet. 14th and Durant, 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath, lot 52x150; note the location. You cannot buy a lot for the same money. Will make exceptionally easy terms; you never had such an opportunity. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 204J

$5,000—Just ready for occupancy, a new 10-room, old Colonial style, beautiful home, just finished for an Oakland minister, who finds it too large, and will be sold at actual cost and on terms. Lot 50x140, choice location. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$52.50 per front foot, 100x150, without doubt the best bargain offered this season in a residence lot, worth $100 per foot. To advertise exact location would be an injustice to the neighborhaad. If you are a buyer, call at the office for location. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 186

$2,600—New 2-story 8-room house, convenient location, $100 cash and $30 per month. Splendid value and terms. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175J

$2,000—7 acres, Piedmont, all fenced, running water, fine for chicken ranch. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. AB3

$2,400—Modern 5 rooms and bath cottage, 16th st. near Brush. Lot 25x100. Bank loan $1,500. Tenant will take lease at $20 per month. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 174Q

$1,100—$100 cash, $15 per month, house 6 rooms and bath, lot 25x100, on sunny side of Lydia st. near Market. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175H

$33 per foot, Telegraph ave.; only 45 feet at such an unusual bargain; worth double the price. Buy this before the election. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 139

$1,500—For another choice lot 37½x106, an exceptional location, 3 feet above grade of street, within walking distance of 14th and Broadway. Get location from our office. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 119

$3,750—Owing to removal to an interior city, will offer their new 9-room residence on Knox st., lot 40x150, complete in every detail. Terms $500 cash, balance easy. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$5,000—Special bargain, 12-room residence in five blocks of 12th and Broadway. $1,500 recently spent on premises. First class bargain in every respect. Only $1,000 cash. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 170C

EXCHANGES.

$4,500—Alameda. Beautiful 9-room residence, built for a home; well located; to trade for home in Oakland, less value preferred. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 435C

$5,000—Oakland. 2-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, lot 45x115, all clear; trade for a like property in Berkeley convenient to the University. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 100R

$6,000—San Francisco. 2-story residence, 8 rooms, on McAllister st., less than cost to owner; all clear; trade for Oakland home. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 435D

$10,000—Fruitvale. Residence, 10 rooms, convenient to local trains; to trade for fruit ranch in Alameda County. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 312B

$20,000—East Oakland. Magnificent 14-room residence, almost new; no better location; to trade for fine home or choice lot in San Francisco or Los Angeles. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 306K

$3,500—East Oakland. New 2-story 8-room residence, all clear; to trade for a home centrally located down town and assume mortgage. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal. 306M

$1750—Beautiful lot 50x132½, situate on Union street near Central avenue, Alameda, in choice residence section; a bargain; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1250 will buy a fine building, lot 50x150, situate on San Antonio avenue near Walnut street, Alameda; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1200—A nice five room cottage, bay window, flower garden, chicken houses, etc., situate on Hannah street, sunny exposure, lot 50 foot frontage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$150 cash and $30 per month, including interest, will buy a new modern house, containing seven rooms and bath, situate on Central avenue, Alameda, in a choice residence section, lot 30x125; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2000—Story and a half modern cottage, situate in Alameda, on sunny side of Clinton avenue near Park street, contains six rooms and bath; lot 36x100; will exchange for Oakland property and assume mortgage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2000—Nice modern cottage of five rooms and bath, situate in Berkeley, on Channing way, near Shattuck avenue; lot 50x135; William J. Dingee, real estate agent, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1500—Great bargain for immediate sale; 180x100, situate on East Twenty-fourth street near Eleventh avenue, East Oakland; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$4650—Good modern two story house of eight rooms and bath, situate on Grove street, near Fifteenth street; lot 47½x80; a bargain; $1000 cash, balance to suit; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE BEAUTIFUL STANTON TRACT.

Containing 500 acres, has been subdivided into villa lots of from three to twenty acres, and is now being placed on the market.

This tract is located near Haywards, close to Haywards Electric Road. Quick and cheap transportation between San Francisco and the property.

A rich loam soil, great fruit land, will produce any kind of vegetables; plenty of water; lovely location for a suburban home. The cheapest and best land ever offered in that locality. Prices range from $150 per acre upward. Adjoining lands sell for $600 to $1,000 per acre.

F. J. SULLIVAN,
Room 88, Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—Lessons in short-hand and typewriting in exchange for lessons on violin and piano. Address J. F., box 2, Tribune office.

GROCERIES.

CRAFT & RUSSELL—Grocers; buy at home and save money. 552-554 East Twelfth, cor. Eleventh ave. Tel. 1011 main.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER Depot, C. H. Kucks, proprietor, 468 Twelfth st., Oakland; private entrance for ladies.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A fresh Jersey cow. Apply First and Magnolia sts.

PANSY BLOSSOM—Some faces no need of disguising; our prices in household goods must be leaders; they sway Oakland people. Patronize H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—As executor of the estate of Margaret P. McCourtney, deceased, I will sell at private sale the following personal property: Furniture, farm wagon, double harness, 280 bales of oat hay, plow, mower, sulky, rake forks, wood, feed cutter, etc. Persons wishing to purchase any of such property will please leave name and address, on or before October 28th, at room 57, No. 900 Broadway. Richard J. Montgomery, Executor.

FOR SALE—Cheap; horse, harness and top buggy; horse young and gentle; also good organ. Inquire at 527 San Pablo ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$300, $1000, $1500, $5000 ON REAL ESTATE, Oakland and vicinity; interest 8 and 9 per cent. Loans arranged on shortest possible notice. Hugh M. Cameron, broker, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

MONEY TO LOAN upon mortgage of real estate by G. W. McKeand, corner Sixth and Broadway sts., Oakland.

$30,000 TO LOAN on real estate security, in amounts from $400 to $10,000; interest at current rates. A. K. Percival, 1010 Broadway.

A. J. SNYDER & CO.

467 NINTH ST. - - OAKLAND.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TEL. 224.

VACANT.

$9 a front foot; lot 50x100, on Forty-fourth st.; must be sold; this is a bargain, as it is but a few feet off of Grove st. car line. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$11 a front foot; lot 50x128; in center of Lorin; street macadamized, sewered and guttered; must be sold. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$20 a front foot; on Linden st.; cement sidewalk; street macadamized, etc.; lot 25x132 feet; notice depth. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland, Cal.

PRYAL REALTY COMPANY,

(W. A. PRYAL, Mgr.)

966 BROADWAY, : : : OAKLAND.

This week we offer for sale:

A FINE RESIDENCE on Webster st. near Nineteenth st.

Two beautiful cottages on Alcatraz ave. near Shattuck ave., Berkeley.

A five room cottage on Twenty-sixth st. bet. Grove and San Pablo ave.

Several residences and business properties in Temescal.

A couple of homes in Claremont, and many desirable residences and unimproved pieces of land in Berkeley and Oakland.

We sell, rent, collect, insure and care for property.

PRYAL REALTY CO.,
966 Broadway, : : : : : Oakland.

TO MONEY LOANERS.

We have applications for the following sums:

$1,000, at 8 per cent, on corner, central, cottage property; for 3 years.

$1,500, on property, improved, on Twenty-sixth st., at 9 per cent; renting for $15 per month.

$800, at 9 per cent, on unimproved property at Golden Gate, assessed at $1,250, valued at $3,250.

$2,400 at 10 per cent and $2,500 at 10 per cent, on ranch property, 2 hours distant from Oakland; worth 3 or 4 times the loan.

$10,000, at 9 per cent, on Piedmont property; worth over $50,000.

$20,000 and $30,000, on S. F. property, at 7 per cent; the latter yielding monthly rental of $600.

TO BORROWERS.

We have money placed with us to loan at 8½, 9 and 10 per cent, on central income property in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

TO INVESTORS.

We have, on Twelfth near Jackson st. a lot 55x100 ft. at $60 per foot.

On Webster st., a rare bargain! 100x150 ft., at $52.50 per foot; the best purchase in the city.

Some choice improved properties at a sacrifice.

TO INSURERS, IN LIFE OR FIRE.

We represent the Mutual Life of N. Y., whose bond or policy is worth more than that of the Bank of England. Paid to policy holders or their estates last year an excess of twenty-three million dollors! Its assets exceed 221 million!

In Fire, the German-American, the leader of all the N. Y. Co.'s in the home field. Its increase for the first half of the present year exceeding any other by nearly $100,000, and its stock in the N. Y. market sells at higher premium than any other.

W. E. BARNARD & SON,
458 Ninth Street.

J. S. COLBURN & CO.,

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE,

1756 SEVENTH ST., WEST OAKLAND.

$1,800—Nice modern cattage of 6 rooms, bath and high basement, on 10th st. near Center; lot 36x120. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Will buy a cottage of 5 rooms and bath on Lincoln st. near Wood st.; lot 25 x112½. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$3,000—Cottage of 7 rooms and laundry; high basement; all modern improvements; on Poplar st. near 14th st.; lot 49 x125. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,250—House of 5 rooms; lot 27x90, N. E. cor, of Wood st. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Installments of $20 per month, buys cottage of 5 rooms on Atlantic st.; lot 27 x144. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

W. P. RYAN,

960 SEVENTH STREET.
Real Estate. Notary Public.

960 Seventh Street, Market Street Station,

Gregory Block. Tel. Red 1292.

$1850—Cottage of 5 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; high basement; brick foundation; lot 25x100; one block from Market street station.

Offer Wanted—House of seven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; lot 25x125; situate on Filbert street near Fifth.

$2,400—Upper flat of five rooms and bath; lower flat of five rooms and bath; lot 25 x100, on Seventh street near Adeline station.

PROGRESSIVE PHOTOS.

I. W. Taber Is Achieving an International Fame.

Expressions of Appreciation of the Work Done in London.

In this age of progress, an advance must be made in the arts as well as in the sciences and the material affairs of life. This is a self evident axiom, because the people of the day will not be satisfied with the crude efforts of the artist whether in photography or oils of a generation ago.

In the matter of photography the artist who, more than any other in his calling on the coast has appreciated this fact is I. W. Taber, the world famed sun painter of San Francisco.

For years Mr. Taber has devoted himself to his profession, not merely in the filling of orders of thousands of most discriminating patrons and in bringing the beauty and grandeur of nature's work into the home circle, but in making discoveries and improvements which have made photography the desideratum that it is at the present time.

All the recent advances made in this art have been made by Mr. Taber, and have made his name a household word abroad as well as at home.

The latest advance in the art made by Mr. Taber is his discovery of bas-relief photography. Theretofore the limit of the photographer was reached when he produced on a card a perfectly plain and flat likeness of the subjects. Now, however, Taber has devised a system by means of which the outlines of the subject stand out in relief, giving a correct idea of the fullness or all enuation of the form. This is the greatest of all of Mr. Taber's advances, and of course he took occasion to protect his discovery by having it patented. He then went to Europe, only to find, however, that his invention had been patented there by a man named Davey. He discovered also that Davey was a brother of the manager of his San Francisco studio and that it was from Mr. Taber's studio the London Davey had obtained the information and illustrations necessary to patent the process in England.

Mr. Taber realized that he had been treacherously betrayed by his manager in San Francisco and accordingly discharged him by cable, and now another manager is coming from the East to take hold of Mr. Taber's studio.

Mr. Taber, however, was not to be discouraged by the perfidy of his employe. He took the steps to show the English officials that it was he who had discovered the bas-relief process of photography, and accordingly the letters patent which had been issued to Davey were revoked.

Mr. Taber stands well in England as will appear from the following article, which is from the pen of a writer in Table Talk of London:

"In the Book of Panegyrics that will one day be written on the improvements and inventions of our nineteenth century, it may be taken for granted that the art of photography will occupy no obscure or unimportant position. For to assert that photography has contributed in no small degree to our material prosperity, as well as to our esthetic development, is but to enunciate an obvious platitude.

"If we were asked off-hand to determine under which of the two categories 'art' or 'craft' we should place photography, we should probably experience some difficulty in giving a prompt and decisive answer, for while the hand that executes may be, and often is, that of the artisan, skilled perhaps, the mind that guides and devises must be that of the artist, if any measure of success is to be attained. Between the tyro in the trade and the connoisseur there is as wide and impassable a gulf fixed as there is between the street crayon drawer and the president of the Royal Academy. Put the ordinary man down with a camera before a beautiful view, and in nine cases out of ten he will take it from the least lovely standpoint; the artist, on the contrary, will catch the sweetest expression that the scene has to give.

"And if any one deserves the title of 'artist' in the true sense of the word, in the field of photography, it is surely Mr. Taber of San Francisco, for he has done more perhaps than any other man to perfect the art. We may regard painting and photography as sister arts, each striving by different means to attain the same result, namely, the reproduction of nature. Where one fails the other steps in and fills the gap. Whereas painting gives us color and the general effect, photography approximates more closely to nature, and reproduces line for line and detail for detail. Two things there were, it was thought, that photography could not adequately reproduce, depth and color. To attain these results has ever been the photographic riddle of the sphinx, and although the platinotype of today is immeasurably in advance of the early photograph on tin, the progress in England has only been in one direction, that of finish and permanency. But San Francisco in the person of Mr. Taber has come to our assistance, and by his new bas-relief process one of the problems has been solved, and photography can now give us depth. Mr. Taber has quite a miniature gallery at his room at the 'Cecil,' consisting of both portraits and landscapes reproduced by the new process, which gives an effect like that of a cameo. Amongst others I noticed portraits of the two rival candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, of H. M. Stanley and a host of others too numerous to mention, for the list of celebrities who have sat for Mr. Taber is almost interminable.

"The inventor of the new process has been in London some five months, and hopes to develop his ideas here and in Paris, and perhaps Berlin as well. He is an enthusiast on the subject of photography, to which he has devoted forty years of his life. He first began in New York, but soon moved to the more congenial climate of San Francisco, where the clear atmosphere and even temperature render the conditions of photography so much better. In 1866 he introduced the Rembrandt process, which marked so great an advance in the art. I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Taber his opinion on the other great question, that of color photography. There have been so many promises and so few performances in this matter that he naturally acknowledges to being somewhat skeptical about the possibility of a solution to the question, at any rate, at present.

"Mr. Taber has also been a public character, for during four years he served as Commissioner of the Yosemite Valley, an office of some importance."

MOVED WELL AND PROMPTLY

Expressmen often are careless and clumsy in handling furniture. It is a big satisfaction to have your work done well, that is, done safely and promptly. The People's Express Company is the safest, swiftest agency for this work. Uniform prices, fair to everybody. Telephone us when you need our services. Office, corner Ninth and Broadway.

UP-TO-DATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Nearly every one knows that Oakland is a leading city for fine photographs, but possibly there are a few people that still go to San Francisco for their pictures. Perhaps it would be interesting for them to know that many people of San Francisco find it to their advantage to have their photographs made by F. A. Webster of 1069 Broadway, Oakland.

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This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

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You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of $250,000 in presents.

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Bay City Flour " " .... .95
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Makers of the Finest Steam and Lager Beer in the Market.

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QUART BOTTLES LAGER..........$1.00 per Doz.
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10¢ STRAIGHT 2 for 25¢
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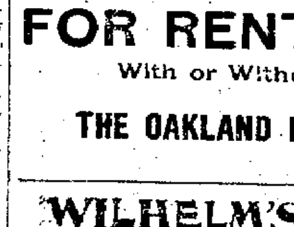

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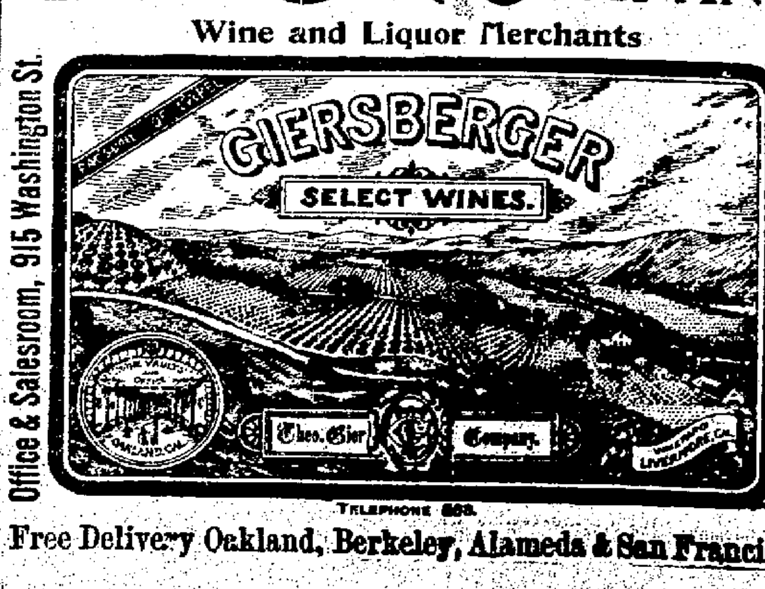

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RALSTON-KAFFEE is and is not coffee; Ralston-Kaffee has the aroma of coffee; Ralston-Kaffee is a nerve builder, Ralston-Kaffee is a breakfast delight. For information about Ralston-Kaffee address or call, Ralston-Kaffee Health Food Co., room 522, Central Bank bldg.

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PHIL M. WALSH—Attorney-at-law, City Justices' Court building, Hill cor. Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE V. LANGAN — Attorney and counselor-at-law, Livermore, Cal.; practices in all courts.

BEN T. WOOLNER—Attorney and counselor-at-law and Notary Public. 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE—Rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY—Attorneys-at-law, Pacific Mutual Building, entrance 6, fourth floor, San Francisco.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA—967 Broadway, northeast cor. of 9th st., Oakland, room 2, telephone No. 34.

JOHNSON & SHAW — Law office, 921 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN — Attorney-at-law, 967 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., rooms 3, 4 and 5.

NYE & KINSELL—Attorneys-at-law, 861 Broadway.

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SAMUEL BELL McKEE JR.—Attorney-at-law, 967 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

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FOR SALE—Articles of all kinds, new and good as new; take time and see our stock and stock in trade; we mean it. Have you ever been to see us, if not, why not? We are the people. We have known mothers to come to our store with babes in their arms; babes have grown up, got married and bought goods at the same Schellhaas. Same store, over twenty years no need of moving or changing our appearances. 408 Eleventh st.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a new first class parlor set of five pieces; original cost $125; must be going East. Call 1201 E. 21st st., near 24th ave.

WANTED—You to know that we are going to have a new store next to our old out. We are offering granite ware at manufacturers' prices; crockery, glassware, tinware, at your own price. H. Schellhaas, 408 Eleventh st.

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PROF. W. J. FITZGERALD prepares pupils for Grammar Grades and High Schools and teachers' examinations. Mathematics and Latin a specialty. Pupils and adults who wish to thoroughly master any one or more of the English branches are invited to call. Day and evening sessions. Terms reasonable. 622 Tenth st., Oakland.

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S. C. BALDWIN, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar; 4 lessons, 1 per week, $4; 8 lessons, 2 per week, $6; instruments furnished pupils free to take home. Studio, 1008½ Broadway, room 18.

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BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; latest improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Dr. and Mrs. Davies, 14 McAllister st, next Hibernia Bank; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

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TO LEASE—30 acres improved land near Oakland. Apply to owner, 1176 E. 11th st., near 23d ave., East Oakland.

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TOUCH REGULATOR, Oakland invention; will make the keys on pianos heavy or light as the will of the players. Horning Bros., 216 Post st, S. F.

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SMALLEST Price on Record—$2100—an 8 room modern cottage (two rooms in attic) with lot 37½ x 100, at 776 Harrison street, Oakland. Investigate it. For particulars apply to Albert Schmidt, 630 East Twelfth street, East Oakland.

$500 WILL SECURE YOU a large 9 room modern house; location overlooking Lake Merritt; corner lot 100x130; will take cottage or lots in part payment. Apply to J. S. Johnson, 463 Ninth st.

FOR SALE—At private sale, a house of eight rooms and furniture; sickness cause of sale. Apply 270 Seventh st.

DRESSMAKING.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER to introduce work will go out for $1.50 per day. Mrs. K. E. Alexander, 865 Harrison st.

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MADAME PARIS, Clairvoyant; ladies 50 cents; gents $1; 10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., Sundays excepted. 1105 Broadway, bet 12th and 14th sts, Oakland.

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IF YOU are looking for nice rooms, clean, large and sunny, call at the Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

FOR RENT—One handsome large suit on first floor; fine for office. Brunswick Hotel, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

THREE OR FOUR sunny front unfurnished rooms to let in a private house, near narrow gauge depot; also parlor, bedroom, grate and bath, for one or two gentlemen, furnished. Apply first 1162 Harrison st.

NICE furnished sunny rooms for rent; single or en suite; also nice flat for housekeeping; from $5 up; with all modern conveniences; within easy reach of local trains. Apply 421 Sixth st.

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, all newly furnished; bath and closet on same floor, also rooms for housekeeping; to parties with references. German House, 869 Washington st.

TO LET—602 Fourteenth st., su't of sunny furnished housekeeping rooms, one block from both Metropole and Centennial; no children.

CONVENIENTLY furnished rooms for complete housekeeping; sun all day; rent reasonable. 1011 Webster st.

516 WILLIAM STREET—Private residence with three desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, and those musically inclined preferred; free use of parlor and piano.

FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping for rent cheap. 771 Fifth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS from $1 to $3 a week, also unfurnished rooms for housekeeping at reasonable prices at the Salinger House, entrance 507 Eleventh st.

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ROOM and first class board from $20 per month, for gentlemen, at the Brunswick Hotel.

PLEASANT HOME, near business center; sunny rooms, pleasant grounds and excellent table. 155 E. 12th st. cor 3d ave.

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TWO responsible young men desire room, board, use of piano, in strictly private family; state full particulars. A. B., box 2, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED by experienced girl to do upstairs work, etc. Address P. O. Box 57, San Leandro, Cal.

THREE Swedish girls wish situations, are first class cooks; wages $25 to $30; several for general housework, wages $20 to $25; competent second girls, nurses and waitresses; best of references; leave orders at Mrs. L. C. Marvin's Hair Store, 1153 Washington st; telephone 2014 Red.

AMERICAN GIRL wants situation for light housework or chamberwork. Call at 529 Eighth st, room 16.

A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman wants place; is good cook and baker; has first class references; no objection to short way in country. 772 Seventh st., near West.

A COMPETENT girl, first class cook, would like a situation in a good family. No washing. Address M. C., Box 1, this office.

GIRLS wishes position as seamstress and to do second work. Call before 11 A. M. Saturday or any time Monday, or address L. Wilson, 862 Kirkham st., Oakland.

A COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by day, washing or cleaning. E. F., 960 Clay.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Mrs. Cottell, 535 Eighth street near Clay; German, Scandinavian, all nationalities; referenced cooks, nurses, second girls, coachmen, gardeners, etc. Tel. 543

WANTED — Every day, people who are looking for bargains in carpets, oilcloths, mattings, second hand household goods bought, sold or exchanged by H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 1327 Park st., room 9, upstairs.

GIRLS WANTED in Alameda for general housework, cooks, nurse girls, etc. Call at Mrs. Spencer's Employment Office, 2516 Alameda ave., near Park st.

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A YOUNG FRENCHMAN who speaks English and Spanish, would like a situation as coachman and to take care of horses, is a good teamster. Apply at Capital Hotel, 11th and Franklin sts.

WILL GIVE $20 to man securing me steady employment as salesman or to drive delivery wagon in store; six years' experience in general store; best references; A No. 1 salesman. Address G. G. G., box 4, this office.

A COMPETENT young man wishes a situation to take care of horses, in fact any kind of work. Address 832 West.

A STEADY young American would like a situation taking care of a small place; thoroughly understands the care and handling of horses; best of references. Address or call J. B. D., 712 Jefferson st.

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PARTNER wanted to furnish capital to manufacture a patented article. Address N Y, box 2, this office.

RELIABLE MAN to handle agents for telephone tablet; pays $5,000 a year; enclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW is your opportunity; $50 month; more in prospect. Address W. P. A., Oakland, Cal.

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WANTED—Agents. $20 a week sure to workers. No capital needed. New goods. New plan. Sells at sight. Every family needs it. Household Specialty Co., box 421, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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WANTED—Second hand, high grade bicycle, '95 or '96; must be cheap. Address F. W. Klopfer, Vallejo, Cal.

WANTED—To buy a wood and coal yard cheap for cash. Address A. R., Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, about 100 acres of pasture land, near Berkeley, Temescal or in Piedmont Hills. Address G. Gasner, P. O. Box 413, Oakland, or 46th and Market sts.

WANTED—A baby to wet nurse by a mother who has just lost her infant child. Address L. B., box 2, this office.

WANTED—Horse and buggy suitable for lady to drive; will pay $20 cash. 1517 22d ave., East Oakland.

WANTED—Two seat tan surrey, with or without top; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address E. M., box 2, this office.

IF YOU WANT best prices for second hand furniture, address Golden Gate Furniture Store, Eighth st, bet Broadway and Washington.

I WILL PAY highest prices for good second hand furniture. Address A. B. S., box 3, Tribune office, and I will call.

"WANTED"—Second hand money for new furniture, at H. Schellhaas 408 Eleventh street.

REAL ESTATE.

$7,000—Fine residence, 9 rooms, on Telegraph avenue. A beautiful home. Large lot. Only offered for sale for special reasons. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175N

$4,750—Special bargain, Harrison st. bet. 14th and Durant, 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath, lot 52x150; note the location. You cannot buy a lot for the same money. Will make exceptionally easy terms; you never had such an opportunity. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 204J

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$52.50 per front foot, 100x150, without doubt the best bargain offered this season in a residence lot, worth $100 per foot. To advertise exact location would be an injustice to the neighborhood. If you are a buyer, call at the office for location. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 186

$2,600—New 2-story 8-room house, convenient location, $100 cash and $30 per month. Splendid value and terms. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175J

$2,000—7 acres, Piedmont, all fenced, running water, fine for chicken ranch. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. AB3

$2,400—Modern 5 rooms and bath cottage, 16th st. near Brush. Lot 25x100. Bank loan $1,500. Tenant will take lease at $20 per month. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 174Q

$1,100—$100 cash, $15 per month, house 6 rooms and bath, lot 25x100, on sunny side of Lydia st. near Market. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 175H

$33 per foot. Telegraph ave; only 45 feet at such an unusual bargain; worth double the price. Buy this before the election. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 139

$1,500—For another choice lot 37½x106, an exceptional location, 3 feet above grade of street, within walking distance of 14th and Broadway. Get location from our office. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 119

$3,750—Owing to removal to an interior city, will offer their new 9-room residence on Knox st., lot 40x150, complete in every detail. Terms $500 cash, balance easy. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 176N

$5,000—Special bargain, 12-room residence in five blocks of 12th and Broadway. $1,600 recently spent on premises. First class bargain in every respect. Only $1,000 cash. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 170C

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$4,500 — Alameda. Beautiful 9-room residence, built for a home; well located; to trade for home in Oakland, less value preferred. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 425C

$5,000—Oakland. 2-story residence, 9 rooms and bath, lot 45x115, all clear; trade for a like property in Berkeley convenient to the University. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 100R

$6,000—San Francisco. 2-story residence, 8 rooms, on McAllister st., less than cost to owner; all clear; trade for Oakland home. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 435D

$10,000—Fruitvale. Residence, 10 rooms, convenient to local trains; to trade for fruit ranch in Alameda County. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 342B

$20,000 — East Oakland. Magnificent 14-room residence, almost new; no better location; to trade for fine home or choice lot in San Francisco or Los Angeles. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st. 306K

$3,500—East Oakland. New 2-story 8-room residence, all clear; to trade for a home centrally located down town and assume mortgage. Laymance Real Estate and Investment Co., 466 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal. 306M

$1750—Beautiful lot 50x132½, situate on Union street near Central avenue, Alameda, in choice residence section: a bargain: William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1250 will buy a fine building lot 50x150, situate on San Antonio avenue near Walnut street, Alameda; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1200—A nice five room cottage, bay window, flower garden, chicken houses, etc., situate on Hannah street, sunny exposure, lot 50 foot frontage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street Oakland, Cal.

$180 cash and $30 per month, including interest, will buy a new modern house, containing seven rooms and bath, situate on Central avenue, Alameda, in a choice residence section, lot 30x125; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2000—Story and a half modern cottage, situate in Alameda, on sunny side of Clinton avenue near Park street, contains six rooms and bath; lot 30x100; will exchange for Oakland property and assume mortgage; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$2900—Nice modern cottage of five rooms and bath, situate in Berkeley, on Channing way, near Shattuck avenue; lot 50x135; William J. Dingee, real estate agent, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$1500—Great bargain for immediate sale, 150x100, situate on East Twenty-fourth street near Eleventh avenue, East Oakland; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

$4650—Good modern two story house of eight rooms and bath, situate on Grove street, near Fifteenth street; lot 47½x80; a bargain; $1000 cash, balance to suit; William J. Dingee, real estate, 460 and 462 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.

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THE BEAUTIFUL STANTON TRACT.

Containing 500 acres, has been subdivided into villa lots of from three to twenty acres, and is now being placed on the market.

This tract is located near Haywards, close to Haywards Electric Road. Quick and cheap transportation between San Francisco and the property.

A rich loam soil, great fruit land, will produce any kind of vegetables; plenty of water; lovely location for a suburban home. The cheapest and best land ever offered in that locality. Prices range from $150 per acre upward. Adjoining lands sell for $600 to $1,000 per acre.

F. J. SULLIVAN,
Room 88, Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—Lessons in short-hand and typewriting in exchange for lessons on violin and piano. Address J. F., box 2, Tribune office.

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CRAFT & RUSSELL—Grocers; buy at home and save money. 552-554 East Twelfth, cor. Eleventh ave. Tel. 1011 main.

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SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER Depot, C. H. Kucks, proprietor, 468 Twelfth st., Oakland; private entrance for ladies.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A fresh Jersey cow. Apply First and Magnolia sts.

PANSY BLOSSOM—Some faces no need of disguising; our prices in household goods must be leaders; they sway Oakland people. Patronize H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—As executor of the estate of Margaret P. McCourtney, deceased, I will sell at private sale the following personal property: Furniture, farm wagon, double harness, 280 bales of oat hay, plow, mower, sulky, rake forks, wood, feed cutter, etc. Persons wishing to purchase any of such property will please leave name and address, on or before October 26th, at room 57, No. 900 Broadway. Richard J. Montgomery, Executor.

FOR SALE—Cheap; horse, harness and top buggy; horse young and gentle; also good organ. Inquire at 527 San Pablo ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$300, $1000, $1500, $5000 ON REAL ESTATE, Oakland and vicinity; interest 8 and 9 per cent. Loans arranged on shortest possible notice. Hugh M. Cameron, broker, 479 Ninth st., Oakland.

MONEY TO LOAN upon mortgage of real estate by G. W. McKeand, corner Sixth and Broadway sts., Oakland.

$30,000 TO LOAN on real estate security, in amounts from $400 to $10,000; interest at current rates. A. K. Percival, 1010 Broadway.

A. J. SNYDER & CO.

467 NINTH ST. - - OAKLAND.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TEL. 224.

VACANT.

$8 a front foot; lot 50x100, on Forty-fourth st.; must be sold; this is a bargain, as it is but a few feet off of Grove st. car line. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$11 a front foot; lot 50x128; in center of Lorin; street macadamized, sewered and guttered; must be sold. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland.

$20 a front foot; on Linden st.; cement sidewalk; street macadamized, etc.; lot 25x132 feet; notice depth. A. J. Snyder & Co., 467 Ninth st., Oakland, Cal.

FRYAL REALTY COMPANY,

(W. A. FRYAL, Mgr.)

966 BROADWAY, : : : OAKLAND.

This week we offer for sale:

A FINE RESIDENCE on Webster st. near Nineteenth st.

Two beautiful cottages on Alcatraz ave. near Shattuck ave., Berkeley.

A five room cottage on Twenty-sixth st. bet. Grove and San Pablo ave.

Several residences and business properties in Temescal.

A couple of homes in Claremont, and many desirable residences and unimproved pieces of land in Berkeley and Oakland.

We sell, rent, collect, insure and care for property.

FRYAL REALTY CO.,
966 Broadway, : : : : : Oakland.

TO MONEY LOANERS.

We have applications for the following sums:

$1,000, at 8 per cent, on corner, central, cottage property; for 3 years.

$1,600, on property, improved, on Twenty-sixth st., at 9 per cent; renting for $15 per month

$800, at 9 per cent, on unimproved property at Golden Gate, assessed at $1,250, valued at $2,250.

$2,400 at 10 per cent and $2,500 at 10 per cent, on ranch property, 2 hours distant from Oakland; worth 3 or 4 times the loan.

$10,000, at 9 per cent, on Piedmont property; worth over $50,000.

$20,000 and $30,000, on S. F. property, at 7 per cent; the latter yielding monthly rental of $400.

TO BORROWERS.

We have money placed with us to loan at 8½, 9 and 10 per cent, on central income property in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

TO INVESTORS.

We have, on Twelfth near Jackson st. a lot 55x100 ft. at $60 per foot.

On Webster st, a rare bargain! 100x150 ft., at $52.50 per foot; the best purchase in the city.

Some choice improved properties at a sacrifice.

TO INSURERS, IN LIFE OR FIRE.

We represent the Mutual Life of N. Y., whose bond or policy is worth more than that of the Bank of England. Paid to policy holders or their estates last year an excess of twenty-three million dollars! Its assets exceed 221 million!

In Fire, the German-American, the leader of all the N. Y. Co.'s in the home field. Its increase for the first half of the present year exceeding any other by nearly $100,000, and its stock in the N. Y. market sells at higher premium than any other.

W. E. BARNARD & SON,
438 Ninth Street.

J. S. COLBURN & CO.,

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE,

1756 SEVENTH ST., WEST OAKLAND.

$1,800—Nice modern cottage of 6 rooms, bath and high basement, on 10th st. near Center; lot 36x120. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Will buy a cottage of 5 rooms and bath on Lincoln st. near Wood st.; lot 25 x112½. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$3,000—Cottage of 7 rooms and laundry; high basement; all modern improvements; on Poplar st. near 14th st.; lot 49 x125. J. S. Colburn & Co., Real Estate, 1756 7th st.

$1,250—House of 5 rooms; lot 27x90, N. E. cor. of Wood st. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

$1,000—Installments of $20 per month, buys cottage of 5 rooms on Atlantic st.; lot 27 x144. J. S. Colburn & Co., 1756 7th st.

W. P. RYAN,

960 SEVENTH STREET.

Real Estate. Notary Public.

960 Seventh Street, Market Street Station,

Gregory Block. Tel. Red 1993.

$1850—Cottage of 5 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; high basement; brick foundation; lot 25x100; one block from Market street station.

Offer Wanted—House of seven rooms and bath; hot and cold water; lot 25x125; situate on Filbert street near Fifth.

$2,400—Upper flat of five rooms and bath; lower flat of five rooms and bath; lot 25 x100, on Seventh street near Adeline station.

PROGRESSIVE PHOTOS.

I. W. Taber Is Achieving an International Fame.

Expressions of Appreciation of the Work Done in London.

In this age of progress, an advance must be made in the arts as well as in the sciences and the material affairs of life. This is a self evident axiom, because the people of the day will not be satisfied with the crude efforts of the artist whether in photography or oils of a generation ago.

In the matter of photography the artist who, more than any other in his calling on the coast has appreciated this fact is I. W. Taber, the world famed sun painter of San Francisco.

For years Mr. Taber has devoted himself to his profession, not merely in the filling of orders of thousands of most discriminating patrons and in bringing the beauty and grandeur of nature's work into the home circle, but in making discoveries and improvements which have made photography the desideratum that it is at the present time.

All the recent advances made in this art have been made by Mr. Taber, and have made his name a household word abroad as well as at home.

The latest advance in the art made by Mr. Taber is his discovery of bas-relief photography. Heretofore the limit of the photographer was reached when he produced on a card a perfectly plain and flat likeness of the subjects. Now, however, Taber has devised a system by means of which the outlines of the subject stand out in relief, giving a correct idea of the fulness or a representation of the form. This is the greatest of all of Mr. Taber's advances, and of course he took occasion to protect his discovery by having it patented. He then went to Europe, only to find, however, that his invention had been patented there by a man named Davey. He discovered also that Davey was a brother of the manager of his San Francisco studio and that it was from Mr Taber's studio that Mr. Davey had obtained the information and illustrations necessary to patent the process in England.

Mr. Taber realized that he had been treacherously betrayed by his manager in San Francisco and accordingly dismissed him by cable, and now another manager is coming from the East to take hold of Mr Taber's studio.

Mr. Taber, however, was not to be discouraged by the perfidy of his employee. He took the steps to show the English officials that it was he who had discovered the bas-relief process of photography, and accordingly the letters patent which had been issued to Davey were revoked.

Mr. Taber stands well in England as will appear from the following article, which is from the pen of a writer in Table Talk of London:

"In the Book of Panegyrics that will one day be written on the improvements and inventions of our nineteenth century, it may be taken for granted that the art of photography will occupy no obscure or unimportant position. Further, it may be asserted that photography has contributed in no small degree to our material prosperity, as well as to our esthetic development, is but to enunciate an obvious platitude.

"If we were asked off-hand to determine under which of the two categories 'art' or 'craft' we should place photography, we should probably experience some difficulty in giving a prompt and decisive answer, for while the hand that executes may be, and often is, that of the artisan, skilled perhaps, the mind that guides and devises must be that of the artist, if any measure of success is to be attained. Between the type in the title and the connoisseur there is as wide and impassable a gulf fixed as there is between the street crayon drawer and the president of the Royal Academy. Put the ordinary man down with a camera before a beautiful view, and in nine cases out of ten he will take it from one least lovely standpoint; the artist, on the contrary, will catch the sweetest expression that the scene has to give.

"And if any one deserves the title of 'artist' in the true sense of the word, in the field of photography, it is surely Mr. Taber of San Francisco, for he has done more perhaps than any other man to perfect the art. We may regard painting and photography as sister arts, each striving by different means to attain the same result, namely, the reproduction of nature. Where one fails the other steps in and fills the gap. Whereas painting gives us color and the general effect, photography approximates more closely to nature, and reproduces line for line and detail for detail. Two things there were, it was thought, that photography could not adequately reproduce, depth and color. To attain these results has ever been the photographic middle of the sphinx, and although the platinotype of today is immeasurably in advance of the early photograph on tin, the progress in England has only been in one direction, that of finish and permanency. But San Francisco in the person of Mr. Taber has come to our assistance, and by his new bas-relief process one of the problems has been solved, and photography can now give us depth. Mr. Taber has quite a miniature gallery at his room at the 'Cecil,' consisting of both portraits and landscapes reproduced by the new process, which gives an effect like that of a cameo. Amongst others I noticed portraits of the two rival candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, of H. M. Stanley and a host of others too numerous to mention, for the list of celebrities who have sat for Mr. Taber is almost interminable.

"The inventor of the new process has been in London some five months, and hopes to develop his ideas here and in Paris, and perhaps Berlin as well. He is an enthusiast on the subject of photography, to which he has devoted forty years of his life. He first began in New York, but soon moved to the more congenial climate of San Francisco, where the clear atmosphere and even temperature render the conditions of photography so much better. In 1866 he introduced the Rembrandt process, which marked so great an advance in the art. I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Taber his opinion on the other great question, that of color photography. There have been so many promises and so few performances in this matter that he naturally acknowledges to being somewhat skeptical about the possibility of a solution to the question, at any rate, as present.

"Mr. Taber has also been a public character, for during four years he served as Commissioner of the Yosemite Valley, an office of some importance."

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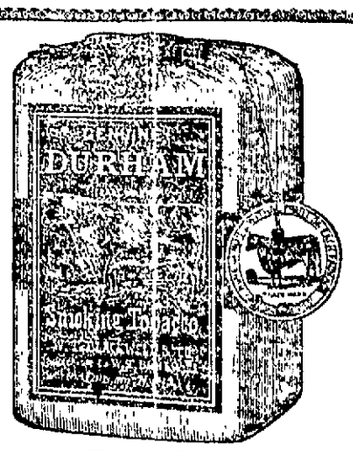

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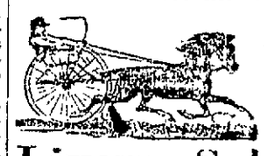

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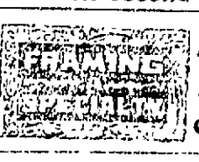

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PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 20, 1896.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-first session, beginning on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1895, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following prescribed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 23.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

Section 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Section 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be observed.

Amendment Number Three.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association, and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the police force of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, composition, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding or any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Guerretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1893, the said amendments are submitted, to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State on

Tuesday, November the Third, A. D. 1896

The said amendments are respectively designated—

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon, the words:

"For the Amendment Number One," and "Against the Amendment Number One."

"For the Amendment Number Two," and "Against the Amendment Number Two."

"For the Amendment Number Three," and "Against the Amendment Number Three."

"For the Amendment Number Four," and "Against the Amendment Number Four."

"For the Amendment Number Five," and "Against the Amendment Number Five."

"For the Amendment Number Six," and "Against the Amendment Number Six."

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, the day and year first written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest: L. H. BROWN,
(Seal) Secretary of State
By W. T. SESNON, Deputy.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

ANTONIO ENOS D. MILLER, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOAQUINA ROZA MARSHALL, Executrix, Et Al., Defendants. | No. 11,016.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, in the above entitled action, wherein Antonio Enos D. Miller, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Joaquina Roza Marshall, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Marshall, deceased, Abel Marca and Antonio Gracia de Rosa, defendants, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1896, for the sum of six thousand one hundred and ninety and 85-100 dollars, besides interest thereon from the date of said decree, and wherein defendant and cross-complainant Abel Marca was awarded judgment for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, which said judgment and decree was, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, recorded in Judgment Book 27 of said Court, at page 61, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Louise street distant thereon one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Louise street with the northerly line of B street, running thence northerly along said line of Louise street fifty (50) feet; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet; thence at right angles southerly fifty (50) feet and thence at right angles easterly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet to the point of beginning; being subdivisions B. and C. in lot number eleven (11) in block number seven hundred and ninety-nine, as the same are delineated and so designated on the plat entitled "Map No. 2 of Watts Tract, Oakland," filed November 17, 1876, in the County Recorder's Office of said Alameda County.

2nd. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern line of B street with the eastern line of Louise street and running thence northerly along said line of Louise street one hundred (100) feet; thence at a right angle easterly thirty-three (33) feet; thence at a right angle southerly one hundred (100) feet to the northern line of B street and thence westerly thereon thirty-three (33) feet to the point of beginning, being lot J in block 800 as said lot and block are laid down and so numbered and delineated on the map of the B street subdivision of the Watts tract, on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Alameda County, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on

MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896,

At ten o'clock A. M. of that day, in front of the Broadway entrance of the Court House of the County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States.

Oakland, October 10th, 1896.

W. S. HARLOW,
A Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court.

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within 10 months after the first publication of this notice to the said executrix, at the office of A. A. Moore, southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth street (over Union Savings Bank), City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

HARRIET F. BAKER,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Walker Baker, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 7th, 1896.
A. A. MOORE, Att'y for said Executrix.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Kelly, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of Fitzgerald & Abbott, 836 Broadway, Oakland, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of John Kelly, deceased.

JAMES DALY,
Executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 16th, 1896.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of W. M. Watson & Co., 1008 and 1008 Washington street, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with said estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

LOUISE F. O'BRIEN,
Executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 17, 1896.
RODGERS & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of George E. De Golia, 557 Broadway street, rooms 10 and 11, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

OWEN F. ROONEY,
Executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased.
Dated Oakland, October 17th, 1896.
GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, Attorney for Executor, Oakland, Cal.

PROPOSALS for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park.
Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park. Bidders will state location and full particulars and description of property and conditions upon which the property will be sold.

The amount appropriated for the purchase of said property is $10,000.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within ten days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $2,000.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS for furnishing blankets to the Police Department.
Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing blankets for the Police Department of the City of Oakland, for a period ending June 30, 1897.

All blankets furnished to be in accordance with the following specifications, to-wit:

Blankets, three point, six pound, 50 pair more or less. Bidders to submit samples.

The blankets to be furnished at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the Police Department.

Blankets furnished to be subject to the approval of the Chief of Police and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond not to exceed $100.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Thomas Smith, deceased, and for the issuance to Michael Smith of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Saturday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, Oct. 26, 1896.
(Seal.) FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By J. P. COOK, Deputy Clerk.
M. COONEY, Attorney for Petitioner, rooms 102 & 103, Phelan Bld'g, San Francisco, Cal.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Second and Webster streets, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, Wednesday, November 4, 1896, at the hour of 4:30 P. M.

Oakland, October 15, 1896.

EDW. BARRY,
Secretary of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company.

LEGAL.

RESOLUTION

Reciting Proceedings Had Before Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, in the Matter of the Proposed Incorporation of the Town of Emeryville, and Fixing Time When, and Designating Place Where, Reports Will Be Acted Upon.

Whereas, By a resolution of this Board duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of this Board held on the 20th day of October, 1896, the matter of the correctness of the description of the boundaries of the proposed municipal corporation designated in the petition for said proposed corporation as the Town of Emeryville was submitted to the County Surveyor of the County of Alameda, with instructions to report as to the correctness of the same in writing before Thursday, October 29th, 1896, and also to report at the same time as to the correctness of the description of the boundaries as set forth in the petition filed in the same proceeding for a change of boundaries for said proposed corporation to be known as the Town of Emeryville, and to file said reports with the Clerk of this Board.

And Whereas, The said County Surveyor, in accordance with the resolution of this Board hereinbefore referred to, filed with the Clerk of this Board the reports called for by said resolution and hereinbefore referred to, on the 23th day of October, 1896.

And Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda are required by law to fix at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports a day for the hearing of said reports, and at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports to cause notice to be published in some newspaper published in the County of Alameda, that the said reports will be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the said Board,

Now therefore be it Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, that Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Alameda, in the annex to the Hall of Records of said County, be and the same are hereby fixed as the time and place when and where said reports and each of them will be acted upon by this Board.

And be it further Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed and required to publish a copy of this resolution in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Alameda.

And be it further Resolved, That said copy of this resolution be published in said newspaper and in the regular issues of said newspaper on the 29th day of October, 1896, the 30th day of October, 1896, and the 31st day of October, 1896.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Church, Talcott, Johnston, Pelouze, Chairman Bailey—5.

Noes—None.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, California, at its meeting held this 29th day of October, 1896.

(Seal) FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, Department Four, of date June 25, 1894, in the matter of the estate of Jasoh A. Rose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, executor of said estate, will sell on or after the 25th day of Nov., 1896, at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property of decedent's estate, to-wit:

All those certain pieces of real property situate in the Township of Murray, County of Alameda, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point where the center line of county road No. 1533 intersects course No. 10 of the survey of the Rancho Santa Rita and being the line dividing the Ranchos Santa Rita and the Rancho El Valle de San Jose; thence along the center line of said county road N. 15 deg. 7 min. W. 69 chains 19 links to the southeast corner of lands of August Harms; thence S. 69 deg. 40 min. W. 40 chains 16 links to the most northerly corner of plot No. 1 of the subdivision of the Bernal portion of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose and being also the western end of course No. 10 of the Santa Rita Rancho; thence south 46 deg. 32 min. E. 76 chains 80 links along the line dividing aforesaid ranchos to the place of beginning. Containing 138 50-100 acres and being a portion of the Rancho Santa Rita and also being the same property conveyed by Samuel B. Martin to Lewis Atkinson by deed dated May 1, 1879, and recorded in Liber 181 of Deeds at page 153, Alameda County Records.

2nd. Being a portion of plot No. 4 of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose, and beginning on the south line of said plot No. 4 at a point distant thereon 12.77 chains easterly from the southwesterly corner of said plot, running thence along said south line S. 89 deg. 22 min. E. 79.05 chains, thence N. 0 deg. 16 min. E. 20.20 chains to the southeast corner of land of A. J. Silver, thence N. 89 deg. 30 min. W. 15.13 chains; thence N. 72 deg. 40 min. W. along the center of an avenue 74.15 chains to the west line of said plot No. 4, thence along said west line S. 18 deg. W. 18.82 chains and S. 22 min. E. 11.10 chains, thence leaving said west line S. 44 deg. E. 38.49 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 258.90 acres.

3d. Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Main street in the Town of Pleasanton distant thereon 100 feet six inches north from the north line of Neal street; thence northerly along said line of Main street 150 feet 9 inches; thence easterly parallel with Division street 248 feet 5 inches; thence at a right angle southerly 150 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 260.78 feet to the place of beginning, being lots 2, 3 and 4, the south 100 feet of lots 7 and 8 and the north 50 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A, as shown on a map entitled "Map of the Town of Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal., Surveyed for Joshua A. Neal Dec. 1, 1869, Revised from Survey of 1868," filed in the Recorder's office of Alameda County Feb. 24th, 1870, and recorded in Liber 5 of Maps, page 35.

Said property described 3d is known as the Rose Hotel property, and will be sold in one parcel, and with it will be sold the furniture contained in the hotel situate thereon.

4th. The southerly 100 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A in said Town of Pleasanton, as shown on said map.

Parcels other than the hotel property will be sold as a whole or in subdivisions to suit purchasers.

Bids or offers in writing for said property or any parcel thereof will be received by me at my residence in San Leandro, Cal., or may be left at the law office of my attorney, Steph. G. Nye, 801 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the sale is made.

L. C. MOREHOUSE,
Executor of the last will and testament of Jason A. Rose, deceased.

Notice of Public Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,554, to order the following described workland improvement done, to-wit:

That Cypress street in said city, from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, be opened and widened to an uniform width of 60 feet, as follows: that the eastern and western lines of Cypress street be produced northerly from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street.

And for further particulars, reference is hereby expressly made to said resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland.

Oakland, October 29th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896 in Fruitvale Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Fruitvale Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Fruitvale Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Fruitvale Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896.

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, for the year 1896, will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the said Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

All the taxes assessed and levied in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, October 10th, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Doran, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Nicholas Doran, deceased, and for the issuance to James Long and James McAllister of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 2d day of Nov., A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Oct. 21, 1896.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
GEO. E. DE GOLIA, Att'y for Executors.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance levying a tax on all real estate and personal property in the City of Oakland for the fiscal year of 1896-97, and apportioning the same among the several funds.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION 1.

A tax of $1.01 is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, and the tax so levied and the money arising therefrom shall be and is hereby set apart and apportioned among the several department funds requiring municipal expenditures for the fiscal year of 1896-97 and herein named as follows:

General Fund	.1175 cents
Salary Fund	.07 cents
Fire Fund	.15 cents
Police Fund	.0925 cents
Street Fund	.11 cents
Park Fund	.0175 cents
Sewer Fund	.0150 cents
Fire & Police Telegraph Fund	.0150 cents
High School Fund	.0950 cents
School Fund	.02 cents
Street Light Fund	.15 cents
Free Library Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Redemption Fund	.01 cents
Park & Boulevard Fund	.0275 cents

SECTION 2.

A tax of nine cents is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, except in that portion of the city which was annexed in 1891, and the tax so levied and arising therefrom shall be and hereby is set apart and apportioned as follows:

Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
Bond Redemption Fund	.05 cents

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—10.

Noes—Mr. Kaufman—1.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 21th, 1896.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,548, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That College avenue in said city, from the sewer in Broadway to the center line of Academy place produced southerly, be sewered with an 8-inch vitrified ironstone pipe sewer, and that 4 Y branches of 6-inch opening be constructed thereon; also that a brick manhole be constructed thereon at each of the following points: at the sewer in Broadway and at the center line of Academy place produced.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,549, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That Thirty-second street in said city, from the western line of Grove street to the eastern line of West street, be graded, curbed with wood and macadamized with class "C" macadam, and that gutters thereon be constructed three feet in width, of broken rock and grouted; also that all manhole covers be brought to grade.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1896.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1896.

To all taxpayers in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said County of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and County taxes for the year 1896, on all property within the County of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Fruitvale Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1896

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said County, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda County for the year 1896 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the said Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the first Monday in October, 1896, all the taxes assessed and levied in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 10th day of October, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,

Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice of Executor's Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, made on the 14th day of September, 1896, in the matter of the estate of F. H. Meyers, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on and after Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1896, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the County of Alameda, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 16, 57, 58 and 60 in the Rock Island Tract.

Bids or offers for said real estate will be received by the undersigned at the office of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory, No. 266 Sansome St., in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, or may be delivered to the undersigned personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda.

Dated October 20th, 1896.

W. H. CHICKERING,
Executor of the last will and testament of F. H. Meyers, deceased.

PROPOSALS for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel.
Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 23rd, 1896.

In accordance with Resolution No. — of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works, at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel, in and for the City of Oakland.

All work done and materials and apparatus furnished to be in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, to which reference is hereby made for full particulars and description of the said work.

The said work to be commenced within five days and be completed within sixty days from the date of contract for the same.

Bidders will state in proposals prices for the said work according to the following schedule, to-wit:

1st. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of mud, measured in the cut.

2nd. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of hardpan, measured in the cut.

(Note.—By measuring in cut is meant that the actual space from which the mud or hardpan is excavated to be the basis upon which the rate per cubic yard applies.)

The estimated amount of dredging to be done is 12,822 yards hardpan and 4,200 cubic yards mud.

All work done and material furnished to be subject to the approval of the City Engineer and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 10 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $3,000.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR.,
Secretary.
Per R. E. ANDREWS.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION 1.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00. The work to be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

SECTION II.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—11.

Noes—None.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 23rd, 1896.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896, in Golden Gate Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Golden Gate Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Golden Gate Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Golden Gate Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 20, 1896.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-first session, beginning on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1895, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following prescribed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 3.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

Section 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Section 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided, that secrecy in voting be observed.

Amendment Number Three.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 5½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of the State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1893, the said amendments are submitted, to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State on

Tuesday, November the Third, A. D. 1896

The said amendments are respectively designated—

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon, the words:

"For the Amendment Number One," and "Against the Amendment Number One."

"For the Amendment Number Two," and "Against the Amendment Number Two."

"For the Amendment Number Three," and "Against the Amendment Number Three."

"For the Amendment Number Four," and "Against the Amendment Number Four."

"For the Amendment Number Five," and "Against the Amendment Number Five."

"For the Amendment Number Six," and "Against the Amendment Number Six."

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, the day and year first written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. BROWN,
(Seal) Secretary of State
By W. T. SESNON, Deputy.

Eagle Iron Works

LIMITED.

CORNER

Third and Clay Streets Oakland

TEL. 2674—RED.

All Kinds of Machine Work Done.

Page's Hotel

At the Terminus of the San Pablo Cable Road.

Music Room. Plain and Fancy Drinks Strictly First-Class. Cold Lunches Served.

Special Accommodations for Bicyclists.

J. M. PAGE, Prop

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

ANTONIO ENOS D. MILLER, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOAQUINA ROZA MARSHALL, Executrix, Et Al., Defendants. No. 11,046.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, of the State of California, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, in the above entitled action, wherein Antonio Enos D. Miller, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Joaquina Roza Marshall, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Marshall, deceased, Abel Marea and Antone Grazia de Rosa, defendants, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1896, for the sum of six thousand one hundred and ninety and 55-100 dollars, besides interest thereon from the date of said decree, and wherein defendant and cross-complainant Abel Marea was awarded judgment for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, which said judgment and decree was, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1896, recorded in Judgment Book 27 of said Court, at page 61, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Louise street distant thereon one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Louise street with the northerly line of B street, running thence northerly along said line of Louise street fifty (50) feet; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet; thence at right angles southerly fifty (50) feet and thence at right angles easterly one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet to the point of beginning; being subdivisions B. and C. in lot number eleven (11) in block number seven hundred and ninety-nine, as the same are delineated and so designated on the plat entitled "Map No. 2 of Watts Tract, Oakland," filed November 17, 1876, in the County Recorder's Office of said Alameda County.

2nd. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern line of B street with the eastern line of Louise street and running thence northerly along said line of Louise street one hundred (100) feet; thence at a right angle easterly thirty-three (33) feet; thence at a right angle southerly one hundred (100) feet to the northern line of B street and thence westerly thereon thirty-three (33) feet to the point of beginning, being lot J in block 800 as said lot and block are laid down and so numbered and delineated on the map of the B street subdivision of the Watts tract, on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Alameda County, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on

MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896,

At ten o'clock A. M. of that day, in front of the Broadway entrance of the Court House of the County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States.

Oakland, October 10th, 1896.

W. S. HARLOW,
A Commissioner appointed by said Superior Court.

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within 10 months after the first publication of this notice to the said executrix, at the office of A. A. Moore, southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth street (over Union Savings Bank), City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of Walker Baker, deceased.

HARRIET F. BAKER,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Walker Baker, deceased.

Dated Oakland, October 7th, 1896.
A. A. MOORE, Att'y for said Executrix.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Kelly, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of Fitzgerald & Abbott, 836 Broadway, Oakland, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the said estate of John Kelly, deceased.

JAMES DALY,
Executor of the last will and testament of John Kelly, deceased.

Dated Oakland, October 16th, 1896.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of W. M. Watson & Co., 1006 and 1008 Washington street, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with said estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

LOUISE F. O'BRIEN,
Executrix of the estate of John H. O'Brien, deceased.

Dated Oakland, October 17, 1896.
RODGERS & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of George E. De Golia, 957 Broadway street, rooms 10 and 11, Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

OWEN F. ROONEY,
Executor of the estate of Peter Powers, deceased.

Dated Oakland, October 17th, 1896.
GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, Attorney for Executor, Oakland, Cal.

PROPOSALS for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing land in West Oakland to be used as a public park. Bidders will state location and full particulars and description of property and conditions upon which the property will be sold.

The amount appropriated for the purchase of said property is $10,000.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within ten days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $2,500.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS for furnishing blankets to the Police Department.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., October 30, 1896.

In pursuance with the order of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for furnishing blankets for the Police Department of the City of Oakland, for a period ending June 30, 1897.

All blankets furnished to be in accordance with the following specifications, to-wit:

Blankets, three point, six pound, 50 pair more or less. Bidders to submit samples.

The blankets to be furnished at such time and in such quantities as may be required by the Police Department.

Blankets furnished to be subject to the approval of the Chief of Police and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 5 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond not to exceed $100.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR., Secretary.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Thomas Smith, deceased, and for the issuance to Michael Smith of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Saturday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, so said County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, Oct. 26, 1896.
(Seal.) FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By J. P. COOK, Deputy Clerk.
M. COONEY, Attorney for Petitioner, rooms 102 & 103, Phelan Bld'g, San Francisco, Cal.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Second and Webster streets, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, Wednesday, November 4, 1896, at the hour of 4:30 P. M.

Oakland, October 15, 1896.

EDW. BARRY,
Secretary of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company.

LEGAL.

RESOLUTION

Reciting Proceedings Had Before Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, in the Matter of the Proposed Incorporation of the Town of Emeryville, and Fixing Time When, and Designating Place Where, Reports Will Be Acted Upon.

Whereas, By a resolution of this Board duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of this Board held on the 20th day of October, 1896, the matter of the correctness of the description of the boundaries of the proposed municipal corporation designated in the petition for said proposed corporation as the Town of Emeryville was submitted to the County Surveyor of the County of Alameda, with instructions to report as to the correctness of the same in writing before Thursday, October 29th, 1896, and also to report at the same time as to the correctness of the description of the boundaries as set forth in the petition filed in the same proceeding for a change of boundaries for said proposed corporation to be known as the Town of Emeryville, and to file said reports with the Clerk of this Board.

And Whereas, The said County Surveyor, in accordance with the resolution of this Board hereinbefore referred to, filed with the Clerk of this Board the reports called for by said resolution and hereinbefore referred to, on the 29th day of October, 1896.

And Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda are required by law to fix at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports a day for the hearing of said reports, and at their first regular meeting after the filing of said reports to cause notice to be published in some newspaper published in the County of Alameda, that the said reports will be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the said Board,

Now therefore be it Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, that Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Alameda, in the annex to the Hall of Records of said County, be and the same are hereby fixed as the time and place when and where said reports and each of them will be acted upon by this Board.

And be it further Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed and required to publish a copy of this resolution in the Oakland Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Alameda.

And be it further Resolved, That said copy of this resolution be published in said newspaper and in the regular issues of said newspaper on the 29th day of October, 1896, the 30th day of October, 1896, and the 31st day of October, 1896.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Church, Talcott, Johnson, Pelouze, Chairman Bailey—5.

Noes—None.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, California, at its meeting held this 29th day of October, 1896.

(Seal) FRANK C. JORDAN,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to the order of the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, Department Four, of date June 25, 1894, in the matter of the estate of Jason A. Rose, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, executor of said estate, will sell on or after the 20th day of Nov., 1896, at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property of decedent's estate, to-wit:

All those certain pieces of real property situate in the Township of Murray, County of Alameda, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

1st. Commencing at a point where the center line of county road No. 1533 intersects course No. 10 of the survey of the Rancho Santa Rita and being the line dividing the Ranchos Santa Rita and the Rancho El Valle de San Jose; thence along the center line of said county road N. 15 deg. 7 min. W. 69 chains 19 links to the southeast corner of lands of August Harms; thence S. 63 deg. 40 min. W. 40 chains 16 links to the most northerly corner of plot No. 1 of the subdivision of the Bernal portion of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose and being also the western end of course No. 10 of the Santa Rita Rancho; thence south 46 deg. 32 min. E. 76 chains 80 links along the line dividing aforesaid ranchos to the place of beginning. Containing 138 50-100 acres and being a portion of the Rancho Santa Rita and also being the same property conveyed by Samuel B. Martin to Lewis Atkinson by deed dated May 1, 1879, and recorded in Liber 184 of Deeds at page 153, Alameda County Records.

2nd. Being a portion of plot No. 4 of the Rancho El Valle de San Jose, and beginning on the south line of said plot No. 4 at a point distant thereon 12.77 chains easterly from the southwesterly corner of said plot, running thence along said south line S. 89 deg. 22 min. E. 79.05 chains, thence N. 0 deg. 16 min. E. 20.20 chains to the southeast corner of land of A. J. Silver, thence N. 89 deg. 30 min. W. 15.12 chains; thence N. 72 deg. 40 min. W. along the center of an avenue 74.15 chains to the west line of said plot No. 4, thence along said west line S. 18 deg. W. 18.82 chains and S. 22 min. E. 11.10 chains, thence leaving said west line S. 44 deg. E. 18.49 chains to the place of beginning, containing about 255.90 acres.

3d. Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Main street in the Town of Pleasanton distant thereon 100 feet six inches north from the north line of Neal street; thence northerly along said line of Main street 150 feet 9 inches; thence easterly parallel with Division street 248 feet 5 inches; thence at a right angle southerly 150 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 260.78 feet to the place of beginning, being lots 2, 3 and 4, the south 100 feet of lots 7 and 8 and the north 50 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A, as shown on a map entitled "Map of the Town of Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal., Surveyed for Joshua A. Neal Dec. 1, 1869, Revised from Survey of 1868," filed in the Recorder's office of Alameda County Feb. 24th, 1870, and recorded in Liber 5 of Maps, page 35.

Said property described 3d is known as the Rose Hotel property, and will be sold in one parcel, and with it will be sold the furniture contained in the hotel situate thereon.

4th. The southerly 100 feet of lots 9 and 10 in block A in said Town of Pleasanton, as shown on said map.

Parcels other than the hotel property will be sold as a whole or in subdivisions to suit purchasers.

Bids or offers in writing for said property or any parcel thereof will be received by me at my residence in San Leandro, Cal., or may be left at the law office of my attorney, Steph. G. Nye, 801 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the sale is made.

L. C. MOREHOUSE,
Executor of the last will and testament of Jason A. Rose, deceased.

Notice of Public Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,554, to order the following described work and improvement done, to-wit:

That Cypress street in said city, from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street, be opened and widened to an uniform width of 60 feet, as follows: that the eastern and western lines of Cypress street be produced northerly from the northern line of Eighth street to the southern line of Ninth street.

And for further particulars, reference is hereby expressly made to said resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland.

Oakland, October 29th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896 in Fruitvale Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Fruitvale Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Fruitvale Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Fruitvale Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, for the year 1896, will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the said Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

All the taxes assessed and levied in said Fruitvale Sanitary District, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896.

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, October 10th, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Doran, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Nicholas Doran, deceased, and for the issuance to James Long and James McAllister of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 2d day of Nov., A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Oct. 21, 1896.

FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
GEO. E. DE GOLIA, Att'y for Executors.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance levying a tax on all real estate and personal property in the City of Oakland for the fiscal year of 1896-97, and apportioning the same among the several funds.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

A tax of $1.01 is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, and the tax so levied and the money arising therefrom shall be and is hereby set apart and apportioned among the several department funds requiring municipal expenditures for the fiscal year of 1896-97 and herein named as follows:

General Fund	.1175 cents
Salary Fund	.07 cents
Fire Fund	.15 cents
Police Fund	.0825 cents
Street Fund	.10 cents
Park Fund	.0175 cents
Sewer Fund	.0250 cents
Fire & Police Telegraph Fund	.0150 cents
High School Fund	.0950 cents
School Fund	.02 cents
Street Light Fund	.15 cents
Free Library Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
School Building Bond Redemption Fund	.04 cents
Park & Boulevard Fund	.0275 cents

SECTION II.

A tax of nine cents is hereby fixed and levied for the fiscal year of 1896-97 on each and every one hundred dollars of taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the City of Oakland, except in that portion of the city which was annexed in 1891, and the tax so levied and arising therefrom shall be and hereby is set apart and apportioned as follows:

Bond Interest Fund	.04 cents
Bond Redemption Fund	.05 cents

SECTION III.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its approval.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—10.

Noes—Mr. Kaufman—1.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 24th, 1896.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,548, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That College avenue in said city, from the sewer in Broadway to the center line of Academy place produced southerly, be sewered with an 8-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, and that 4 Y branches of 6-inch opening be constructed thereon; also that a brick manhole be constructed thereon at each of the following points: at the sewer in Broadway and at the center line of Academy place produced.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

Notice of Street Work.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention No. 22,549, to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That Thirty-second street in said city, from the western line of Grove street to the eastern line of West street, be graded, curbed with wood and macadamized with class "C" macadam, and that gutters thereon be constructed three feet in width of broken rock and grouted; also that all manhole covers be brought to grade.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution and specifications for street work on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland. This notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 28th, 1896.

M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes for the Year 1896.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1896.

To all taxpayers in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said County of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and County taxes for the year 1896, on all property within the County of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said County of Alameda, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1896

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said County, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda County for the year 1896 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda County, as aforesaid, at the office of the Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1897, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the first Monday in October, 1896, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1896,

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 10th day of October, 1896.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice of Executor's Sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, State of California, made on the 14th day of September, 1896, in the matter of the estate of F. H. Meyers, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on and after Thursday, the 5th day of November, 1896, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said F. H. Meyers at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate in the County of Alameda, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 16, 57, 58 and 60 in the Rock Island Tract.

Bids or offers for said real estate will be received by the undersigned at the office of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory, No. 206 Sansome St., in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, or may be delivered to the undersigned personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Alameda.

Dated October 20th, 1896.

W. H. CHICKERING,
Executor of the last will and testament of F. H. Meyers, deceased.

PROPOSALS for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel.

Department of Public Works, City Hall, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 23rd, 1896.

In accordance with Resolution No. — of the Board of Public Works, sealed proposals will be received in open session of the Board of Public Works, at their office in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock P. M., for dredging slips at the city wharf and in front of the city wharf between the pierhead line and the Government Channel, in and for the City of Oakland.

All work done and materials and apparatus furnished to be in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, to which reference is hereby made for full particulars and description of the said work.

The said work to be commenced within five days and be completed within sixty days from the date of contract for the same.

Bidders will state in proposals prices for the said work according to the following schedule, to-wit:

1st. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of mud, measured in the cut.

2nd. A price per cubic yard for the excavation of hardpan, measured in the cut.

(Note.—By measuring in cut is meant that the actual space from which the mud or hardpan is excavated to be the basis upon which the rate per cubic yard applies.)

The estimated amount of dredging to be done is 12,822 yards hardpan and 4,200 cubic yards mud.

All work done and material furnished to be subject to the approval of the City Engineer and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

All bids must be made upon the blank forms of the Board, which will be furnished upon application, by the Secretary.

All bids must be accompanied by a check certified by some responsible bank, made payable to the order of J. W. Tompkins, Clerk of the Council, for not less than ten per cent of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the City of Oakland should the bidder receiving the award fail within 10 days to enter into a contract and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $2,000.00 for the faithful performance of the same.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.
N. W. SPAULDING JR.,
Secretary.

Per R. E. ANDREWS.

ORDINANCE NO.—An Ordinance authorizing and directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Oakland as follows:

SECTION I.

The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and award the contract for repairing Telegraph avenue, at a cost not to exceed $1,100.00. The work to be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

SECTION II.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

In Council, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22nd, 1896.

Passed to print by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bassett, Brosnahan, Buckland, Dow, Heitmann, Kaufman, Manuel, Marshall, Towle, Watkinson and President Mott—11.

Noes—None.

Absent—None.

Attest: J. W. TOMPKINS, City Clerk.
Oakland, Oct. 22rd, 1896.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Taxes for Sanitary Purposes for the Year 1896, in Golden Gate Sanitary District, in the County of Alameda, State of California.

To all taxpayers in Golden Gate Sanitary District in the County of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment list or book of said Sanitary District for the year 1896, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California,

Notice is hereby given that the assessment list or book for the year 1896, on all property within the said Golden Gate Sanitary District, have been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment list or book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county, in the City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours after the first Monday in October, 1896, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on real property in the said Golden Gate Sanitary District in said County of Alameda, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, in the year 1896, at my office in the Court House of said Alameda County, situated in the City of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1896,

At six o'clock P. M. of said day, and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1897, at 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is hereby further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Golden Gate Sanitary District, for the year 1896, will be payable to the undersigned

An Astonishing Statement.

SO REMARKABLE THAT, FOR FEAR OF DISBELIEF, SOME OF THE FACTS ARE WITHHELD.

A Correspondent who Interviews a Woman in Regard to Her Recovery from Illness is so Impressed with the Story and Regards it so Wonderful that He fears to Write the Whole Facts.

READ HIS LETTER AND THE WOMAN'S STORY.

From the Free Press, Beloit, Wis.

WYOMING, WISCONSIN, June 6th, 1896.

Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of recent date, I called on Mrs. Jane Culver, of Wyoming, Wis., yesterday. I had heard much about her case before I went to see her. She has so long been regarded by her family and all her neighbors as a hopeless invalid that her present state of health is nothing less than a marvel in this (Wyoming) valley.

For more than a year past, and up to the month of March last Mrs. Culver had lain actually at the point of death. Her neighbors and friends expected daily to be called upon to perform the "last sad offices" for her, and when they learned that she had actually arisen from her bed and could "sit up," it was felt that little less than a resurrection had happened in their midst.

Yet imagine the astonishment when a week or two later it was announced in the "valley" that she could *walk*, and when she was, at last, really able to meet and shake hands with friends in the door, yard, or upon the street, it was felt that truly a miracle had been wrought in their midst.

I found Mrs. Culver, a pleasant faced, attractive little woman, about her household work when I called on June 5th. She was, in fact, picking over gooseberries, and her first remark after greeting was that in all her fifty-eight years she could not recall so "early" a season for fruit and garden stuff as the present. She talked freely of her long, sad illness—the dreary track of pain and weakness over which for twenty years her body had been racked, and told with evident happiness of her wonderful cure. "The truth is," she said, "I was dead and am alive again." And there was no lack of enthusiasm in her voice as she spoke of the sovereign remedy which had wrought such wonder work for her. She was surrounded by the members of her family, her husband, daughter and grandchildren, and Pink Pills was certainly the burden of their happy conversation during my visit.

But her cure, after all, is best summed up in her own simple and succinct statement, which she made in the hope of doing good to others.

Mrs. Culver is a woman of education and refinement. Her husband was postmaster at Wyoming during President Harrison's administration. Among those of their neighbors who can further attest the facts in her case are the present postmaster and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Knickerbocker, and scores of others living here in the town and valley of Wyoming.

P. S.—I must confess that I had an idea that patent medicine testimonials were mostly fakes, manufactured in the good-humored spirit of humbuggery which delights the world at large. In this case which I have looked up myself I have found at the first trial a cure so astonishing that I have been afraid to write the facts just as the actual history of the case demanded. I have been truly fearful lest I should seem to overdo and thus spoil this splendid testimonial. I can send you a hundred names of persons who will vouch for the facts as herein stated.

"Yours sincerely and with admiration and respect for Pink Pills.

(Signed) "F. W. C."

The above letter is a reply to a request from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company asking Mr. Calkins to interview the lady mentioned and write up her case for publication. Not the least interesting part of it is Mr. Calkins' own straightforward statement of astonishment at Mrs. Culver's story.

The interview with Mrs. Culver follows:

"I am very glad to add my testimony to the growing evidence of Pink Pill cures. The facts in my case are simply these. Twenty years ago I began having rheumatism—rheumatic pains in my shoulders. This developed later on into what the doctors called chronic neuralgia of the heart. In fact I had a complication of diseases and was doctored and advised for many ailments. I grew steadily worse. Insidiously disease fastened upon me. My liver and kidneys were affected. I had palpitation of the heart until my limbs would grow rigid and my friends would think me dying.

"I sought remedies and medical advice far and near. From Wisconsin to New York I tried physicians of every school. Allopathy, homeopathy, electric and even clairvoyants and Indian herb doctors. During the years that my husband was post master at Wyoming we had access to heaps of advertising, and through circulars freely distributed, I tried all sorts of remedies and consulted many physicians. Year by year I grew steadily worse, until last year, 1895, I became a bed-ridden invalid, and in March of this year my physician said all I had to do was to close my eyes and die. I was nothing but a skeleton.

"About the 20th of March a neighbor who had been troubled with rheumatism and had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in and asked me to try them. I had read much about them, but was discouraged with trying new remedies. I commenced their use, however, and in a few days began feeling better. The neuralgia pains fled from the region of my heart and stomach. In one week I was able to sit up for an hour or two at a time. In a little more than two weeks I could walk, and in May I began doing housework. I am now able to do my work and am free from the frightful pains and awful weakness from which I suffered so many years. I owe this state of health to Pink Pills and to nothing else.

"My best wish is that this simple and true statement will induce others suffering as I did to give the pills a trial.

(Signed) "MRS. JANE CULVER."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

We the undersigned, husband and daughter of Mrs. Jane Culver, have read her statement as above and declare the same to be true.

(Signed) DAVID W. CULVER.
MATTIE CULVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Christian Endeavor Work.

John Willis Baer, the Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has sent word that he will not start for California until after the election. Of course we are sorry to have to wait but still every true Endeavorer believes that the coming election should have the first place just now, and will be all the more ready to greet our beloved Secretary when he does come because of the reason for his delay.

The Gospel Temperance Mission meetings will be led on Monday, November 2, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First M. E. Church, on Tuesday, November 3, by the Missionary Committee of Oakland Christian Union, and Thursday, November 5, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Market Street Congregational Church.

* * *

A cordial invitation has been extended by the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union to Oakland Endeavorers to attend the Quarterly Convention of that Union on Friday, November 5 at the First Baptist Church, San Francisco. All who can, should attend this convention in order to become better acquainted with the Christian Endeavorers of San Francisco, with whom we will have so much to do, in preparing for the '97 Convention.

* * *

The rain interfered with the meetings of the Oakland City Christian Endeavor Union, and the Press Committee and they both adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, November 9.

* * *

Topic for Sunday, November 8. "The Most Interesting Thing I Know About Foreign Missions. Acts 17:16-31. "To my mind the most interesting thing about a mission field is a self-supporting native church. It is the product of a three-fold agency, the educational, evangelistic and medical work, and these agencies cannot be divorced if self-supporting churches are to continue to be exponents of missionary progress.

"Long years of patient preaching, dispensing of medicines, and evangelistic work precede the development of such a church; and the history of it in China would bring to light a record of steadfast effort against bigoted opposition and superstitious hatred.

"A few years ago I opened a chapel in a region where the gospel had not been heard. Soon after a blind woman heard through our workers of the hospital at Canton. She went to Canton, and after a successful operation, went home a Christian. Today there are eighteen Christian women living near that chapel, converted chiefly through that woman who first heard the truth in a Christian hospital.

"The Christian Endeavor Societies [illegible] a floating medical boat under my care. In five years we have reached 35,000 patients, and preached in more than 1,500 villages, and distributed more than 20,000 tracts. Is any contributor to that work poorer for giving two cents a week for such a work? Who can say how many self-supporting churches owe their origin to the removal of prejudice by the patient work of physicians supported by earnest workers in the home land?

"A self supporting church is most interesting because it is a captured battery turned against an enemy. Most of its members were once devoted partisans of the idolatrous army. In the city where our converts have outgrown the seating capacity of the chapel, the deluded worshipers of wood and stone spend more than $10,000 annually in connection with idolatrous rites in a single temple. If our entire host of Christian Endeavorers lead in the movement, "according to the working in due measure of every part," the end of the twentieth century will see antiquarians looking for what will then be the most interesting thing in this once idolatrous nation,—a heathen temple."

Selections from a letier by Rev. A. A. Fulton, Presbyterian Missionary at Canton, China.

* * *

When the membership in a Christian Endeavor Society becomes so large, that each member cannot, without making the committees unwieldy, be a member of some committee, then it is time to divide the society. This has been done in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church. These two divisions are known as Division A. and B. in their own church but in order to distinguish them more clearly in the County and City Unions, where division A. recorded as the Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church, Division B, has adopted the name of the Volunteer Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Their officers for the coming six months are President, Earnest W. McCandlish; Vice President, Robert Lynas; Recording Secretary, Miss M. L. Kerr. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Henrietta Humboldt, and Treasurer, Walter Keene.

The young people of the Presbyterian Church intend to work hard to increase their numbers but instead of adding to their own societies, will make another division. These divisions are not forced in any way and are to be always voluntary.

To Pray for Good Returns.

The members of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" will hold a meeting from 2 to 4 P. M. tomorrow, in the Mizpah Parlor of the M. E. Church, corner Fourteenth and Clay streets. This meeting is for prayer that in the election to be held next Tuesday, the hearts of our voters may be directed to God's will and vote for righteousness. Everyone interested both men and women are cordially invited to attend.

They are telling this story of how Prince Bismarck came to choose Dr. Schweninger for his personal physician. At their first interview the Prince lost his temper and growled. "Don't ask so many questions;" to which Schweninger replied, "What you need is a horse doctor; he asks no questions." Whereupon Bismarck scowled, and presently tugged at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out into the street. But the command was, "Fetch the doctor's things from the station."

GOOD SHOWS ANNOUNCED.

The Frawley Company Present Four Plays Next Week.

L. R. Stockwell to Be Seen in "The Magistrate" at the Oakland.

The theater goers of Oakland will hail with delight the good news that the splendid Frawley Company are to play a limited engagement at the Macdonough Theater prior to their departure for Honolulu, where they go in a fortnight to open the new Royal Hawaiian Opera House.

The first play will be the "Charity Ball," which is probably the best of the dramatic works of Belasco and DeMille, appealing most strongly to the play-going public and fitted in every way to call forth both smiles and tears.

Woman's love and devotion furnish the basis for its graver passages, and the social and business foibles of the people supply material for most effective comedy work.

The second play will be the "Two Escutcheons," a rare, most delightful comedy from the German by Augustine Daly. This is the play that made a positive sensation when first produced at the Columbia Theater by the Frawley Company.

Then the company will put on "The Great Unknown," another highly successful and pleasing comedy and said to be the very funniest of all the Frawley Company presentations. It is full of absurd situations and complications, and all brought about in a purely legitimate manner.

The last play will be "The Wife," which is too well known to require comment. It is the play, however, that had the longest run of any of the many successful productions at the Lyceum Theater in New York City.

The dates are Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinee, November 5th, 6th and 7th. The prices will be 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1, and for the matinee, 25, 50 and 75 cents for reserved seats. The box sheet will be open on Monday next at 9 A. M.

Julia Marlowe-Tabor will be the next attraction at the Macdonough. She will present "Romeo and Juliet" on November 9th, "As You Like It" the following evening and "Twelfth Night" on Wednesday, November 12th.

THE OAKLAND.

L. R. Stockwell, whose popularity and name as a comedian is on every tongue, closes tomorrow night a successful week at the Oakland Theater in "Mr. Potter of Texas" and will open his second week at that house on Monday next in "The Magistrate," with the Bacon Company of players supporting. New and special scenic paraphernalia is in preparation for this high class comedy and an elaborate production of one of Arthur Prince's master piece is expected. As an illustration of the popularity of "The Magistrate" it was played with great success by the late John T. Raymond. Augustine Daly's Company played the amusing comedy at his home theater, New York, for the past ten years, it proving one of his most popular successes. This comedy is peculiarly adapted to Mr. Stockwell's humor as a comedian.

The third and last week of Mr. Stockwell will be that time-honored production of "Uncle Tom" in spectacular with Stockwell in his famous character of "Marks, the Lawyer."

A special wire will be run direct to the stage of the Oakland Theater and election returns in full will be announced each evening until the result is known.

THE BALDWIN.

Next week will be the last one of Julia Marlowe-Tabor at the Baldwin Theater. The engagement has been a great success and the house has been packed nightly. The bill for next week is a double one, the shows to be presented being "Chatterton" and "The Love Chase." Both are new and many good things are said of them. The engagement has been one of the best in the history of the house and the artistic attractions have been hugely enjoyed by the better class of theater goers.

THE TIVOLI.

"The Gypsy Baron" will take the place of Ferris Hartman's "Babes in the Wood" at the Tivoli Opera House next week. The opera has a touch of the romantic about it and gives opportunity for many new and decidedly interesting songs. The scenery has been specially prepared and a clever performance is assured.

THE ORPHEUM.

An unusually good show is promised at the Orpheum next week. It will combine the best and latest Eastern as well as local attractions and some features will be particularly entertaining.

The Detroit Brothers, Mays and Hantee, the Nelsons, Horns and twenty-five other artists are on the programme and if such an aggregation cannot please the most exacting person, then nothing can.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

The Corinne Extravaganza Company this year carry sixty persons, including sixteen great dancers.

Among the plays to be produced here this season is "The Prodigal Father," a farce comedy in three acts that is said to be very funny.

A welcome figure in the revival of "A Parlor Match" is that of Minnie French, who will be so pleasantly remembered as the Innocent Kid. Bill Hoey has a new song called "The Diamond King," which has already become as famous as "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Nellie McHenry's new play, "A Night in New York," was highly praised in Boston last week at the Tremont Theater by the entire press.

The Stanford University entertainment on Thanksgiving night at the California Theater will introduce several comedians who have never before appeared in public and whose acts and specialties are said to be wonderfully novel and original.

Georgia Cayvan received over 500 telegrams of congratulations the day following her first appearance as a star at Palmer's Theater.

The Holland Brothers are said to be doing the banner business of the season on the road as joint stars. Their first play here will be "A Social Highwayman," when they come to the Columbia Theater.

John Phillip Sousa prior to his departure for Berlin, was presented with a solid silver loving cup at Hammerstein's Olympia in New York City. The presentation speech was made by De Wolf Hopper.

The chorus of ladies with the Corinne Extravaganza Company is the one particular feature upon which the management of the organization pride themselves. It is said to be the handsomest assemblage of pretty young girls with fresh strong voices that has ever been seen with an operatic company.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" was presented for the first time at Sydney, Australia, last Saturday night. A cable received by Manager Frank McKee states that it is as big a success there as "A Trip to Chinatown."

Nell Burgess will shortly appear in a new comedy by Alice E. Ives, with the quaint and catchy title "Odd Miss Podd." He will not appear in "The County Fair" at all this season, and has let the play out on royalties.

Manager W. A. Brady has obtained six Esquimaux dogs and two young Polar bears, brought from Alaska by Lieutenant Peary. He has also engaged the celebrated explorer's Esquimaux guide to drive the dogs in one of the big scenes of "Under the Polar Star."

"Romeo and Juliet" has been added to Otis Skinner's repertory this season. Mr. Skinner first played Romeo at the Globe Theater, London, in 1890, when the vigor, passion and originality of his performance somewhat startled the London critics, who accorded him unstinted praise for his interpretation. In the present revival the Juliet is Mr. Skinner's young wife, professionally known as Maud Durbin. She is the only representative of the part known to us of late years to whom Shakespeare's line, "She's not fourteen" does not seem mal apropos.

Many women are as unprepared for the birth of their babies as if they were found on the doorstep in the good, old-fashioned way. Nine-tenths of all the suffering incident to the coming of baby is absolutely unnecessary. It is unnatural that this great function should be fraught with so much danger and distress. This was Dr. Pierce's conviction thirty years ago, and he set about to find a way to set the trouble right. The result was the preparation and introduction of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicine of its kind devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skillful specialist in the treatment of the diseases of women,—the only medicine in the world that frees the period of gestation from its discomforts, and makes parturition safe and practically painless. It is an absolute specific for all forms of female weakness and disease. It may be obtained at drug stores, and any woman who would like to know all about it, or who would like to have advice about her health, should write to Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any woman who is sallow and bilious and headachey, who does not sleep well, and who is troubled with any form of indigestion can do no better thing than to try the effect of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the only positive and permanent cure for constipation. They stimulate the action of the liver and assist Nature in getting rid of impurities. You do not become a slave to their use. Take them until the regular, healthy action of the bowels has been restored, and then quit. They are the only remedy of their kind that is a real remedy. They do not cause griping or any other unpleasant feeling. Don't let your druggist impose upon you and substitute something which he says is "just as good."

Silver and Gold.

No feature of the campaign is more worthy of careful consideration by voters than the methods by which the Populist-Democrats have attempted to obtain support.

Fraud, deceit, forgery, and appeals to passion have been their stock in trade. From the beginning of the campaign inflammatory appeals to prejudice and passion, attempts to array citizen against citizen, falsehood, fraud and forgeries, have been the chief weapons of the men at the head of the silver movement.

Professing that the campaign was carried on for the benefit of the masses they have been forced, step by step, to admit that it is managed and paid for by the silver mine owners. Absolute proof that the Silver Kings of the Rocky Mountains are subscribing millions to this movement has been produced and made public; and finally Senator Jones, the head of their campaign, admitted in a recent interview that their money came from the silver men.

Another evidence of the absolute dishonesty of the practices to which they resort to deceive the people is the numerous false publications which they have set afloat and kept in circulation. One of these was a leaflet, "The Grip of Gold," which purported to give an extract from the London "Financial News," saying that the adoption of free coinage by the United States would insure the commercial supremacy of this country. An investigation showed the publication to be absolutely false, and the editor so denounced it. Nevertheless its circulation continued, the date being changed to an earlier one, when those making use of it saw that they had been driven from the false position at first taken. To substantiate the last-named publication Congressman Coffeen stated that he had himself quoted the article in Congress, but an examination of the speech to which he referred shows that his quotation is not identical or closely similar to the one in question.

Finding that this forgery would no longer fool the people, another one equally pernicious and inflammatory was devised. This was in the form of a letter addressed to Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Indiana, purporting to come from a Wall street Republican, in which the working people of the United States were spoken of in the most contemptuous terms, and the statement made that the Republican party intended to reduce them to a state of absolute subjection and place the control of tariff, finances and the general government in the hands of bankers and wealthy men of the nation. This letter was dated "711 Wall street, New York," and signed "J. Francis Forsythe." An investigation showed that there was no such number as "711 Wall street," and no person of that name could be found. When the forgery and fraud became apparent, the date of the letter was changed to "11 Wall street," and it was kept in circulation. This proving no better, the date was again changed to "10 Wall street." And so the men who are attempting to deceive the peoeple go on dodging from pillar to post, issuing forged and fraudulent and untruthful statements to excite the prejudice and deceive the voters.

The latest effort at deception, however, is the most to be condemned, because it not only offers false statements to the public, but attempts to induce the masses themselves to become falsifiers. This is the statement that thousands of voters of the country are not honest in their professions of friedship to McKinley. Populist-Democratic leaders constantly assert that the laboring men who are wearing McKinley badges and asserting their loyalty to him are lying and that they intend to keep up this deception until election day and vote against him.

This impeachment of the great mass of the American voters is an insult to them. It insists that hundreds of thousands of men who are announcing themselves for the Reublican candidate are fostering a system of deliberate fraud and falsehood. Even the Populist-Democratic candidate for the Presidency himself openly advises this. In his speech at Toledo, Ohio, September 2d, he said: "Let him (the voter) wear the opposition button if he will; let him contribute to the campaign fund if he will, but let him remember that there is one day in the year that he is his own master and can use a pencil as he pleases. I am willing for you to be Republicans every day in the year if you will just be Democrats on election day."

Here is the essence of the entire campaign. Deceit, fraud, lying, confession of absence of manhood and integrity are all consolidated in this single sentence of the leader of this campaign of deceit.

The Populist-Democratic campaign has been one of shams and hypocrisy, fraud and forgeries from the beginning. Mr. Bryan's apparently impromptu speech with which he captured the Chicago Convention was afterward shown to have been prepared and carefully rehearsed for this occasion, and that the most prominent feature of it—the striking sentence with which it concluded—he had actually appropriated from another.

Thus the campaign, which began with deception and appeals to passion, is now being closed with advice to the people that they lay aside the manhood and self-respect which has always been the glory of American citizenship, and join with these leaders in false statements and false professions as a fitting finale to the attempt to enrich by national action a few millionaires, and scheming politicians, whose money and falsehood and forgeries have been the mainspring of their campaign.

What do the voters think of such men?

The Influence of the Czar.

It is not good manners to criticise a guest, especially one whose presence is an honor, but this one is a public character as well as a guest, and there is something which appeals irresistibly to the imagination in the contrast between the figure of that slight young man with the weary face and the sad, anxious eyes, and the tremendous position to which providence and events have raised the Czar. He is not only autocrat of the Russian people; that is of 100,000,000 of white men, who if called upon, would elect him master and guide by 90 per cent majority, not only commander-in-chief of 5,000,000 soldiers, not only lord of the whole northern world so completely that his telegraphed order would be a sufficient sentence of death of any man living between the Baltic and Japan, but he disposes of the armies and fleets of France, and throughout Europe he is for the moment the final referee.

The German Emperor, to all other men so defiant, is to him all complaisance, and the head of the house of Hapsburg, who thinks of himself still as heir of the Caesars, anxiously meditates whether the coldness of his recent visitor' speeches did or did not conceal a dangerous reserve. The King of Italy, a sovereign with a descent of a thousand years, permits the marriage of his son with the daughter of a petty Prince in the Balkans—a sheik, rather than a King, because the alliance will conciliate the Czar, while the Sultan for the moment recognizes the existence of no other monarch, and, if bidden in an autograph letter, would abandon even the delight of slaughtering Christians who are unarmed. Even in Britain, which the Russian troops cannot reach, there is a disposition to defer to power so vast, and in a hall hung with Crimean trophies the aged Queen receives one who to her is a boy with a feeling that on his fiat depends issues almost immeasurably great—From the London Spectator.

WOMEN AT THE RACE TRACK.

The Saunterer in today's Town Talk tells all about women at the race track, apropos of the recent opening of Oakland's new track. Who goes, why they go, and what they do there is told by one who knows whereof he speaks. There is a good deal of political talk in this week's edition, which will interest all voters. Other departments, however, have not been neglected, and will be found as readable as usual. The day of destiny—November 3rd—is not far off, and if you would know how the political land lies, from a Democratic point of view, you ought to read this week's Town Talk and be thoroughly posted as to the great issues of the day. There is some excellent fiction in this bright weekly. Read it and enjoy it.

SICK HORSES AND DOGS.

If your horse or dog is sick, secure the services of Dr. A. E. Buzard, veterinary surgeon; a graduate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, England; has had twenty years of great experience. His fees are reasonable. Office fees, advice and medicine, $1. Office and residence, 572 Twelfth street, Oakland, between Clay and Jefferson streets. Telephone Red 3951.

Why Do You Persist?

In buying poor candles when you can buy the finest and purest for the same price at Lehnhardt's, 1159 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

There's a Limit to Excellence.

We have reached the limit. No better milk than ours. No fresher, firmer, purer butter. No more substantial cream. No better service. The Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Co. will satisfy you. 1269 Broadway. Tel. 264.

Best whisky for medicinal purposes at Bouquet Bros., Galindo Hotel bar.

The Press Clipping Bureau

510 Montgomery street, San Francisco, furnishes all newspaper clippings on all subjects, business and personal.

The Redwood Carpenter makes fences strong. Go to 410 Ninth and you won't go wrong.

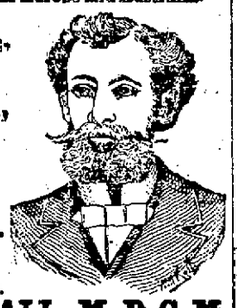
Have just received a large assortment of early spring flowering bulbs. Now is the time to plant. H. M. Sanborn, 517 Fourteenth street.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

20 Years in Europe and Australia.

ONE OF The Most Successful Catarrh, Lung AND Throat Specialists In the West.



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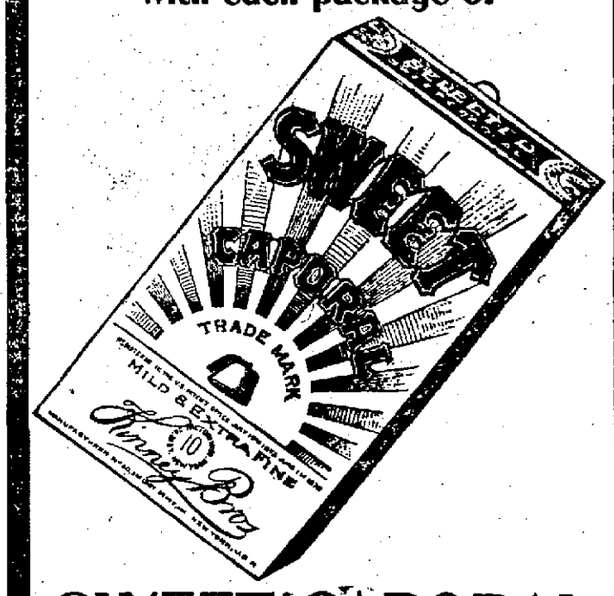

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Accommodations, Table and Service Strictly First Class.

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SARAH W. HORTON, Principal, 466 Eighteenth Street.

An Astonishing Statement.

SO REMARKABLE THAT, FOR FEAR OF DISBELIEF, SOME OF THE FACTS ARE WITHHELD.

A Correspondent who Interviews a Woman in Regard to Her Recovery from Illness is so Impressed with the Story and Regards it so Wonderful that He fears to Write the Whole Facts.

READ HIS LETTER AND THE WOMAN'S STORY.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Wis.

WYOMING, WISCONSIN, June 6th, 1896.

Dr Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Replying to your favor of recent date, I called on Mrs. Jane Culver, of Wyoming, Wis., yesterday. I had heard much about her case before I went to see her. She has so long been regarded by her family and all her neighbors as a hopeless invalid that her present state of health is nothing less than a marvel in this (Wyoming) valley.

For more than a year past, and up to the month of March last Mrs. Culver had lain actually at the point of death. Her neighbors and friends expected daily to be called upon to perform the "last sad offices" for her, and when they learned that she had actually arisen from her bed and could "sit up," it was felt that little less than a resurrection had happened in their midst.

Yet imagine the astonishment when a week or two later it was announced in the "valley" that she could *walk*, and when she was, at last, really able to meet and shake hands with friends in the door, yard, or upon the street, it was felt that truly a miracle had been wrought in their midst.

I found Mrs. Culver, a pleasant faced, attractive little woman, about her household work when I called on June 6th. She was, in fact, picking over gooseberries, and her first remark after greeting me that in all her fifty-eight years she could not recall so "early" a season for fruit and garden stuff as at present. She talked freely of her long, sad illness—the dreary track of pain and weakness over which for twenty years her body had been racked, and told with evident happiness of her wonderful cure. "The truth is," she said, "I was dead and am alive again." And there was no lack of enthusiasm in her voice as she spoke of the sovereign remedy which had wrought such wonder work for her. She was surrounded by the members of her family, her husband, daughters and grandchildren, and Pink Pills was certainly the burden of their happy conversation during my visit.

But her care, after all, is best summed up in her own simple and succinct statement, which she made in the hope of doing good to others.

Mrs. Culver is a woman of education and refinement. Her husband was postmaster at Wyoming during President Harrison's administration. Among those of their neighbors who can further attest the facts in her case are the present postmaster and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Knickerbocker, and scores of others living here in the town and valley of Wyoming.

P. S.—I must confess that I had an idea that patent medicine testimonials were mostly fiction, manufactured in the good-humored spirit of humbuggery which delights the world at large. In this case which I have looked up myself I have found at the first trial a cure so astonishing that I have been afraid to write the facts just as the actual history of the case demanded. I have been afraid [illegible] and thus spoil this splendid testimonial. I can send you a hundred names of persons who will vouch for the facts as herein stated.

"Yours sincerely and with admiration and respect for Pink Pills.

(signed) "F. W. C."

The above letter is a reply to a request from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company asking Mr. Calkins to interview the lady mentioned and write up her case for publication. Not the least interesting part of it is Mr. Calkins' own straightforward statement of astonishment at Mrs. Culver's story.

The interview with Mrs. Culver follows:

"I am very glad to add my testimony to the growing evidence of Pink Pill cures. The facts in my case are simply these. Twenty years ago I began having rheumatism—rheumatic pains in my shoulders. This developed later on into what the doctors called chronic neuralgia of the heart. In fact I had a complication of diseases and was doctored and advised for many ailments. I grew steadily worse. Insidiously disease fastened upon me. My liver and kidneys were affected. I had palpitation of the heart until my limbs would grow rigid and my friends would think me dying.

"I sought remedies and medical advice far and near. From Wisconsin to New York I tried physicians of every school. Allopathy, homeopathy, electric and even clairvoyants and Indian herb doctors. During the years that my husband was post master at Wyoming we had access to heaps of advertising, and through circulars freely distributed, I tried all sorts of remedies and consulted many physicians. Year by year I grew steadily worse, until last year, 1895, I became a bed ridden invalid, and in March of this year my physician said all I had to do was to close my eyes and die. I was nothing but a skeleton.

"About the 20th of March a neighbor who had been troubled with rheumatism and had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came in and asked me to try them. I had read much about them, but was discouraged with trying new remedies. I commenced their use, however, and in a few days began feeling better. The neuralgia pains fled from the region of my heart and stomach. In one week I was able to sit up for an hour or two at a time. In a little more than two weeks I could walk, and in May I began doing housework. I am now able to do my work and I am free from the frightful pains and awful weakness from which I suffered so many years. I owe this state of health to Pink Pills and to nothing else.

"My best wish is that this simple and true statement will induce others suffering as I did to give the pills a trial.

(Signed) "MRS. JANE CULVER."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

We the undersigned, husband and daughter of Mrs. Jane Culver, have read her statement as above and declare the same to be true.

(Signe D) DAVID W. CULVER.
MATTIE CULVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1896.

RICHARD DUNSTAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, [illegible]

Christian Endeavor Work.

John Willis Baer, the Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has sent word that he will not start for California until after the election. Of course we are sorry to have to wait but all every true Endeavorer believes that the coming election should have the first place just now, and will be all the more ready to greet our beloved Secretary when he does come because of the reason for his delay.

The Gospel Temperance Mission meetings will be led on Monday, November 2, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First M. E. Church, on Tuesday, November 3, by the Missionary Committee of Oakland Christian Union, and Thursday, November 5, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Market Street Congregational Church.

* * *

A cordial invitation has been extended by the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union to Oakland Endeavorers to attend the Quarterly Convention of that Union on Friday, November 5 at the First Baptist Church, San Francisco. All who can, should attend this convention in order to become better acquainted with the Christian Endeavorers of San Francisco, with whom we will have so much to do, in preparing for the '97 Convention.

* * *

The rain interfered with the meetings of the Oakland City Christian Endeavor Union, and the Press Committee and they both adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, November 9.

* * *

Topic for Sunday, November 8. "The Most Interesting Thing I Know About Foreign Missions. Acts 17:16-31. "To my mind the most interesting thing about a mission field is a self supporting native church. It is the product of a three-fold agency, the educational, evangelistic and medical work, and these agencies cannot be divorced if self supporting churches are to continue to be exponents of missionary progress.

"Long years of patient preaching, dispensing of medicines, and evangelistic work precede the development of such a church; and the history of it in China would bring to light a record of steadfast effort against bigoted opposition and superstitious hatred.

"A few years ago I opened a chapel in a region where the gospel had not been heard. Soon after a blind woman heard through our workers of the hospital at Canton. She went to Canton and after a successful operation, went home a Christian. Today there are eighteen Christian women living near that chapel, converted chiefly through that woman who first heard the truth in a Christian hospital.

"A few Christian Endeavor Societies are sustaining a gospel medical boat under my care. In five years we have reached 35,000 patients, and preached in more than 1,500 villages, and distributed more than 20,000 tracts. Is any contributor to that work poorer for giving two cents a week for such a work? Who can say how many self-supporting churches owe their origin to the removal of prejudice by the patient work of physicians supported by earnest workers in the home land?

"A self supporting church is most interesting because it is a captured battery turned against an enemy. Most of its members were once devoted partisans of the idolatrous army. In the city where our converts have outgrown the seating capacity of the chapel the deluded worshipers of wood and stone spend more than $10,000 annually in connection with idolatrous rites in a single temple. If our entire host of Christian Endeavorers lead in the movement, "according to the working in due measure of every part," the end of the twentieth century will see antiquarians looking for what will then be the most interesting thing in this once idolatrous nation,—a heathen temple."

Selections from a letter by Rev. A. A. Fulton, Presbyterian Missionary at Canton, China.

* * *

When the membership in a Christian Endeavor Society becomes so large, that each member cannot, without making the committees unwieldy, be a member of some committee, then it is time to divide the society. This has been done in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church. These two divisions are known as Division A. and B. in their own church but in order to distinguish them more clearly in the County and City Unions, where division A. recorded as the Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church, Division B. has adopted the name of the Volunteer Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Their officers for the coming six months are President, Earnest W. McCandlish; Vice President, Robert Lynas; Recording Secretary, Miss M. L. Kerr, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Henrietta Humboldt, and Treasurer, Walter Keene.

The young people of the Presbyterian Church intend to work hard to increase their numbers but instead of adding to their own societies, will make another division. These divisions are not forced in any way and are to be always voluntary.

To Pray for Good Returns.

The members of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" will hold a meeting from 2 to 4 P. M. tomorrow, in the Mizpah Parlor of the M. E. Church, corner Fourteenth and Clay streets. This meeting is for prayer that in the election to be held next Tuesday, the hearts of our voters may be directed to God's will and vote for righteousness. Everyone interested both men and women are cordially invited to attend.

They are telling this story of how Prince Bismarck came to choose Dr. Schweninger for his personal physician: At their first interview the Prince lost his temper and growled, "Don't ask so many questions;" to which Schweninger replied, "What you need is a horse doctor; he asks no questions." Whereupon Bismarck scowled, and presently tugged at the bell. The doctor was in doubt as to whether he was not to be shown out into the street. But the command was, "Fetch the doctor's things from the station."

GOOD SHOWS ANNOUNCED.

The Frawley Company Present Four Plays Next Week.

L. R. Stockwell to Be Seen in "The Magistrate" at the Oakland.

The theater goers of Oakland will hail with delight the good news that the splendid Frawley Company are to play a limited engagement at the Macdonough Theater prior to their departure for Honolulu, where they go in a fortnight to open the new Royal Hawaiian Opera House.

The first play will be the "Charity Ball," which is probably the best of the dramatic works of Belasco and DeMille, appealing most strongly to the play-going public and fitted in every way to call forth both smiles and tears.

Woman's love and devotion furnish the basis for its graver passages, and the social and business foibles of the people supply material for most effective comedy work.

The second play will be the "Two Escutcheons," a rare, most delightful comedy from the German by Augustine Daly. This is the play that made a positive sensation when first produced at the Columbia Theater by the Frawley Company.

Then the company will put on "The Great Unknown," another highly successful and pleasing comedy and said to be the very funniest of all the Frawley Company presentations. It is full of absurd situations and complications, and all brought about in a purely legitimate manner.

The last play will be "The Wife," which is too well known to require comment. It is the play, however, that had the longest run of any of the many successful productions at the Lyceum Theater in New York City.

The dates are Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinee, November 5th, 6th and 7th. The prices will be 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1, and for the matinee, 25, 50 and 75 cents for reserved seats. The box sheet will be open on Monday next at 9 A. M.

Julia Marlowe-Tabor will be the next attraction at the Macdonough. She will present "Romeo and Juliet" on November 9th, "As You Like It" the following evening and "Twelfth Night" on Wednesday, November 12th.

THE OAKLAND.

L. R. Stockwell, whose popularity and name as a comedian is on every tongue, closes tomorrow night a successful week at the Oakland Theater in "Mr. Potter of Texas" and will open his second week at that house on Monday next in "The Magistrate," with the Bacon Company of players supporting. New and special scenic paraphernalia is in preparation for this high class comedy and an elaborate production of one of Arthur Pinero's master piece is expected. As an illustration of the popularity of "The Magistrate" it was played with great success by the late John T. Raymond. Augustine Daly's Company played the amusing comedy at his home theater, New York, for the past ten years, it proving one of his most popular successes. This comedy is peculiarly adapted to Mr. Stockwell's humor as a comedian.

The third and last week of Mr. Stockwell will be that time-honored production of "Uncle Tom" in spectacular with Stockwell in his famous character of "Marks, the Lawyer."

A special who will be run direct to the stage of the Oakland Theater and election returns in full will be announced each evening until the result is known.

THE BALDWIN.

Next week will be the last one of Julia Marlowe-Tabor at the Baldwin Theater. The engagement has been a great success and the house has been packed nightly. The bill for next week is a double one, the shows to be presented being "Chatterton" and "The Love Chase." Both are new and many good things are said of them. The engagement has been one of the best in the history of the house and the artistic attractions have been hugely enjoyed by the better class of theater goers.

THE TIVOLI.

"The Gypsy Baron" will take the place of Ferris Hartman's "Babes in the Wood" at the Tivoli Opera House next week. The opera has a touch of the romantic about it and gives opportunity for many new and decidedly interesting songs. The scenery has been specially prepared and a clever performance is assured.

THE ORPHEUM.

An unusually good show is promised at the Orpheum next week. It will combine the best and latest Eastern as well as local attractions and some features will be particularly entertaining.

The Detroit Brothers, Mays and Hantee, the Nelsons, Horns and twenty-five other artists are on the programme and if such an aggregation cannot please the most exacting person, then nothing can.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

The Corinne Extravaganza Company this year carry sixty persons, including sixteen great dancers.

Among the plays to be produced here this season is "The Prodigal Father," a farce comedy in three acts that is said to be very funny.

A welcome figure in the revival of "A Parlor Match" is that of Minnie French, who will be so pleasantly remembered as the Innocent Kid. Bill Hoey has a new song called "The Diamond King," which has already become as famous as "The Man tha Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Nellie McHenry's new play, "A Night in New York," was highly praised in Boston last week at the Tremont Theater by the entire press.

The Stanford University entertainment on Thanksgiving night at the California Theater will introduce several comedians who have never before appeared in public and whose acts and specialties are said to be wonderfully novel and original.

Georgia Cayvan received over 300 telegrams of congratulations the day following her first appearance as a star at Palmer's Theater.

The Holland Brothers are said to be doing the banner business of the season on the road as joint stars. Their first play here will be "A Social Highwayman," when they come to the Columbia Theater.

John Phillip Sousa prior to his departure for Berlin, was presented with a solid silver loving cup at Hammerstein's Olympia in New York City. The presentation speech was made by De Wolf Hopper.

The chorus of ladies with the Corinne Extravaganza Company is the one particular feature upon which the management of the organization pride themselves. It is said to be the handsomest assemblage of pretty young girls with fresh strong voices that has ever been seen with an operatic company.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" was presented for the first time at Sydney, Australia, last Saturday night. A cable received by Manager Frank McKee states that it is as big a success there as "A Trip to Chinatown."

Nell Burgess will shortly appear in a new comedy by Alice E. Ives, with the quaint and catchy title "Odd Miss Podd." He will not appear in "The County Fair" at all this season, and has let the play out on royalties.

Manager W. A. Brady has obtained six Esquimaux dogs and two young Polar bears, brought from Alaska by Lieutenant Peary. He has also engaged the celebrated explorer's Esquimaux guide to drive the dogs in one of the big scenes of "Under the Polar Star."

"Romeo and Juliet" has been added to Otis Skinner's repertory this season. Mr. Skinner first played Romeo at the Globe Theater, London, in 1890, when the vigor, passion and originality of his performance somewhat startled the London critics, who accorded him unstinted praise for his interpretation. In the present revival the Juliet is Mr. Skinner's young wife, professionally known as Maud Durbin. She is the only representative of the part known to us of late years to whom Shakespeare's line, "She's not fourteen" does not seem mal apropos.

Many women are as unprepared for the birth of their babies as if they were found on the doorstep in the good, old-fashioned way. Nine-tenths of all the suffering incident to the coming of baby is absolutely unnecessary. It is unnatural that this great function should be fraught with so much danger and distress. This was Dr. Pierce's conviction thirty years ago, and he set about to find a way to set the trouble right. The result was the preparation and introduction of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicine of its kind devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skillful specialist in the treatment of the diseases of women,—the only medicine in the world that frees the period of gestation from its discomforts, and makes parturition safe and practically painless. It is an absolute specific for all forms of female weakness and disease. It may be obtained at drug stores, and any woman who would like to know all about it, or who would like to have advice about her health, should write to Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Any woman who is sallow and bilious and headachey, who does not sleep well, and who is troubled with any form of indigestion can do no better thing than to try the effect of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the only positive and permanent cure for constipation. They stimulate the action of the liver and assist Nature in getting rid of impurities. You do not become a slave to their use. Take them until the regular, healthy action of the bowels has been restored, and then quit. They are the only remedy of their kind that is a real remedy. They do not cause griping or any other unpleasant feeling. Don't let your druggist impose upon you and substitute something which he says is "just as good."

Silver and Gold.

No feature of the campaign is more worthy of careful consideration by voters than the methods by which the Populist-Democrats have attempted to obtain support.

Fraud, deceit, forgery, and appeals to passion have been their stock in trade. From the beginning of the campaign inflammatory appeals to prejudice and passion, attempts to array citizen against citizen, falsehood, fraud and forgeries, have been the chief weapons of the men at the head of the silver movement.

Professing that the campaign was carried on for the benefit of the masses they have been forced, step by step, to admit that it is managed and paid for by the silver mine owners. Absolute proof that the Silver Kings of the Rocky Mountains are subscribing millions to this movement has been produced and made public; and finally Senator Jones, the head of their campaign, admitted in a recent interview that their money came from the silver men.

Another evidence of the absolute dishonesty of the practices to which they resort to deceive the people is the numerous false publications which they have set afloat and kept in circulation. One of these was a leaflet, "The Grip of Gold," which purported to give an extract from the London "Financial News," saying that the adoption of free coinage by the United States would insure the commercial supremacy of this country. An investigation showed the publication to be absolutely false, and the editor so denounced it. Nevertheless its circulation continued, the date being changed to an earlier one, when those making use of it saw that they had been driven from the false position at first taken. To substantiate the last-named publication Congressman Coffeen stated that he had himself quoted the article in Congress, but an examination of the speech to which he referred shows that his quotation is not identical or closely similar to the one in question.

Finding that this forgery would no longer fool the people, another one equally pernicious and inflammatory was devised. This was in the form of a letter addressed to Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Indiana, purporting to come from a Wall street Republican, in which the working people of the United States were spoken of in the most contemptuous terms, and the statement made that the Republican party intended to reduce them to a state of absolute subjection and place the control of tariff, finances and the general government in the hands of bankers and wealthy men of the nation. The letter was dated "711 Wall street, New York," and signed "J. Francis Forsythe." An investigation showed that there was no such number as "711 Wall street," and no person of that name could be found. When the forgery and fraud became apparent, the date of the letter was changed to "11 Wall street," and it was kept in circulation. This proving no better, the date was again changed to "10 Wall street." And so the men who are attempting to deceive the people go on dodging from pillar to post, issuing forged and fraudulent and untruthful statements to excite the prejudice and deceive the voters.

The latest effort at deception, however, is the most to be condemned, because it not only offers false statements to the public, but attempts to induce the masses themselves to become falsifiers. This is the statement that thousands of voters of the country are not honest in their professions of friendship to McKinley. Populist-Democratic leaders constantly assert that the laboring men who are wearing McKinley badges and asserting their loyalty to him are lying and that they intend to keep up this deception until election day and vote against him.

This impeachment of the great mass of the American voters is an insult to them. It insists that hundreds of thousands of men who are announcing themselves for the Republican candidate are fostering a system of deliberate fraud and falsehood. Even the Populist-Democratic candidate for the Presidency himself openly advises this. In his speech at Toledo, Ohio, September 2d, he said: "Let him (the voter) wear the opposition button if he will; let him contribute to the campaign fund if he will, but let him remember that there is one day in the year that he is his own master and can use a pencil as he pleases. I am willing for you to be Republicans every day in the year if you will just be Democrats on election day."

Here is the essence of the entire campaign. Deceit, fraud, lying, confession of absence of manhood and integrity are all consolidated in this single sentence of the leader of this campaign of deceit.

The Populist-Democratic campaign has been one of shams and hypocrisy, fraud and forgeries from the beginning. Mr. Bryan's apparently impromptu speech with which he captured the Chicago Convention was afterward shown to have been prepared and carefully rehearsed for this occasion, and that the most prominent feature of it—the striking sentence with which it concluded—he had actually appropriated from another.

Thus the campaign, which began with deception and appeals to passion, is now being closed with advice to the people that they lay aside the manhood and self-respect which has always been the glory of American citizenship, and join with these leaders in false statements and false professions as a fitting finale to the attempt to enrich by national action a few millionaires, and scheming politicians, whose money and falsehood and forgeries have been the mainspring of their campaign.

What do the voters think of such men?

The Influence of the Czar.

It is not good manners to criticise a guest, especially one whose presence is an honor, but this one is a public character as well as a guest, and there is something which appeals irresistibly to the imagination in the contrast between the figure of that slight young man with the weary face and the sad, anxious eyes, and the tremendous position to which providence and events have raised the Czar. He is not only autocrat of the Russian people, that is of 100,000,000 of white men, who if called upon, would elect him master and guide by 90 per cent majority, not only commander-in-chief of 5,000,000 soldiers, not only lord of the whole northern world so completely that his telegraphed order would be a sufficient sentence of death of any man living between the Baltic and Japan, but he disposes of the armies and fleets of France, and throughout Europe he is for the moment the final referee.

The German Emperor, to all other men so defiant, is to him all complaisance, and the head of the house of Hapsburg, who thinks of himself still as heir of the Caesars, anxiously meditates whether the coldness of his recent visitor' speeches did or did not conceal a dangerous reserve. The King of Italy, a sovereign with a descent of a thousand years, permits the marriage of his son with the daughter of a petty Prince in the Balkans—a sheik, rather than a King, because the alliance will conciliate the Czar, while the Sultan for the moment recognizes the existence of no other monarch, and, if bidden in an autograph letter, would abandon even the delight of slaughtering Christians who are unarmed. Even in Britain, which the Russian troops cannot reach, there is a disposition to defer to power so vast, and in a hall hung with Crimean trophies the aged Queen receives one who to her is a boy with a feeling that on his fiat depends issues almost immeasurably great.—From the London Spectator.

WOMEN AT THE RACE TRACK.

The Saunterer in today's Town Talk tells all about women at the race track, apropos of the recent opening of Oakland's new track. Who goes, why they go, and what they do there is told by one who knows whereof he speaks. There is a good deal of political talk in this week's edition, which will interest all voters. Other departments, however, have not been neglected, and will be found as readable as usual. The day of destiny—November 3rd—is not far off, and if you would know how the political land lies, from a Democratic point of view you ought to read this week's Town Talk and be thoroughly posted as to the great issues of the day. There is some excellent fiction in this bright weekly. Read it and enjoy it.

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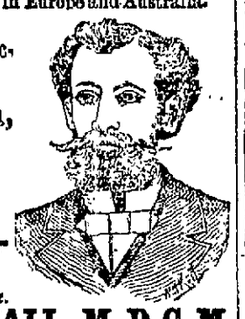

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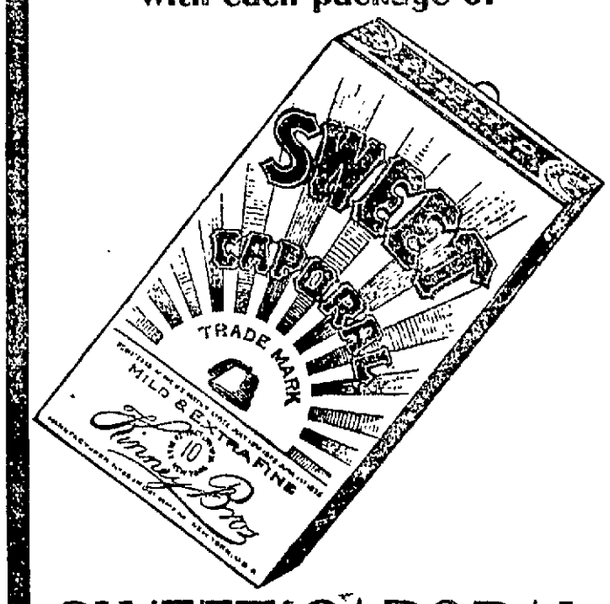

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